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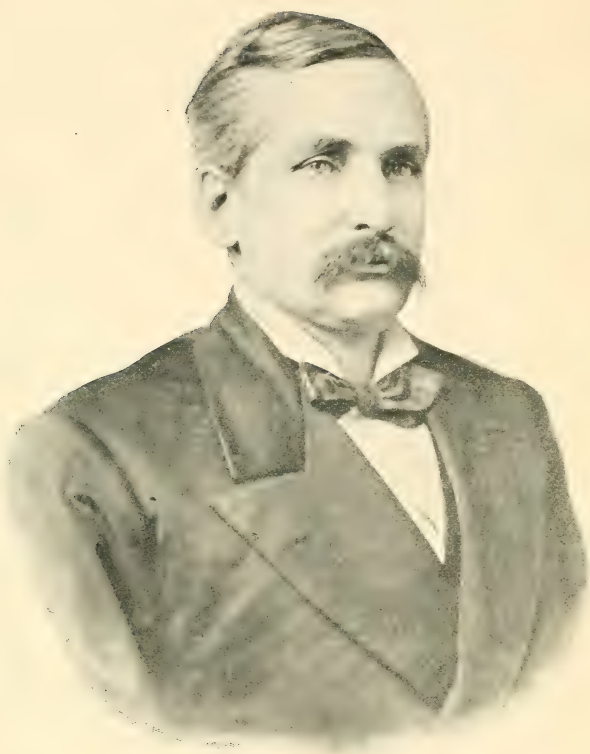
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Mrs. R. L. Bailey
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HISTORY

...OF...

MINNEHAHA COUNTY,

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF ITS SETTLEMENTS, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND
RESOURCES. AN EXTENSIVE AND MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, TOWNS
AND VILLAGES, THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTORIES,
CHURCHES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES. SYNOPSIS OF
PUBLIC RECORDS, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS
OF EARLY SETTLERS AND OTHER PROMINENT RESI-
DENTS. ILLUSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC BUILD-
INGS, RESIDENCES, FARMS
AND SCENERY.

By DANA R. BAILEY.



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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this work the chief object sought after was to give the people of Minnehaha county a brief account of the principal events which made it the most populous and notable county in the state. In doing so, a conscientious and unsparing effort has been made to attain such a degree of accuracy as will place the book among the authoritative records of what has transpired in our local history; and if it shall be so recognized I shall feel such a sense of satisfaction as will compensate me in a great measure for my labor. For its success as a business enterprise no flattering hopes have been entertained.

The reminiscences of early times; the privations and dangers experienced by the pioneer settlers; an accurate review of the social and commercial growth and development of the county, together with carefully prepared biographical sketches of residents of the county who have made their impress upon her affairs, find place in this volume and will furnish an interesting retrospect of by-gone days.

In this labor I have been especially assisted by Miss Anna B. Ericson, who has rendered most valuable and faithful services throughout the work.

I am also indebted for much valuable information to pioneer residents, the press, the clergy, the custodians of public records, and the secretaries of fraternal and kindred societies, and to each and all I desire to publicly tender my acknowledgments and thanks.

D. R. BAILEY.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, July 6, 1899.

INTRODUCTORY.

The County of Minnehaha is situated in the southeastern part of South Dakota, and is about equidistant from the northern and southern limits of the famous Sioux Valley. It is bounded on the east by Rock county, Minnesota; on the south, for a distance of seven miles, by Lyon county, Iowa, and by Lincoln and Turner counties; on the west by McCook county, and on the north by Lake and Moody counties, South Dakota. It is twenty-four miles in extent north and south, and thirty-four miles east and west, and contains twenty-four townships, the eastern tier being fractional. The general surface is undulating, or what is usually termed rolling prairie; except to a limited extent along the larger streams where it rises abruptly and is more or less broken. The soil is a rich black loam from one to three feet deep, with a fertile porous subsoil. For the growing of cereals and vegetables the soil is unsurpassed, and its productive properties are not appreciably diminished by successive crops without the use of fertilizers. Two valleys along the banks of the Big Sioux river and Skunk creek extending nearly through the county, north and south, are worthy of mention. They vary from one to three miles in width, with a level, smooth surface, and no better or more fertile land can be found in the Northwest. The uncultivated portions of these beautiful valleys are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass yielding on an average two tons of hay per acre. Strictly speaking, there are no natural forests, but fringing the Big Sioux river there is at intervals a large growth of trees, which adds greatly to the beauty of the landscape, and also affords a large amount of fuel. In addition to this, there is upon nearly every section of land one or more large groves of growing trees which were planted and cultivated by the early settlers. The county is well watered; the Big Sioux river, the largest stream, enters it from the north, ten miles west of the east line and flows in a southerly direction until near the south line, where it turns upon its course and pursues its windings north, east and south, about twenty miles further before leaving the county. At several points it furnishes ample power for manufacturing purposes, and at the city of Sioux Falls for a distance of half a mile it falls in a series of cascades ninety-one feet, and forms one of the most beautiful and picturesque sceneries in the state. Skunk creek, another important stream, enters the county from the north, nine miles west of the Big Sioux river, and

flows in a southerly direction until near the south line, where its course turns to the east and forms a junction with the Big Sioux. Split rock river, a stream of considerable size, also Slipup, Pipestone and Beaver creeks, drain the eastern portion of the county. In the western portion there are some small streams, and several bodies of water of sufficient extent to find a place upon the maps of the county; but only one of them, Wall Lake, located in the southwestern part, is worthy of the name of lake. Good water in abundance can also be found anywhere in the county at a depth of from twenty to eighty feet. From exclusive wheat raising, which until recently was the chief industry of the county, its enterprising farmers are turning to diversified farming, and extensive corn and wheat fields can now be seen side by side. The raising of all kinds of stock is also engaging their attention, and a lively interest is being taken in dairying, and creameries are rapidly increasing in number. Fruit raising is still in its infancy, but gives promise of good success. One of the peculiarities of the County of Minnehaha is the outcrop of the Sioux quartzite in large quantities, especially at certain points near the Big Sioux river. It is a fine building stone, and is also being used extensively for the paving of streets, varying in color from a light gray through all the shades of pink and purple to a deep red, and although as hard as steel, owing to its peculiar formation, can be cut into blocks of almost any size. Its commercial value is already recognized, but as its merits become better known and appreciated it will undoubtedly be more extensively used, and become a valuable commodity for export. It is a county with fine roads, and iron bridges span the large streams. No county in the state has better railroad facilities; the Great Northern, the Omaha, and the Milwaukee lines each traverse the entire length or breadth of the county, and the Burlington and the Illinois Central roads run into the city of Sioux Falls. Sioux Falls is the largest city in the state, and is the commercial center of a large extent of territory. Dell Rapids is another important city in the county, situated twenty miles north of Sioux Falls. Garretson and East Sioux Falls are also incorporated cities, and South Sioux Falls, Valley Springs and Hartford are incorporated municipalities, while Brandon, Corson, Sherman, Baltic, Ellis, Humboldt, Colton, Rowena and Ben Clare are properly designated as villages.

The educational and social advantages of the county are exceptionally good, compared with any other county in the state, and we might go further and successfully challenge any county in the Northwest of the proximate age, population and wealth of Minnehaha, to point to as many educational institutions in successful operation. The residents of the city of Sioux Falls are especially proud of the institutions of learning located in her midst, evidencing as they do the intelligence, liberality and enterprise of her people. She has classical and commercial colleges, a Lutheran Normal school, and the All Saints' school for the education of young ladies, in addition to the public schools which are models of efficiency in the educational field. Public schools are maintained in every neighborhood in comfortable, well furnished school houses presided over by professional

teachers competent to instruct and rapidly advance the pupils. Church societies are almost too numerous to mention, the church edifices comprising all grades from the imposing cathedral to the pretty little church on the prairie, are inviting inducements to immigration.

In summarizing the advantages the county offers to all classes of people—capitalists, professional men, mechanics, tillers of the soil, and common laborers—we point to the remarkable healthfulness of the climate, the commercial importance of the location, the fertility of the soil and its adaptation to all kinds of husbandry, its good roads and unsurpassed transportation facilities, and last but not least, the superior educational, religious and social advantages that are enjoyed by the residents of the County of Minnehaha.

In presenting to the public a history of events which, as a whole, have transformed the territory comprising the County of Minnehaha from the habitation of the Indian to the abode of a prosperous, happy people, as outlined above, the writer has met with unexpected difficulties. It is the beginning—the early events in the history of all localities, that are sought after and prized by those who follow the pioneer. But a large percentage of pioneers move on as civilization advances, leaving behind them, at the most, only fragmentary records and shadowy traditions of their doings, and the recollections of those who remain, seldom harmonize.

Only such events are chronicled in the early history as appeared to be well authenticated. Subsequent to the pioneer stage, it has been largely a matter of selection from a wide field of data, and undoubtedly some things appear which might have been left out without materially detracting from the work, and some events omitted which would have been interesting.

But as it is, the History of Minnehaha County is submitted to the public, in the full belief that it will meet with a kind and appreciative reception.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

The History of Minnehaha County properly begins with an act of the first territorial legislature, approved April 5, 1862, and entitled "An Act to Establish the Counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Deuel."

Section 2, of this act reads as follows: "That so much of the Territory of Dakota as embraced in the following boundaries be and the same is hereby established as the County of Minnehaha, beginning at the south-west corner of the State of Minnesota; thence west to the south-west corner of township one hundred and one, north, of range fifty-three, west; thence due north to the north-west corner of township one hundred and six, north, of range fifty-three, west; thence due east to the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota; thence south on said boundary line to place of beginning.

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, that for judicial and election purposes the counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings, and Deuel form one and the same county, with the county seat at Sioux Falls City, in the County of Minnehaha.

"Section 6. And be it further enacted that the county seat of Minnehaha county be established temporarily at Sioux Falls City."

To trace the series of evolution which made this event possible, it is necessary to give the reader some idea of the history of Dakota prior to this date, but the writer will confine himself strictly to that portion which relates particularly to Minnehaha county.

Leaving to the ethnological student the unsettled problem of the origin of the Indian nations, who for centuries were the inhabitants of this vast country, and passing over the period from the seventeenth century, in which is included the dispersion of the powerful Indian tribes of the Northwest; the ceding of the entire northwestern territory by France to Spain in 1762; the receding to France in 1800, and the purchase of the same by the United States in 1803 for fifteen million dollars; the gradual development and reaching out of civilization toward "The Land of the Dakotahs" first by trading posts established by fur companies; the famous Lewis & Clark expedition in 1804 (being the first American explorers to ascend the Missouri river into what is now known as Dakota); the establishment, in 1808,

of the Missouri Fur Company, to which the first settlements here may be ascribed; the missionary labors of Father DeSmet in 1840; the act of Congress in 1849, by which a portion of Dakota was included in the new Territory of Minnesota—all of which are parts of the history of the country—we come to 1851, in which year was enacted what may properly be termed "the beginning of the end."

At Traverse de Sioux, Minnesota, in 1851, the treaty between the United States and the upper bands of Dakota Indians was consummated, giving to the government a portion of land in which was included that part of the present County of Minnehaha lying east of the Big Sioux river. This constituted a part of the Territory of Minnesota until May 11, 1858, when Minnesota was admitted to the Union and its western boundary was defined by a line running due south from the foot of Big Stone Lake to the Iowa state line, leaving a tract about thirty miles in width extending from this new boundary to the Big Sioux river to be included in the new Territory of Dakota.

April 18, 1858, a treaty was made by the government with the Yankton Indians by which the latter ceded to the United States all lands owned by them, except 400,000 acres, the eastern boundary of which was the Big Sioux river, and included that portion of Minnehaha lying west of said river.

The first person to give the world any information in regard to the falls of the Big Sioux was Nicollet, who in 1839 was sent out by the government of Quebec to treat with certain western tribes of Indians. He wrote a sketch of his travels in the Northwest, which was afterwards published, wherein he gave a description of the beautiful and picturesque falls of the the river then called by the Indians "Te-han-kas-an-data" or the "Thick-wooded-river." A copy of this sketch found its way into the hands of Dr. George M. Staples, of Dubuque, Iowa, sometime during the summer of 1856. The natural advantages of the falls at once struck him, and he took steps to secure possession of the delectable valley.

At that time speculation in lands and town sites was at high tide, and the doctor without difficulty soon organized the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa. The following named persons comprised the company: Dr. G. M. Staples, Mayor Hetherington, Dennis Mahoney, Austin Adams, S. P. Waldron, William Tripp, and a number of others whose names the writer has been unable to obtain. Mr. Ezra Millard of Sioux City, Iowa, was employed by the company to ascertain the location of the beautiful falls of the Big Sioux, and was instructed to take up under the laws of the United States three hundred and twenty acres of land contiguous to the falls for a town site in the name of the Western Town Company. Early in November of the same year, Mr. Millard accompanied by Mr. D. M. Mills, also of Sioux City, started out to obey instructions. They followed the east bank of the Big Sioux, and after several days' travel came within sight of the promised land.

Right here the writer will take the liberty to contradict the fiction which has been frequently published, that the party upon approaching the falls were intercepted by a band of Indians, and although neither party was conversant with the language of the

other, the travelers could not misunderstand the meaning of the Indians who, taking the travelers' horses by the bridle and turning them about, silently pointed in the direction from which they had come, and that the party immediately hastened back to Sioux City. Such an incident happening at the first approach of white men to the falls of the Big Sioux for the purpose of permanent occupation, would always add piquancy to the events that transpired, and it is with some misgivings whether it would not be better to let it stand, that the writer asserts that nothing of the kind took place. The fact is, the party had a surveyor with them, and in the name of the Western Town Company took undisturbed possession of three hundred and twenty acres of land, and D. M. Mills one hundred and sixty acres. The company selected the southwest one-fourth of section nine, and the northwest one-fourth of section sixteen and Mr. Mills the southwest one-fourth of section sixteen. In a history of Southeastern Dakota, published in 1881, the land taken up at this time is very differently described, but the description above is correct beyond question. Mr. Mills built a log house above the falls, ten by twelve feet in size, and then returned to Sioux City for the winter.

In May, 1857, the Western Town Company sent Jesse T. Jarrett, John McClellan, Farwell and Oleson to the Falls, to hold and improve the town site located by the Mills party. They arrived at the Falls about the first of June.

Meanwhile, in the winter of 1856-7, the Dakota Land Company was chartered by the legislature of Minnesota Territory, for the purpose of securing the best locations for future towns in the proposed Territory of Dakota, and it is to the efforts of this company, that the location of the western boundary of Minnesota must be ascribed, they being anxious to have the desirable tract lying east of the Big Sioux river included in the new Territory.

The original incorporators of this company were: W. H. Noble, J. R. Brown, A. G. Fuller, S. A. Medary, Samuel F. Brown, James W. Lynd, N. R. Brown, F. J. DeWitt, Baron F. Friedenriech, B. M. Smith, Artemas Gale, Parker Paine, Thomas Campbell, Judge Charles E. Flandrau, and a number of others. The representatives of the company left St. Paul in May, 1857, Dakotaward. They proceeded to the Big Sioux river, and in what is now Brookings county located the town of Medary, which they intended to be the capital of the new Territory. Continuing their journey down the river they located the town of Flandrau, named in honor of Judge Flandrau, and then pushed on to Sioux Falls. But in reaching that point they found themselves anticipated, and the Western Town Company in possession of the prize. However, they were not to be so easily crowded out after all their efforts, and in the name of the Dakota Land Company took up three hundred and twenty acres of land south of the Falls, which included that present portion of the city known as Gale's Sioux Falls; and erecting a log house thereon, near where the Burlington depot is now located, named their settlement Sioux Falls City. James L. Fiske and James McBride remained to hold their claim, and the balance of the party returned to St. Paul.

The population of Sioux Falls now numbered five souls, Messrs. McClellan, Farwell, Oleson, Fiske and McBride, and although representatives of rival companies, they dwelt in peace and harmony, fearing only their common enemy, the Sioux. They were not troubled, however, until late in July, when the Indians rose in great numbers, and threatened the extermination of all the settlements on the Big Sioux river.

We have read in some of the newspaper accounts of the early history of Dakota, "that Col. Noble about this time, with fifty men in his employ, while locating a road from Fort Ridgley to South Pass was driven back by the Indians." This has been denied, and one of the first settlers in Sioux Falls is authority for the statement "that Col. Noble was not molested by the Indians, but after having spent fifteen thousand dollars appropriated for the purpose of locating the road, endeavored to get another appropriation, but was unsuccessful."

However, the attitude of the Indians was of such a threatening character that the Dakota Land Company withdrew Fiske and McBride from Sioux Falls. McClellan, Farwell and Oleson, were now left in sole possession, and recognizing the fact that they were in no position to defend themselves, and deeming discretion the better part of valor determined to withdraw from the scene for a time. They placed their personal effects in a canoe, and starting from the foot of the falls navigated the Big Sioux to its mouth. The Sioux Valley was once more deserted by white men, but not for long.

On the 17th day of August, 1857, the Western Town Company sent Messrs. J. T. Jarrett, J. L. Phillips, W. W. Brookings, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, John McClellan, Callahan and Godfrey from Sioux City, Iowa, to Sioux Falls. D. M. Mills also joined them at Rock river. This party took with them machinery for a saw mill, tools and implements for building, and a large stock of provisions, which were transported by a team of horses and several ox-teams. They were obliged to travel slowly, the teams being heavily laden, and it being often necessary to bridge the streams to be crossed on the way, so that it was not until the 27th of August, after ten weary days, that the party arrived in sight of the Falls.

To those of the party who now came for the first time, the scene was inexpressibly grand and beautiful, and all joined in three rousing cheers. An encampment was made north of the island, and the next day each member of the party selected a claim for himself.

On the 29th of August, four of the party, Jarrett, Mills, Atwood and Godfrey, started back to Sioux City, for more provisions, leaving the others at work. In about ten days Jarrett returned, accompanied by Dr. Staples, one of the directors of the company.

When the party first set out, Jarrett was appointed by the company the agent in charge, but being a man particularly unfitted for the position, he at once became involved in trouble with some of the other employes, and Dr. Staples having been sent out with authority to make a change, removed Mr. Jarrett and appointed W. W. Brookings, agent.

The men worked untiringly, building a saw mill, a stone house

and a store. The two last mentioned structures were located on what is now north Phillips avenue, near three small houses. Upon the map showing the survey made in August, 1859, this stone house is located on the northwest quarter of section sixteen, and was called the "Dubuque House," but the fact is, it was located on the southwest quarter of section nine, near the south line of the section, and was on what is now lot twelve or thirteen of block twenty-five in Syndicate Addition.

Several of the party went back to Sioux City, leaving only six men in the settlement. These pursued their labors undisturbed by the Indians, save once, when some of the men run across a small party near the settlement, but they retreated as hastily as the settlers, and so caused no alarm.

On October 10, however, towards evening, about a dozen Indians rode down over the bluffs, and terrifying the men with their yells, surrounded the one pair of oxen which had been left, and before the astonished settlers came to their senses, had driven them away.

Four of the men undertook to follow the Indians, leaving two to guard the camp, but their efforts to rescue the oxen were unavailing, and they soon returned to spend an anxious night. The Indians were known to be hostile and another and more serious attack was momentarily expected. With the breaking day their fears were somewhat allayed, and the arrival of Mr. Brookings, who had been absent for some days, helped to encourage them. The days passed away uneventfully until the middle of October, when the Dakota Land Company sent a party of seven men to look after their interests, and the entire population now began to make preparations for passing the winter at the Falls.

At the time winter set in they were in a fairly comfortable condition, having besides the saw mill and store building, three dwelling houses, one of them the stone one already mentioned. The men who spent the winter at the Falls were as follows: Messrs. W. W. Brookings, J. L. Phillips, John McClellan, L. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, Charles McConnell, R. B. McKinley, S. D. and E. M. Brookings, representing the Western Town Company, and James L. Fiske, James McBride, James W. Evans, James Allen, William Little, James McCall and C. Merrill representing the Dakota Land Company.

At this time the Sioux Falls settlement was under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Minnesota, and in what is known as Big Sioux county, which then comprised not only the present County of Minnehaha, but also a large portion of the adjacent region, and in December the governor of Minnesota appointed the following officers for the county, Sioux Falls being the only settlement: James Allen, register of deeds; James Evans, sheriff; James L. Fiske, judge of probate; W. W. Brookings, district attorney; J. L. Phillips, justice of the peace; Wm. Little, James McBride and A. L. Kilgore, commissioners, but there are no records showing that the officials qualified or acted under their appointment.

In May, 1858, Minnesota was admitted to the Union, thus leaving

all the country west of it in an unorganized condition. During this spring a number of other settlers came, among them the first white woman who came to the Territory to settle. This was a Mrs. Goodwin, who came early in May with her husband. Soon after, Charles White with his wife and daughter came.

In the latter part of June, the Indians again rose and drove all the settlers from the upper part of the Sioux Valley, including the settlement at Medary, burning all buildings and destroying property. They sent a message to the settlement at Sioux Falls, demanding its immediate evacuation, but by that time the population numbered thirty-five able-bodied men, who were not to be easily driven from the place they had hoped to make a home. A consultation was held, and it was decided to take measures for defense. A sod fort was built surrounding the house already mentioned as being near where the Burlington depot now stands, and here at night the people gathered, and a guard was detailed, the men serving in turns. Scarcely were these preparations completed, when a delegation of Indians visited the Falls and advised the people to leave.

The settlers pluckily "held the fort" until the excitement was over, and the Indians once more quieted, but it is not to be wondered at, that many of them had too great a dread of passing through another period of such suspense and fear, and when they could at last withdraw without leaving their companions in danger, they did so, and the population of Sioux Falls City was materially reduced.

A few years ago, a clipping from a newspaper, published some time during the seventies, came into the writer's possession, and as it is a copy of a letter written by one of the occupants of Fort Sod, in June, 1858, giving a graphic account of the life led in Sioux Falls at that time by thirty-five men and one woman, it is transferred to this work. If this should happen to arrest the attention of any of the occupants of old Fort Sod, it would undoubtedly surprise them that they had forgotten so much of the sufferings they had passed through. But here it is just as we have it:

Cleveland, Ohio, March 8th, 1875.

Friend Taylor: In looking over ancient home letters, I found the enclosed to my father which may give you an idea of what trials and difficulties the old settlers at Sioux Falls labored under seventeen years ago, when they tried to make homes there.

Supplementary to the letter should be added, how we were confined six weeks at the old Fort, and how our provisions ran out—with the exception of a barrel of caked musty flour, which we chopped out and then pounded for use, and how we lived on that fresh pickerel and pike without lard or salt—and how we daily grew poor in flesh and weak in spirits, and how at last Dewitt, and a companion (Brown, now at Fort Edwards, N. Y.) made their appearance with a horse and buggy bringing a sack of flour, a half bushel of beans, some pork, sugar and coffee; having circumvented the Indians by taking a roundabout route through northern Iowa, and how the half starved garrison marched out in battle array, rivaling Falstaff's army, to welcome. Even more could be said, but have you not ex-Mayor Dewitt, as a fellow citizen of yours to apply to for additional facts, and Major Evans to corroborate them.

Fort Sod, Sioux Falls, D. T., June 17th, 1858.

Dear Father: We are in a state of excitement at the present time. Last Sunday a half-breed, who had been acting as interpreter at Medary reached here, stating that one hundred lodges of Indians (Yanktonais) had arrived at that place and ordered our townsite men away.

Mr. Dewitt was at first disposed to fight them, but his men—a dozen or so in number—thought the odds were against them and refused to do so.

The consequence was the Indians forced all hands out of the houses, took what provision they wanted and burnt every building-down. Dewitt and men have all gone to Agency or to St. Paul.

The Indians sent word by the half-breed, for us to leave the country forthwith and that they would be down here in the course of a week and would drive us off, if we had not left. Mr. Dewitt also told the half-breed to tell us to go to St. Paul or any other convenient place at once.

On the receipt of this intelligence, we called a meeting of all the settlers, and unanimously determined to remain and defend ourselves and property. As some doubted the correctness of the half-breed's intelligence, we dispatched two mounted men towards Medary to reconnoitre. The next day they returned and reported the Indians to be within thirty-five miles of here in great numbers. All day Monday was wasted by us, trying to decide which house to fortify. The Dubuque Company were determined not to abandon their buildings and we were equally determined not to abandon ours.

The Dubuque Company's houses being under the brow of the hill, could not be fortified to much advantage, whereas our house was on an open plain, commanding an extensive prospect, with a fine spring of water adjoining; therefore the settlers, knowing that there must be unity of action in the matter, sided with us, and on Tuesday morning we commenced the building of our Fort. We have erected of sods and logs, a perpendicular wall eighty feet square, ten feet high, and four feet thick, with a deep ditch surrounding the exterior base, port holes are arranged every few feet in the wall, and an inner platform to stand upon. Also have an inclosure of three acres, securely fenced for the herding of the cattle.

We now feel safe and are determined to resist the Indians and if necessary to fight them. We want to teach them that they can not every season drive off the settlers on this disputed land.

The new settlers, Mr. Goodwin and his wife, have moved into our old cabin which is now a wing of the store house, and Mrs. Goodwin has made a large flag out of all the old flannel shirts we could find, and we now have the stars and the stripes proudly waving over Fort Sod.

All the property of the place is now deposited with us, including the movable portion of the saw mill machinery.

We are on a military footing. Have organized into a company, (the undersigned 1st lieutenant) sentries and scouting parties on duty day and night. All told we number thirty-five men for defense, not including the woman, and she can shoot a gun as well as any one.

The Dubuque Company's agent, Brookings, whose feet were frozen off last winter, will be brought to our house as soon as Indians are reported in sight. We feel secure now and could fight 600 Indians, and even if the walls could be scaled, which is almost impossible, we could retreat into our store house which is impregnable.

Those Yanktonais occupy the country northwest towards the British possessions, and pretend to claim an interest in all the country owned and ceded by the Sioux Nation. The Chiefs who were in Washington the past winter are not with them. They have been told that a treaty has been made with the Yanktons, but they will not recognize it until the first payment is made, and they even threaten to kill the chiefs for making the treaty.

All the troops in this section of the country (Fort Randall and Ridgely) are on the Mormon expedition, and the result is that settlers are left to protect themselves.

The news of this Indian difficulty will travel all over the country, and we cannot expect any more immigration this way before next spring; and from all accounts there were large numbers enroute here to settle in the Big Sioux Valley, who will now turn back. I fear immigration will be retarded for several years.

Four Sisseton Sioux came in last night, but hurried off when they heard of the Yanktonais coming. We sent letters to the Agency by them. Weather hot, 90 odd degrees in the shade.

James M. Allen.

At this time there were trading posts established at Yankton and other near points on the Missouri river, which were controlled by Frost, Todd & Co., and this company, unlike those at the Sioux Falls settlement, was opposed to any immediate organization

of the Territory until a treaty could be made with the Indians, and the land beyond the Big Sioux river be ceded to the United States. They would then be entitled, under the trading post license, to locate a mile square of land around the post to cover their improvements, which would include the Yankton town site, and then, should the Territory be organized, the advantage of Yankton for a capital would be recognized. On the other hand, should the Territory be organized at once the capital in all probability would be located at Sioux Falls.

During the summer of 1858, the Dakota Land Company, deeming it necessary to make known to the world in general and Congress in particular, the need for organization of the great and increasing population of the Territory, as well as the wonderful advantages of the country, sent out from St. Paul a printing press, printer, and editor. The press was one which had already seen over twenty years of service, having been purchased of the Smith Press Company in 1836, and used to print the first paper published in Dubuque, then a small mining town. In 1842, the press was sold to a stock company and used in printing the Grant County Herald, in Lancaster, Wisconsin. A few years afterward, J. M. Goodhue bought the old press and moved it with an ox team on the ice to St. Paul, where it was used for a long time in printing the St. Paul Pioneer. The Pioneer soon required a larger press, and in 1858, the old Smith press was again sent on its travels and by ox-power. After a long and tedious journey over the prairies, through forests and streams and around lakes it at length reached Sioux Falls, where it was once more to serve its purpose as the herald of advancing civilization, and was duly installed in a stone building on the bank of the river. The editor was Mr. S. J. Albright, and the printer was J. W. Barnes, afterwards a compositor in The Times office in Dubuque. The result of this step was the birth of The Democrat. It was issued at irregular intervals, i. e., whenever the enterprising editor or citizens could think of anything that would advertise Dakota, and copies were circulated broadcast throughout the east.

The first issue of this paper appeared on the 2d day of July, 1859, a copy of which is now in the possession of Doane Robinson of Yankton. Mr. Robinson, in a letter to the writer, says: "It is printed on the outside only, and contains nothing of local interest except the poem by Gov. Masters entitled 'Sioux Falls' which appears in the July (1898) monthly South Dakotan. I have my copy framed, and it is too frail to handle." He sent the writer four issues of The Democrat, viz., Vol. I, numbers 3, 4, 6 and 9. No. 3 was published August 26, 1859. No. 4 was published November 8; No. 6, December 15, 1859; No. 9, February 18, 1860. In these issues appear the following advertisements: Albright & Allen, Dealers in Real Estate; J. McCall, Mason, J. L. Phillips, Physician and Surgeon; W. W. Brookings, Attorney and Counsellor at Law; John Rouse, Boot and Shoe Maker; and J. W. Evans, Carpenter. The office of "The Democrat" was in the "Democrat Building" N. E. corner of Bridge and Main streets.

In 1881, an extensive history of Southeastern Dakota was pub-

lished in book form by the Western Publishing Co., of Sioux City, Ia., and *The Democrat* is there mentioned as *Dakota Democrat*, and the date of the first publication, in its account of the "Sioux Falls Settlement," is asserted to be on the 20th day of September, 1858, but in a chapter entitled "Sioux Falls" we find the following account of this newspaper: "The first newspaper published in the Territory was issued at Sioux Falls. This was the *Dakota Democrat*, established in 1857 by S. J. Albright." These dates are clearly erroneous. And its assertion that Mr. Albright left Sioux Falls in 1860, taking the heading of *The Democrat* with him, may also be erroneous. But it is a fact that Mr. Albright left Sioux Falls about this time, and the paper thereafter was published as *The Independent*, this heading having formerly been used for a paper published in Iowa by F. M. Ziebach. During the last fifteen years we have seen several accounts of this newspaper enterprise, and they differ so much in regard to dates and other things appertaining to its publication which should be accurately stated, especially as it was the first newspaper published in Dakota, that we have taken great pains to ascertain and record the exact facts in reference to it. Further on, an account of the destruction of the press will appear as one of the incidents of the burning of Sioux Falls by the Indians the last of August, 1862.

The Dakota Land Company, as already appears, was enterprising in its efforts to obtain possession of land in Dakota favorable for the location of towns, and, believing that it will not be uninteresting, we transcribe a portion of a report which was submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company in October, 1859. This report was made by J. L. Fiske, showing the operation and progress made by the company from August 1, 1858. It briefly referred to the report of Secretary Gay, made the year previous, from which it appeared that the company had suffered heavy damages and losses by the sacking and burning of the towns of Medary and Flandrau. The report then proceeded to show that during the year "twenty-six hundred and forty (2640) acres of scrip had been purchased to lay on six towns" and that "two of the directors of the company had taken charge of a special expedition into the Territory for the purpose of resurveying and establishing the required boundary marks to six, designated by the board, preparatory to entering them with the scrip on hand." That this party visited all these parts, and, after preparing the necessary plats and other papers, Messrs. Gay and Smith proceeded to the land office having jurisdiction, and successfully entered the towns. Two of these towns were in Minnesota, namely, Saratoga, in Cottonwood county, and Mountain Pass, situated at the head of Lake Benton. In Dakota four towns were located, and described as follows: "Medary, the county seat of Midway county, the first organized county in Dakota, situated on the Big Sioux river at the crossing of the government road, and twenty-five miles due west of Mountain Pass, two hundred and twenty acres; Flandrau, the county seat of Rock county at the junction of the Coteau Percee with the Sioux, fifteen miles south of Medary, six hundred and forty acres; Sioux Falls City, established seat of gov-

ernment for Big Sioux county, and the recognized capital of the Territory, at the falls of the Big Sioux, the head of navigation, three hundred and twenty acres; Emanija, the county seat of Vermillion county, at the mouth of Split Rock river and Pipe Stone creek, on the Big Sioux, thirteen miles below the Falls, and at the more practical head of navigation for large steamers, six hundred and forty acres."

As already stated, the eastern portion of Minnesota Territory was admitted as a State in May, 1858, and this left all that portion of the present limits of the two Dakotas east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers in an unorganized condition. From this time until the Territory of Dakota was organized March 2, 1861, the situation of the settlers was a peculiar one. During the summer of 1858, the residents of the Sioux Valley were perplexed with the problem how to proceed in order to obtain the benefits of a duly constituted government. Of course, they appreciated the fact that such government must come through the organization of a territorial government, and this could only be established by an act of Congress. But this would take considerable time, and until it was accomplished, unless some provisional laws were enacted, each person would be a law unto himself. Again the question was considered how to best present this state of affairs to Congress, and obtain territorial organization. It was finally determined that it would be advisable to set up a government themselves, elect a legislature, and enact such laws as would answer their purpose for the time being, memorialize Congress for territorial organization, and elect a delegate to Congress to urge the immediate establishment of a territorial government. Having determined upon this plan, they proceeded to put it in force, and a mass convention was called for that purpose. The action of the convention appears from the following notice, which was printed on small slips of paper:

"ELECTION NOTICE.

"At a Mass Convention of the people of Dakota Territory, held in the town of Sioux Falls, in the County of Big Sioux, on Saturday, September 18, 1858, all portions of the Territory being represented, it was resolved and ordered that an election should be held for members to compose a Territorial Legislature.

"In pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given that on
Monday, the Fourth Day of October
Next, at the House of

In the Town of

In the County of

An election will be held for----- members of the Council
and----- of the House of Representatives for said Legislature.

"The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and close
at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

"Dated at----- this 20th day of September,
A. D. 1858.

"(Dakota Democrat Print, Sioux Falls, City.)"

With the thirty or forty souls who composed the population at that time, it required considerable ingenuity to arrange matters, and the elections were conducted in a somewhat peculiar manner. We learn from one of the members, that on the morning of election, the whole population organized into parties of three or four, elected each other judges and clerks of election, and then started off with their teams in various directions for a pleasure trip, and whenever a rest was taken, which occurred frequently, an election precinct was established, and the votes not only of the party but of their uncles, cousins, relatives and friends were cast, until as a result of the election the total vote rolled up into the hundreds, and was properly certified to.

Soon after the election the legislature convened, and Henry Masters was elected president of the council, and at the close of the session was elected governor. S. J. Albright was elected speaker. This session lasted only a few days, but with due deliberation all needful bills for home government were introduced, discussed and passed. It also passed the strongest resolutions and memorials to Congress, praying for an early organization of the territory, and elected A. G. Fuller, Esq., to represent the Territory in Washington.

Years afterwards in speaking of this legislative session, a member said: "There has never been a regular legislature in Dakota in which dignity, decorum and good order were better observed than in this squatter legislature, and it would be well for other legislatures to take pattern thereby."

Mr. Fuller spent the winter of 1858-9 in Washington endeavoring to secure his admission as a delegate, but his efforts were of no avail, his influence being counteracted by that of Frost, Todd & Co., who desired to postpone the organization of the Territory as before stated. He succeeded, however, in establishing a post office at Sioux Falls. Mr. James Allen was made the first postmaster, and the post office was located for a short time in the Dakota Land Company's building already referred to.

At this point in the early history of events we have had not a little difficulty in sifting the truth from a mass of contradictory statements made by individuals, who were residents of Sioux Falls at the time of their occurrence. Judge Charles E. Flandrau, of St. Paul Minn., and one of her foremost citizens, about three years ago, desiring to obtain the exact facts concerning the first settlement of Dakota, and especially the facts in reference to the attempt to form a government on the principles of "squatter sovereignty," applied to S. J. Albright, then a resident of New York City, for the coveted information. This Mr. Albright is the same person who came to Sioux Falls in 1858, and was the editor of *The Democrat*. He complied with Judge Flandrau's request, and his narrative was so interesting and apparently correct, that it was published in the *Minnesota Historical Society's Collections*, Vol. VIII, Part II, pages 134 to 147, inclusive. This narrative, with a preface by Judge Flandrau, has been published in pamphlet form, and through the kindness of the judge we have a copy before us. This narrative, while purporting to give an account of the first organized government of Dakota,

entirely ignores the provisional or squatter legislature of 1858, in fact, not only ignores it, but declares that "the *first legislative assembly* of Dakota came together in Sioux Falls City in the winter of 1859." Mr. Albright would undoubtedly admit he was mistaken in this if he had before him Vol. 1, No. 4, of The Democrat published November 8, 1859, at Sioux Falls City, of which he was then the "Editor and Proprietor," for in that issue may be found the following account of the assembling of the legislature in 1859.

"DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

"Report for The Democrat.

"The second session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, convened at the Capitol House on the 2nd inst."

Then follows the legislative proceedings up to and including Monday the 7th day of November, 1859.

Again Mr. Albright in the same issue says editorially under the caption of "Dakota Legislature:" "This body convened for a second session the 2nd inst., that being the day appointed by law for its convocation."

After having given the facts in reference to the legislative assembly of 1858, and the election of Governor Masters, the propriety of referring to the inaccuracy of this narrative may be questioned, but it must be remembered that the narrative of Mr. Albright has the indorsement of the State Historical Society of Minnesota, and at some future time, when the evidence cannot be produced to sustain our statements, their accuracy may be challenged. Judge Flaudrau in his preface to the pamphlet above referred to characterizes these incidents as "a most interesting and curious epoch in the history of the Northwest," and also says: "It presents the only actual attempt (excepting one earlier instance, the organizing of the "State of Franklin" in 1784, in the district which now forms the eastern part of Tennessee) to form a government on the principles of "squatter sovereignty." If it is interesting, it is certainly important that all the incidents connected with it should be correctly recorded.

In Vol. 1, No. 3, of The Democrat published August 26, 1859, there appears the following:

"ELECTION NOTICE.

"Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1859, at the several election precincts in the County of Big Sioux, an election will be held for the following named officers, to-wit:

"A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Delegate to Congress, four members of the Territorial House of Representatives, two members of the Territorial Council, a Judge of Probate, a District Attorney, three County Commissioners, a Sheriff, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Coroner, two Justices of the Peace, two County Assessors, and two Constables.

"Election to be held in the 1st Precinct at the Dakota House; 2d Precinct, at the house of Henry Masters; 3d Precinct, at the house of Charles Philbrick.

"J. M. ALLEN,
"Clerk Board Co. Commissioners.

"Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1859."

Mr. Albright's narrative also ignores the fact, that Henry Masters was elected governor by the legislature in 1858, and here again we find in the issue of November 8, 1859, of *The Democrat*, the following notice of the death of Gov. Masters:

"DEATH OF GOV. MASTERS.

"Since our last issue Dakota has been called upon to mourn the death of one of her oldest, ablest and most honored citizens. *Henry Masters, her Governor*, has been called from his sphere of labor and usefulness on earth, to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. His demise occurred on the fifth day of September last, after an illness of about ten days, and in the fifty-third year of his age."

We also find in *The Democrat* of August 26, 1859, an advertisement of S. J. Albright and J. M. Allen of Sioux Falls City, Dealers in Real Estate, under the firm name of Albright & Allen, and in their list of references the following: "Hon. Henry Masters, Governor of Dakota Territory."

This would seem to settle the question that Henry Masters was the *first* governor.

It is not an important matter, but the statement by Mr. Albright that "Henry Masters was originally a Massachusetts man, and removed here from Dubuque, Iowa, with his family and effects" should be corrected. Gov. Masters was born in Bath, Maine, and came from the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Sioux Falls, his family remaining in Brooklyn, with the exception of his son Harry, who came here some time after his father, probably in 1859. Gov. Masters, on one occasion at least, preached a sermon in Sioux Falls, the first sermon preached in the county, and probably the first within the present limits of the State of South Dakota. It was in support of the Swedenborgian faith.

On the 10th day of August, 1859, a convention was called to meet in Sioux Falls City to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress, and, as Mr. Albright says in his narrative, "a few days subsequent to the adjournment of the convention, the community was startled by the information that he Gov. Masters had been stricken with apoplexy at his home, and that death had followed the stroke," and as Gov. Masters died on the 5th day of September, it is undoubtedly true that there was a convention held on September 3, and was the only convention held that year, for it is a fact that candidates for other offices were nominated at this time.

In reference to the nomination and election of Judge Kidder for delegate to Congress in 1859, we do not hesitate to affirm that the following statements can be fully substantiated. Judge Kidder came from St. Paul to Sioux Falls late in August, 1859, and was nominated for delegate to Congress on Saturday, the 3d day of September, and left Sioux Falls for St. Paul the forepart of the following week; that before the election took place, A. G. Fuller, who was absent at the time the convention was held, returned to Sioux Falls, and was so displeased with the fact that Judge Kidder had been nominated instead of himself, that the name of Judge Kidder was taken from the ticket and Mr. Fuller's substituted, and Mr. Fuller was voted for in the Sioux Valley. After the election Mr. Fuller went to St. Paul, and it was arranged between the two candidates that Judge Kidder should have the election, and a return was made from Pembina showing that Kidder had a majority over Fuller, and he received the certificate of election.

Gov. Masters was nominated for governor at this convention, but his death created a vacancy on the ticket. Mr. Albright soon after the convention went to St. Paul, and during his absence his name was put on the ticket for governor in place of Henry Masters. Mr. Albright was elected governor, but, we are informed, did not qualify, and was displeased with his election, stating that he would prefer to be a member of the House, and its speaker, the same as he was the year before, and a certificate was issued to him as a member of the House.

At the top of the first editorial column of *The Democrat* in its issue of November 8, 1859, the following appears:

"APOLOGETIC.

"An unavoidable absence eastward, prolonged beyond desire or expectation, and our inability at the time of departure to procure mechanical aid in our office, must be our apology for the *hiatus* of several numbers which has occurred in the publication of the *Democrat*. A like occurrence has been provided against as far as may be in the future, and we trust that our readers will, in view of the causes which led to it, excuse the one just passed."

The last issue of *The Democrat* before this, was on the 26th day of August, 1859.

When the second session of the legislature convened on Wednesday the 2d of November, 1859, it adjourned from day to day until Monday, the 7th, for want of a quorum. On that day Mr. Albright was nominated speaker by Representative C. Cooper, and was elected unanimously, and acted as such during the session of the legislature, which adjourned on the 18th of the same month. A bill was introduced in the House (H. B. No. 5) "providing for the death or resignation of the governor" passed by the House on November 14, and by the Council November 16. It is a disputed question who was the governor after the death of Gov. Masters, but, according to the best information obtainable, we are confident that this bill No. 5 made the

Hon. W. W. Brookings (who was then President of the Council) *ex officio* Governor. He signed the certificate of Judge Kidder's election as delegate to Congress "W. W. Brookings *ex officio* Governor," and sent it to him at St. Paul, but Judge Kidder sent it back requesting him to sign it as "Acting Governor," which he did.

The members of the legislature were as follows:

COUNCIL.

Midway and Rock counties—J. B. Amidon, W. W. Brookings.

Big Sioux and Pipestone—L. B. Atwood, James McCall.

Vermillion and Yankton—Joseph Scales, J. B. Greenway.

HOUSE.

Midway and Pipestone counties—J. W. Evans, C. Cooper, J. E. Peters, William Stevens.

Big Sioux—John Rouse, George Freudenreich, R. M. Johnson, S. J. Albright.

Vermillion and Rock—William Little, Albert Kilgore, Amos Shaw.

The council organized by electing W. W. Brookings, president, C. S. White, secretary, B. Jarrett, messenger, M. V. B. Fisk, sergeant-at-arms.

The members of the House were sworn in by J. McCall, and organized by electing S. J. Albright speaker, L. W. Stuart clerk, John Kelts sergeant-at-arms.

It is hardly probable that any members of this legislature were residents of Vermillion or Yankton counties. In looking up their residences, and especially the places where elections were held, we have come to the conclusion that no votes were cast in the Missouri Valley. The Hon. J. R. Hanson, now residing at Yankton, was a resident of that place in 1859, and in response to a letter written him in regard to the matter, he says: "There was a public meeting held at Yankton November 8, 1859, which declared among other things as follows: "We do not approve of any election that has been held, nor will we participate in any that may be held in any portion of this territory for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress, but we trust in the wisdom and justice of Congress to provide us with a legal form of government at an early day." Copies of this resolution were ordered sent to Vermillion, Big Sioux, Bon Homme and Atkinson to be read at meetings to be held at those places. This resolution was subsequently adopted at Vermillion, but I don't know about the other places.

"From the foregoing it is fair to presume that no vote was had for delegate to Congress, representatives to a legislature or territorial officers. My personal recollection is that we did not participate in that election."

This would seem to settle the question that this provisional

government was participated in almost exclusively by Big Sioux county, and especially so when the members of the legislature, Greenway, Brookings, Amidon, Evans, Peters, Little, Kilgore, Scales, Stevens and Shaw, accredited to Midway, Rock, Pipestone, Vermillion and Yankton counties, were well known residents of Big Sioux county.

We are indebted to the columns of *The Democrat* for a partial report of the proceedings of this legislature. Memorials to Congress to extend a territorial government over Dakota, to recognize Judge Kidder as a delegate, to recognize and ratify the laws passed, and to establish a land office at Sioux Falls, were passed. A bill providing for filling a vacancy in case of the resignation or death of governor, and bills for fixing the boundaries of Big Sioux county, and establishing the counties of Scott and Buchanan, were passed. Bills prohibiting the setting of prairie fires, the running at large of cattle and swine, the incorporation of the Sioux Falls Manufacturing Co., and the establishing of supreme and district courts were killed. Joint resolutions appointing a public printer, providing for the printing of the laws passed, and instructing the delegate to Congress to ask for the appropriation of \$6,000 to defray the expenses of the government of Dakota for the current year, were passed.

The year 1860 was a very quiet one, the settlers anxiously awaiting the result of Judge Kidder's efforts in their behalf. Very few immigrants came. Among those were J. B. Amidon and family.

The year 1861 saw the hopes and expectations of the ambitious population realized. March 2, President Buchanan approved the bill for the organization of Dakota Territory, and President Lincoln hastened to perfect the government by appointing the following officers in accordance with the organic act: William Jayne of Illinois, governor; John Hutchinson of Minnesota, secretary; P. Bliss of Ohio, chief justice; L. P. Williston of Pennsylvania and J. L. Williams of Tennessee, associate justices; W. Gleeson of Maryland, district attorney; W. F. Schaffer, United States marshal.

By a provision of the organic act, Dakota was made a distinct land district, and G. D. Hill of Michigan appointed surveyor-general. The name of "Dakota" was given to the territory for the reason that the numerous tribes of Indians who had inhabited this region from the earliest times known to the whites bore the general name of Dakotas, although each tribe had its peculiar name aside from the general one.

The officers appointed by the president at once entered upon the discharge of their duties, and in June of the same year Dakota had a regular government. On the 13th day of July, 1861, Governor Jayne issued his first proclamation, dividing the territory into judicial districts and assigning the judges for each.

July 29, 1861, Governor Jayne issued his second proclamation, dividing the territory into legislative districts, and appointing September 16, for a general election, when members of the legislature and a delegate to Congress should be elected.

The first district comprised the Big Sioux Valley, and to this district was assigned two councilmen and four members of the House.

The first general election held in the new territory was an exceedingly interesting one. There were three candidates for delegate to Congress: Capt. J. B. S. Todd, independent; A. J. Bell, union; and C. P. Booge, the people's candidate. Of 585 votes cast, Todd received 397, and was declared elected by the board of canvassers, who issued to him the certificate of election as the first delegate to Congress from Dakota.

The members of the legislature elected from the first district were as follows: Council, Austin Cole and W. W. Brookings; House, J. C. McBride, Christopher Maloney, Geo. P. Waldron and H. S. Donaldson.

The first legislature convened March 17, 1862, at Yankton, that place having been designated by the governor as temporary capital. At this session an act was passed establishing the County of Minnehaha, and authorizing the governor to nominate, and with the consent of council, appoint the county officers.

The following officers were elected: judge of probate and treasurer, J. B. Amidon; register of deeds, Harry Masters; sheriff, J. W. Evans; commissioners, Wm. Stevens, Wm. Amidon, and B. C. Fowler; justice of the peace, James McCall.

An act was also passed legalizing the official acts of James M. Allen as register of deeds, and James McCall as justice of the peace for the County of Big Sioux as organized under the authority of Minnesota. A memorial to Congress was also passed, praying for the establishment of a military post at Sioux Falls City for the protection of the settlers.

During the previous winter, Company A, Dakota Cavalry, consisting of ninety-six men under Captain Nelson Miner, was organized and mustered into service in April, and a detachment of this company was stationed at the Falls. J. B. Watson, John McClellan and A. F. Shaw were members of this company.

The spring and summer of 1862, were full of promise to the young County of Minnehaha, and had the Indians remained quiet all would have gone well with her. Fate, however, decreed otherwise, and the bright anticipations of the little band of pioneers who had toiled and endured so faithfully, were soon to be destroyed.

In August the Indian uprising began again, and horrible massacres on the frontier of Minnesota were perpetrated. The news did not reach the Falls until some time afterward, but on the 25th of August an event occurred, which caused consternation among the settlers. This was the murder of Judge J. B. Amidon and his son. They left their home in Sioux Falls City early in the morning, to cut some hay on their land about a mile north, taking their dinners with them. When night came and they did not return, Mrs. Amidon became alarmed and notified the soldiers, who, fearing the worst, at once started in search of them. Not until the next morning was their search rewarded and their worst fears realized. They were found in a cornfield, adjacent to the hayfield, Judge Amidon, lying on his face, with a bullet hole through his back, and the son farther back in the cornfield, his body covered with arrows. It was evident that the judge had died instantly, but the boy had survived long

enough to draw a number of arrows from his body. While the soldiers were searching for the murderers a number of Indians appeared on the bluff with the evident intention of attacking the village, but on the return of the soldiers, they fled and escaped in the timber along the river.

The settlers were now thoroughly alarmed, and when a day or two later messengers arrived with the news of the fearful massacres on the frontier, and with orders from the governor for the soldiers to proceed to Yankton and bring the settlers with them, they hastily gathered up such property as could be easily carried and, with heavy hearts, abandoned the earthly possessions they had fondly called their own.

After their departure the Indians entered the village, destroyed everything they found, and set fire to the buildings. They ended the pioneer labors of the old Smith press by throwing it into the river, where it laid until 1871, when it was rescued and placed on exhibition in the town. A part of it was sold to True Dennis, at that time popularly known as the "village blacksmith," and the bed lay for some time near where E. B. Smith's furniture store is now located, but Hiram Caldwell, living north of Sioux Falls, took it home and used it for a door step. R. F. Pettigrew discovering the use to which it was being put, and thinking it should be preserved as a relic of the first newspaper enterprise in the county, gave Mrs. Caldwell five dollars for it, and now has it in his possession. Mr. Pettigrew's brother Fred has the spindle. The Indians carried the type away with them, and some of it afterwards found its way back to the settlements in the form of ornaments to the pipes which they made of pipestone.

Two months later a number of men with a small party of soldiers under Captain Miner came back to the deserted village in the hope of finding and taking back with them some of the movable property which had been left behind in their hasty flight. They found the house which had been occupied by W. W. Brookings (standing nearly where the Milwaukee depot is now located), and two others still left, the fire having died out without consuming the buildings as the Indians had expected. Among other things found and saved were some valuable papers belonging to Mr. Brookings, which were kept in a trunk and were partially burned.

By October of this year all the settlements in the Sioux Valley were abandoned, and most of the settlers left the country. A few in Yankton and Bon Homme counties gathered at Yankton, where a good stockade had been built, and remained there through the troublous times, not knowing what moment they might be attacked by the savages and their lives sacrificed. For nearly three years the Sioux Valley remained almost deserted. A long and disastrous Indian war was feared, and the settlements were unguarded and defenceless, and murders and depredations were frequent.

The second session of the territorial legislature convened on the first day of December, 1862, at Yankton, and after two weeks of contesting and quarreling, was finally organized. The acts passed, relating directly to Minnehaha county, were as follows: the counties

of Clay, Lincoln, Deuel, Minnehaha and Brookings were made the second council and representative district, and entitled to a representation of three members of the Council and six members of the House. The counties of Clay, Cole, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Deuel were constituted the first judicial district of the territory, with the seat of jurisdiction at Vermillion, and the first Tuesday of May in each year appointed for the court to convene. Memorials to Congress were also passed, praying for the establishment of a mail route from Mankato in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, to Fort Randall in Dakota territory via Sioux Falls, and for the establishment of a military post at Sioux Falls for the protection of the settlers. The latter is given in full as a picture of the state of affairs in Dakota at that date, and reads as follows:

“To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

“Your memorialist, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the frontier settlements of western Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and southern Dakota will require for several years to come, military protection to guard the inhabitants and their property from the attacks and plundering of roaming hostile bands of Indians who are constantly ravaging that section of country; further, that all the frontier settlements of southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and almost the entire valley of the Big Sioux river in Dakota, have been depopulated during the past summer through fear of hostile Indians, the inhabitants having been partially butchered in several of these settlements; further, that for the last six years, the Minnesota Sioux and the Yankton Sioux have been in the habit of coming down the river of the Big Sioux, to a rendezvous near Sioux Falls, then making that a base, strike off into northwestern Iowa and southern Dakota, where they steal, ravage and harass the settlers, then escape before any assistance can arrive from either Forts Randall or Ridgley, and had it not been for the soldiers stationed at Sioux Falls during the late massacre in Minnesota, it is more than probable, that a large number of the settlers in this territory would have met with the same fate as those of the State of Minnesota: Therefore, your memorialist would most respectfully ask, that a military post be established and occupied at an early day as possible on the Big Sioux river, in the vicinity of Sioux Falls. Your memorialist would further represent that said Sioux Falls is about half way between Forts Randall and Ridgley, on a direct line with the same, and that a military post at said point would not only protect the immediate vicinity of Sioux Falls, but would amply protect the frontier settlements of southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and southern Dakota. A small force of cavalry stationed at said post would be able to keep all hostile Indians north and west of a line running from Fort Ridgley in Minnesota to Fort Randall in Dakota. Further, your memorialist would represent that there is abundance of building material at said Sioux Falls, and your memorialist will ever pray.

“Approved January 2, 1863.”

At the legislative session in 1863-4, nothing affecting Minnehaha county was done, and it still remained deserted.

At the fourth session of the legislative assembly, begun in Yankton on the 5th day of December, 1864, and concluded January 13, 1865, the following memorial was passed:

“To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

“Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent, that the safety of the people of southern Dakota and northern Iowa from the attacks of hostile bands of Indians require the establishment of two small military posts—one on the Big Sioux river in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, and one at the point on the Dakota river near a straight line between said Sioux Falls and Fort Randall. Sioux Falls is about half way between Fort Randall, Dakota, and Fort Ridgley, Minnesota, and your memorialists are of the opinion that such posts would give better protection to southern Dakota, than the system heretofore adopted, besides being far less expensive; therefore your memorialists pray for the establishment of such military posts; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

“Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the Secretary of War, Hon. J. B. S. Todd and Hon. A. W. Hubbard.

“Approved, January 12, 1864.”

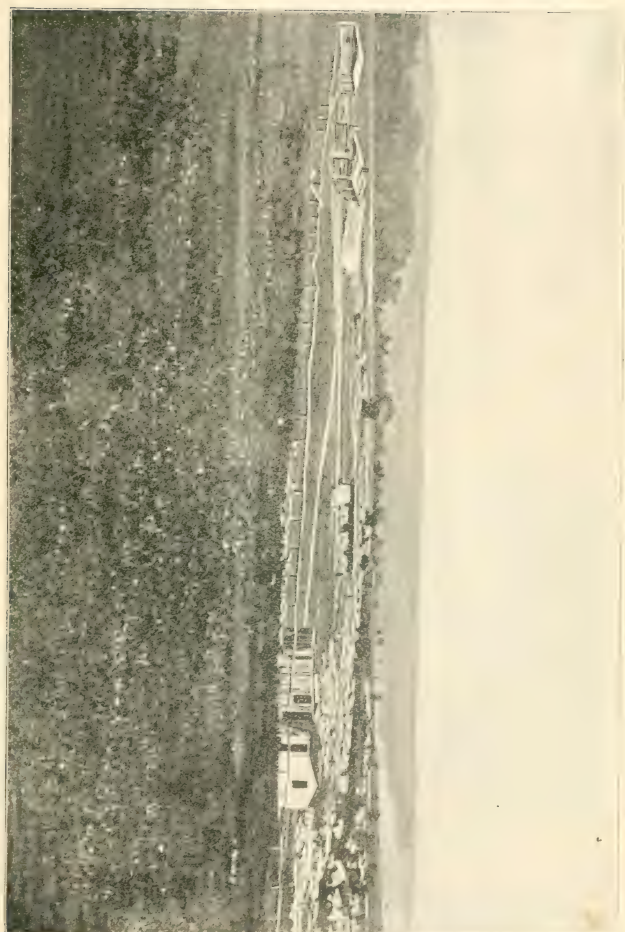
In response to this prayer, on May 1, 1865, a military post was established at Sioux Falls, and Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Eicher, was ordered to take possession of the post. A tract of land ten miles long and seven miles wide, comprising the present township of Sioux Falls; sections 13 to 36, inclusive, of Mapleton township; sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, Benton township, and sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 Wayne township was set apart for a military reservation.

Barracks were built by this company during the summer of 1865, also a stone house called the commissary building, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The barracks were located in part on what is now Phillips avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, the south end being about 125 feet north of Eighth street. The larger building was about forty feet in width and thirty feet of the south end was west of the westerly limit of Phillips avenue, and nearly the entire north end was in Phillips avenue. A portion of the building at the right was built in 1866.

On the 8th day of June, 1866, Company D, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, under Col. Knox, arrived at Sioux Falls to relieve the cavalry, which left the same day the infantry arrived, only Dr. Nisley and Mr. Pratt, the hospital steward, remaining.

With the establishment of a military post in the Big Sioux Valley peace and safety were secured, and gradually immigration began, though slowly at first, and it was not until 1869 that the population of Sioux Falls became as large as in the spring of 1862.

The first sutler at Sioux Falls was A. F. Hayward, who came



BARRACKS.

COMMISSARY.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

with the establishment of the post in May, but he afterwards sold out to Charles K. Howard.

At the legislative session begun in December, 1865, and concluded in January, 1866, a memorial to Congress was passed, praying that a small number of bloodhounds might be placed at each military post, for the better protection of the lives and property of the citizens from the small bodies of Indians, who were frequently skulking in the tall weeds and timber along the streams, for the purpose of theft or murder. Congress was also memorialized for the establishment of a mail route from Sioux Falls to Ponca, Nebraska, by way of Brule Creek and Elk Point, with weekly service thereon.

In the summer of 1866, a number of families settled in the county, among whom were John Nelson, John Thompson, Wm. Melvin, Sylvester Delaney, John J. Aasen, Jr., and Ole O. Gilseth.

Nelson and Thompson left Goodhue county, Minnesota, with their wives, on June 4. They came across Iowa, and after leaving Spirit Lake saw no white people until they reached Fort Dakota. They took up land about ten miles from the fort, and Thompson is still living where he first settled. Melvin and Delaney took up land in the same vicinity. Melvin soon left for Kansas, but the log house he built is still standing about three-fourths of a mile north of Thompson's place and is occupied by Ole L. Floren and family. An



MELVIN LOG HOUSE.

account of the privations and hardships endured by Aasen and Gilseth in reaching Dakota, as translated from an issue of the *Syd Dakota Ekko*, published in November, 1895, will be found in the chapter of reminiscences.

At the next session of the legislature, which convened at Yankton on December 4, 1866, and adjourned January 12, 1867, a memorial to Congress was passed, praying that a road be laid out and established from Elk Point up the Big Sioux Valley to Fort Dakota, and asking an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for that purpose. As all supplies for the fort were transported by teams from Sioux City by way of Elk Point, a road from the latter place to the fort was a necessity. A memorial was also passed asking that the unexpended balance of a previous appropriation amounting to three thousand dollars, be applied to improving and bridging the main traveled road from Sioux Falls to Yankton by way of the upper James river ferry.

In 1867, Ole Gunderson, Foster Gunderson, Martin Gunderson, John Johnson, Larson Sweet, J. Larson, Ole J. Arnson and their families settled in the county.

During the session of the legislature which begun December 26, 1867, at Yankton and concluded January 10, 1868, an act was passed to reorganize Minnehaha county. John Nelson, John Thompson and William Melvin were appointed county commissioners and Edward Broughton register of deeds.

In the spring of 1868, John O. Langness and Sivert and Gullick Krigen started west, from Minnesota, to find a place suitable to organize a colony. They found no place that suited them so well as the Sioux Valley, and returning to Minnesota they came back in the fall, bringing with them a large number of Scandinavians, among whom were the following: Gudmund T. Ravlo and his sons, who are still living in the county; Nils Iverson, Iver and Nils Nilson, Rolof Pederson, J. Krogstad, Lars Kvarnmo, Jens Berg, Peder and Thomas Paulson; Paul A. Risvold and his two sons, Andrew and Peder Risvold; Gudmund Dalemo, Ole Thompson, Guttorm Eklo and his son Peter Magnus; John Bruaas, who settled at Baltic; Halvor Nyhus, Thorsten and Jonas Nassan and Ole Hougtro. O. B. Iverson and Ole Bergerson settled in Split Rock, and John Walker also settled there about this time. John Langness brought with him a whip-saw, which was in constant demand in constructing the houses the settlers began to build. Ole Thompson and Mr. Langness would saw two hundred feet of boards with this saw in a day, John Thompson sent to the "old country" for one of these saws, and afterwards procured another nearer home, and there were two or three others in use in this vicinity. This method of manufacturing lumber by the early settlers affords a striking illustration of the limited advantages and resources of pioneer days.

John Anderson Ole and Gunder Thompson settled about two miles from the present city of Dell Rapids. Ole Thompson used to help the Indians break their lands, and as his plow accomplished the purpose far better and in much shorter time than their implements, they gave him the name of "Maka-jubbedu-tanka" or "The great land-breaker."

A large number of settlers came into the county during 1869, and several people located at Sioux Falls and engaged in business. Among them were N. E. Phillips, R. F. Pettigrew, John Hunter,

Jephtha Duling, Clark G. Coats, and D. B. Reynolds. Mr. Duling brought his family, and moved into a cabin built by one of the soldiers very near where the Burlington depot now stands. At that time the only women Mrs. Duling found in Sioux Falls were Col. Duffy's family, and two of the soldiers' wives. Mrs. Duling, however, was accustomed to the privations of frontier life, having lived with her husband at Fort Randall from 1863, until his discharge in 1865, and then on a ranch in Charles Mix county until they removed to Sioux Falls. Later on Mr. Duling built a house on the bank of the river near the cabin in which they first lived. In 1874, during a heavy wind, he was struck by the roof of an old shed and instantly killed. Mrs. Duling soon after removed to Dell Rapids, where she married James H. Bishop, and resided until her death, which occurred August 18, 1894.

In those early days the only place where supplies of any kind could be purchased was at the sutler's store kept by C. K. Howard, and the prices paid would delight the hearts of the merchants in Sioux Falls nowadays, who have to contend with numerous competitors and keep up in the race of "cut prices." Then a spool of thread sold for fifty cents, calico was fifty cents a yard, and molasses two dollars a gallon.

During the legislative session in 1868-9, a memorial to Congress was passed, stating that Fort Dakota was no longer needed as a protection to the settlements on the Big Sioux, and praying that it might be removed to Medary, sixty-five miles north of Sioux Falls, which resulted in the military post at Sioux Falls being vacated on the 18th day of June, 1869.

In 1870 the military reservation was opened to settlers, and immigration steadily increased. Among those who came were Nils Noregaard and Nils Lauritsen from Denmark, who took up land along the river below the present site of Dell Rapids. James Nisbet, A. W. Hunt, Wm. Dockstader, John Hoy, Mr. Richardson, and Byron D. Graves settled west and south of Dell Rapids. John Bippus, and Colonel Charles Allen settled at the Falls, and Dr. J. L. Phillips and John McClellan returned during this year to the scene of their old labors. Dr. Phillips came in June, and brought his family, and they moved into the officers' quarters, located where E. J. Daniels' store is now.

At the advent of Mrs. Phillips, there were only seven white women in Sioux Falls; and during the summer, in connection with Mrs. C. G. Coats, she established the Pioneer Union Sunday School. It was during this year that social matters began to have a standing in the community.

The spring of 1871, opened auspiciously for Minnehaha county, and a large number of the most desirable class of citizens came to Sioux Falls and the surrounding country to make for themselves permanent homes. Improvements on quite an extensive scale were made during this year. R. F. Pettigrew built an office, Joe Dupries the Central House, W. H. Corson the Cataract Hotel, Wm. Van Eps a large store building; all of which were occupied for business purposes. During the fall of this year the first residence was built at

Dell Rapids, then known as Dell City. The residents at the close of the year felt greatly encouraged by what had been accomplished during the year, and were hopeful that 1872 would materially increase their prosperity and lessen the privations of pioneer life. They were not destined to disappointment,

During 1872, new industries sprung up in Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids, and considerable land was taken up in the county by actual settlers; a saw mill was built at Dell Rapids by Dennis Rice, and a store building was erected during the summer; a newspaper outfit arrived the latter part of April, and the Dell City Journal soon made its appearance. In Sioux Falls several buildings were erected; C. K. Howard build a store 20x64 feet; Charles Hamilton, a photograph gallery; an Episcopal church was built; John McKee established a harness shop; J. J. Hancock, a shoe store; Blade & Castor, a meat market; Edwin Sharpe a lumber yard; and a bakery and restaurant were also among the new business enterprises. A weekly newspaper was started by W. R. Kiter on the 10th of April; the fourth of July was celebrated on the Island, and R. F. Pettigrew delivered the oration; the "Dive" was torn down, and a temperance society organized. Artemas Gale, Melvin Grigsby, and Thomas H. Brown were among the new settlers during this year.

It has not occupied much space in giving in detail the improvements in the entire county prior to 1873, but during this year so much was done towards the development of this section that a general statement must suffice. Immigration set in early, and the Sioux Falls Pantagraph is responsible for the statement that "the prairies were teeming with schooners from the states." On the 15th day of May the Sioux Falls Independent, a weekly newspaper edited by C. W. McDonald, made its first appearance. The land office was opened for business in Sioux Falls June 9, and on that day seventy-three declaratory statements, sixty homestead and six cash entries were made, covering 22,240 acres of land. The Webber & Hawthorn grist mill commenced operation May 26. It appears from the Sioux Falls Pantagraph, in its issue of August 27, that there were thirty-two buildings in process of erection at that time in Sioux Falls. At the close of the year the Sioux Falls Independent enumerated the buildings completed during the preceding six months, and the list comprised twenty-five business buildings and fifty-nine residences; thirteen of these buildings were two stories high. A schoolhouse was also built, 22x40 feet. The Methodist congregation had at the close of the year a church building 20x 26 feet nearly ready for occupancy; and during the summer thirty thousand brick were manufactured by D. H. Tolbett. In the issue of the Sioux Falls Pantagraph of July 16, it appears that the barracks had been purchased by True Dennis, and in its next issue, July 23, "the barracks have been taken down and removed;" so there need be no question as to when these old landmarks of Indian warfare disappeared from the public view. At the close of the year Sioux Falls had eight lawyers, three physicians, two resident ministers, twenty carpenters, five masons, two hotels, two restaurants, two lumber yards, two blacksmith shops, two hardware stores, two meat markets, two wheelwright shops, two

bakeries, one paint shop, one barber shop, one livery stable, two dealers in agricultural implements, and six general stores. It is needless to add that the people of Sioux Falls enjoyed the holidays in 1873, so much having been accomplished.

During the winter of 1873-4 social affairs engaged the attention of the residents of Sioux Falls as never before; church socials, balls, sleigh rides, "and other festivities," as one of the local newspapers expressed it at the time, were of frequent occurrence.

With the coming of spring quite a large number of people arrived in the county to settle, and some of the townships had their first settlers about this time.

But the year 1874, which began so promising, will long be remembered by the older inhabitants as a year of adversities. Multitudes of grasshoppers visited this section, and complete destruction followed in their wake. All the crops were destroyed, and a large number of the settlers who had expected to raise enough to supply their wants were doomed to bitter disappointment. To meet this emergency a society was organized, and T. H. Brown visited the east and obtained a large quantity of clothing and food, which was distributed by the society; and \$534.68 in money was also raised for the same purpose. The improvements during this year would not compare favorably with the year preceding, but several residences and a few business buildings were erected in Sioux Falls, and Valley Springs township had its first school and—marriage.

The events which make up the history of the county to the beginning of the year 1875 have been stated in the chronological order of their occurrence, and comprise the most important events that transpired during her transition state—from the home of the savage to the dawn of civilization.

It was during the early seventies that Minnehaha county passed through the most trying stage of her existence, and it is fortunate that the settlers were composed of men of remarkable energy and enterprise. During this period, mills, stores, shops, churches and schoolhouses were built, regular terms of court were established; the affairs of the county came under the control and management of a board of commissioners; projects for better transportation facilities were being considered, and the limitations of pioneer life were fast disappearing.

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How to best present to the reader the events that have transpired since then, has been a source of considerable anxiety to the writer. At first it was thought the better way would be to continue to chronicle the events in the order of their occurrence, but as the work progressed it became evident that this method was impracticable, especially after determining to give an account of the settlement and development of each township and municipality by itself, including a large list of biographical sketches of the residents.

The plan was therefore adopted of first giving an account of the county commissioners' proceedings, courts and other kindred subjects in which all the people of the county are equally interested, to be followed by the local history of each township and municipality.

CHAPTER II.

SYNOPSIS OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF BIG SIOUX AND MINNEHAHA COUNTIES--LIST OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In December, 1857, the governor of Minnesota Territory appointed the following named persons, all of Sioux Falls City, as county officers for Big Sioux county as defined by the legislature of Minnesota, a portion of which consisted of what is now Minnehaha county: James L. Fiske was appointed judge of probate; W. W. Brookings, district attorney; J. L. Phillips, justice of the peace; James Evans, sheriff; James Allen, register of deeds, and *ex officio* county clerk; William Little, James McBride, and A. L. Kilgore, commissioners; but no record of their proceedings has been found.

The only record of any proceedings ever had by the Board of County Commissioners for the County of Big Sioux which we have been able to obtain is taken from The Democrat published at Sioux Falls City February 18, 1860, and reads as follows:

“January 28, 1860.

“Met pursuant to adjournment.

“Present: Messrs. White, Kelts, and Greenway. Mr. White in the Chair.

“Mr. White requested that the report of the Committee on County Buildings be postponed until the next meeting of the Board, which was agreed to.

“Mr. Greenway moved that the Board confer with the Commissioners of Buchanan county, with a view to securing their co-operation in erecting a bridge across the Big Sioux, at some suitable point near the falls. Motion adopted.

“Mr. White suggested that a bridge be built across the Slip-up creek, and, on motion, it was ordered to be put under contract at once.

“Mr. Kelts moved that a county road be constructed from Sioux Falls City to the limits of Big Sioux county, to intersect the Medary road. Passed.

"Mr. Greenway moved that the last Saturday of each month hereafter be the regular meeting day of the Board. Which motion passed.

"Mr. Greenway introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Board will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a court house and jail up to the first day of June next. Passed.

"Mr. Greenway moved that rent at the rate of \$300 per annum, be paid for the use of such offices in McCall's block, as may be required for county purposes, until the completion of the county buildings, which motion passed, yeas, 2; nays, 1.

"Mr. Kelts moved that the meeting now adjourn, which motion prevailed and the Board adjourned until the last Saturday in February.

"J. M. ALLEN,
"Clerk Board Co. Com."

Probably the first County Warrant ever drawn under any show of authority within the present limits of Minnehaha county was drawn by these commissioners. It is now in the hands of Arthur C. Phillips, Esq., and reads as follows:

"Sioux Falls City, January 13, 1860.

"No. 1. \$3.00.

"Pay to Samuel J. Albright three dollars.

"JAMES M. ALLEN, Clerk.

"C. S. WHITE,
"Pres. pro tem Co. Com."

(Mr. White was killed by the Indians two or three years later in Minnesota. Mr. Kelts, at the time he was commissioner, had a claim on the land where Levi S. Carter now resides, north of the City of Sioux Falls, and soon after went to Montana. Mr. Greenway was a Virginian, and after a short residence here he and his wife went further west).

The first territorial legislature, which began its session at Yankton, March 17, and concluded May 15, 1862, enacted chapter twenty-three of the session laws providing for county officers.

It required only twenty legal voters to organize a county, and when organized it was to have the following county officials, viz.: three county commissioners; a register of deeds, who was also *ex officio* clerk of the county board, sheriff, judge of probate, coroner, justice of the peace, constables, county surveyor, and district attorney. The duties of county commissioners were prescribed, and their compensation fixed. The governor was authorized to nominate and with the advice and consent of the council, appoint such officers, to hold their respective offices until the first general election and their successors had qualified.

During this session the official acts of James M. Allen as register of deeds, and James McCall as justice of the peace for the County of Big Sioux, were legalized; the County of Minnehaha was established,

and the following county officers appointed by the governor: Judge of probate, J. B. Amidon; register of deeds, Harry Masters; sheriff, J. W. Evans; commissioners, Wm. Stevens, Wm. Amidon, and B. C. Fowler; justice of the peace, James McCall.

As already appears, all the settlers in this vicinity were driven away by the Indians during the summer of this year, and no records of official proceedings by these officials can be found.

By an act of the legislature approved January 4, 1868, the County of Minnehaha was reorganized, with boundaries as established by the legislature in 1862. John Nelson, John Thompson and William Melvin were appointed county commissioners, and Edward Broughton, register of deeds. The commissioners were empowered to appoint all other officers necessary to complete the organization of the county. There are no records of their official proceedings, but on the 31st day of December, 1871, the legislature passed an act legalizing the official acts of the commissioners, the register of deeds, and Ole Bergerson as justice of the peace of Minnehaha county.

On the 8th day of January, 1873, an act of the territorial legislature fixing the boundaries of a large number of counties was approved, and the boundaries of the County of Minnehaha as they now exist were then established.

The first record of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Minnehaha county commences with the 13th day of February, 1871, and the following comprises a brief summary of their official acts from that time to June, 1898.

“Sioux Falls, D. T., February 13th, 1871.

“Pursuant to call the Hon. Board of Commissioners met at the store of W. S. Bloom for the transaction of such business as might properly be brought before them. Present, Ole Bergerson and John Thompson. On motion John Thompson was chosen chairman of the board. On motion the board decided to hold their meetings at W. S. Bloom's store until more suitable rooms were provided. The official bond of John Walker as sheriff with Ole Bergerson and Hans Larson as sureties was examined and approved. The official bond of Bernt S. Peterson as constable and Peter Knutsen and Knut Peterson as sureties was examined and approved. The official bond of Ole B. Iverson, probate judge and county treasurer with Charles Allen and John McClellan as sureties was examined and approved.

“On motion adjourned to the next regular meeting first Monday in April, A. D. 1871.

“Attest: W. S. Bloom, County Clerk.

“Minnehaha County, D. T.”

April 3, 1871.

Commissioners met and transacted the following business: The county was divided into districts as follows: All of the county south of township one hundred and two west of range forty-eight, district number one; all the county east of range forty-nine, district number two, and all of the county north of township one hundred and one, and west of range forty-eight, district number three. The

official bond of W. S. Bloom as register of deeds and county clerk was examined and approved. A petition of the citizens of district number two was read, approved and granted, asking for a road from a point on the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, township one hundred and one, range forty-eight in Minnehaha county, where the Blue Earth City mail route crosses the said quarter section, and from thence to cross the Big Sioux river at what is known as the Iverson crossing, and from thence to Sioux Falls, following section and quarter lines where practicable. Knut Knuteson was appointed justice of the peace in district number two. Ole J. Aasen was appointed constable in district number three, and John McClellan was appointed constable in district number one. The following named persons were appointed road supervisors for their respective districts: John McClellan, district number one; Amos O. Bursem, district number two; John Langness, district number three. James A. Hand was appointed superintendent of public instruction for the county. The account of Frank O. Wisner for printing tax lists, amounting to ten dollars, was examined and allowed, and warrant ordered drawn on receipt of warrant book.

At the next meeting of the board, a special one, April 12, 1871, there were present John Thompson chairman, Charles Allen and Ole Bergerson. A petition from the citizens of Split Rock, asking for a road commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-three, in township one hundred and one, range forty-eight, thence north along the east line of said section, and on the section lines as far as practicable to the northeast quarter of section four of said township and range, and that the county surveyor be requested to locate and establish said road, was granted. The appointment of James A. Hand as superintendent of public instruction was rescinded, and he was appointed county attorney, and John Bippus was appointed superintendent of public instruction. The abstract of taxable property was received from the county assessor. The account of John O. Walker for forty-eight dollars for services as assessor was presented and allowed. The county surveyor was ordered to lay out and locate road number one as soon as possible, following section and quarter lines as far as practicable. The county clerk was ordered to procure blank books and seals for the county.

The next meeting of the board was held July 3, present John Thompson, chairman, Charles Allen and Ole Bergerson. The official bond of John Hunter, justice of the peace, was approved. Petition number one asking for a road commencing at the point where the Sioux river crosses the section line between sections sixteen and seventeen in township one hundred and one, thence south on section lines as near as practicable to Sioux Falls, was approved and granted, and county surveyor was ordered to lay out such road. Petition number two was also granted, and county surveyor ordered to lay out such road, provided the cost did not exceed fifteen dollars, said road to commence at a point on the boundary line between the Territory of Dakota and State of Minnesota at the southeast quarter of section three, township one hundred and one, range forty-

seven, thence west following section and quarter lines as much as practicable to Sioux Falls. Petition number three was granted, if cost of surveying road did not exceed five dollars, said road to commence on southline of section thirty-three, township one hundred and one, range forty-eight, thence to Sioux Falls, on section and quarter lines as far as practicable. C. G. Coats, J. Dickson and W. S. Bloom were appointed viewers. The report of the superintendent of public schools, dividing the county into school districts, was received, read and accepted. The report of county surveyor on road number one, with field notes, was read and accepted. The board levied a total tax of one per cent., divided as follows: territorial revenue one and one-half mills; county revenue, four mills; roads and bridges, one mill; school tax, two mills; county sinking fund, one and one-half mills. The county clerk was authorized to procure necessary blank books for the use of county surveyor and superintendent of public instruction.

Board met again October 2; present John Thompson, chairman, Charles Allen and Ole Bergeson. The official bond of H. W. Lewis, coroner, was examined and approved. A petition for a county road, commencing at the northwest corner of section twenty-three, township one hundred and one, range forty-nine, thence south between sections twenty-two and twenty-three, 240 rods, thence east along the quarter section line 80 rods to quarter post on north boundary of section twenty-six; thence south along the quarter section line through the center of sections twenty-six and thirty-five, to the south boundary of said township, was received and granted, and Messrs. Booth, Robinson and Brown were appointed viewers. Ole O. Langness, Oliver Olson and Thomas Paulson were appointed viewers for the road running from the west line of section sixteen, township one hundred and four, range forty-nine, to Sioux Falls. L. Bergerson, G. Torstenson and N. Neilson were appointed viewers on road running east from Sioux Falls to the Minnesota line and known as road number three.

A special meeting was called October 25, present John Thompson, chairman, Chas. Allen and Ole Bergerson. The tax list for 1871 was presented and signed, and the county treasurer ordered to proceed to collect taxes forthwith. The account of Mills & Co., of August 7, 1871, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for seals for county officers, was allowed and warrant drawn. The account of W. S. Bloom for seventy-eight dollars fifty cents cash for sundries, for use of county was allowed and warrant drawn. A petition was received from James A. Hand, asking the county commissioners to request his honor, Judge Brookings to hold a special term of court in Sioux Falls, subsequent to the first day of December, 1871. The accounts of John Thompson for sixteen dollars, Ole Bergerson for fourteen dollars and forty cents, and Charles Allen for twelve dollars, for services as county commissioners for 1871, were examined and allowed. Also the account of W. S. Bloom for seventy-five dollars for services as county clerk for 1871, was examined and allowed.

The board met December 1, 1871, pursuant to a call for special

meeting, present Charles Allen and Ole Bergerson. The verbal resignation of John Bippus, superintendent of public schools, was received and accepted, and Cyrus Walts was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1872. January 1, at the regular meeting of the board, there were present John Thompson, chairman, and Ole Bergerson. The county clerk being absent, W. H. Holt was appointed clerk pro tem. Newton Clark, member elect, presented his official bond, which was approved. W. R. McLaury presented a bill for attorney's services in case of Dakota Territory vs. G. W. White, which was allowed at five dollars. A petition was presented for a county road beginning at southwest corner of section sixteen, township one hundred and one, range forty-nine, thence west as per petition filed, which was accepted and road ordered opened. It was then resolved that all accounts must be duly certified before acceptance by the board.

The following accounts were presented and allowed: Halvor Olson, Thomas Paulson and Ole O. Langness, four days each in locating county road number two, at two dollars per day; John O. Langness, two days surveying county road number two, at four dollars per day. Wm. H. Holt, county clerk pro tem, was empowered to issue license for the sale of spiritous liquors in Minnehaha county at his discretion, license being paid and good and sufficient bonds being given.

On January 16, the board of county commissioners met again, pursuant to a call for a special meeting. There were present John Thompson, Ole Bergerson and Newton Clark. A motion was made by Newton Clark "that the rate of license be fixed at thirty dollars per annum for persons selling spiritous liquors in Minnehaha county in quantities less than one quart, in connection with general merchandise, and at one hundred dollars per annum for license for saloon keepers in said county," which motion was carried. The resignation of W. S. Bloom, county clerk, was tendered, to take effect February 1, 1872, and on motion was accepted. The board then proceeded to vote for county clerk by ballot. W. R. McLaury received two votes and N. E. Phillips one, whereupon W. R. McLaury was declared elected to fill the unexpired term. The county clerk was then instructed to serve notice on dealers in liquors in Minnehaha county, that license to sell liquors must be taken out prior to January 25, 1872.

At the next meeting of the board held April 1, on motion of John Thompson, a petition for the construction of a bridge across the Big Sioux river, at a point where said stream is crossed by the public highway, in the southeast corner of section thirteen, township one hundred and one, range fifty, was rejected so far as it related to a two mill tax, but by motion of the same member of the board, the question of appropriating one thousand dollars to build the bridge as above stated, was ordered to be submitted to the voice of the people at the next general election. The official bond of O. B. Iverson, county treasurer, was fixed at four thousand dollars, examined and approved, and "the old bond held responsible to the present date."

At the next meeting of the board, held July 1, the petition of R.

S. Alexander and others asking for an appropriation of five hundred dollars, subject to the voice of the people at the next general election, to build a bridge at Dell City, was accepted. By action of the board the following places were designated for holding the next general election: precinct number one in the barracks, precinct number two at Soren Bergerson's, precinct number three at John O. Langness' school house. The board also contracted with Wm. Van Eps for four ballot boxes complete, at one dollar and twenty-five cents each. The board then adjourned until the next morning, when the financial statement of the county was examined and ordered printed. It was as follows:

"Financial statement of Minnehaha county, D. T., for the year ending June 30th, A. D. 1872:

Total amount of tax levied	\$628 71
Amount of interest collected on delinquent tax	2 50
Total	\$631 28
Total amount of cash received	340 92
Total amount of warrants received	18 79
Total amount of interest received	2 57
Total amount delinquent tax	269 00
Total	\$631 28

TERRITORIAL TAX.

Amount levied	\$ 94 30
Amount cash collected	46 97
Amount delinquent tax	47 33
Total	\$ 94 30
Amount of cash on hand	\$ 46 97

COUNTY TAX.

Amount levied	\$251 48
Amount cash collected	\$107 41
Amount of warrants received	18 42
Amount delinquent tax	125 65
Total	\$251 48
Amount of cash paid on warrants	70 80
Amount of cash in hand	36 61
Total	\$107 41

ROAD AND BRIDGE TAX.

Amount levied	\$ 62 87
Amount of cash collected	\$ 31 13
Amount of receipts received	37
Amount of delinquent tax	31 37
Total	\$ 62 87
Amount of cash on hand	\$ 31 13

SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX.

Amount levied	\$125 74
Amount of cash collected	\$ 63 27
Amount of cash collected for license.....	45 00
Amount of delinquent tax	62 47
Total	\$170 74
Amount of delinquent tax	62 47
Amount of cash on hand	108 27
Total	\$170 74

COUNTY SINKING FUND TAX.

Amount levied	\$ 94 30
Amount of cash collected	47 14
Amount of delinquent tax	47 16
Total	\$ 94 30

POLL TAX.

Amount enrolled.....	\$265 50
Amount of cash collected	\$117 00
Amount of receipts received	3 00
Amount exempt	7 50
Amount of delinquent.....	138 00
Total	\$265 50
Amount refunded on illegal tax.....	16 50
Amount allowed on receipts	3 00
Amount exempt	7 50
Amount delinquent tax	138 00
Amount cash on hand.....	100 50
Total	\$265 50

“(Signed.)

W. R. McLAURY,

“Clerk Board County Commissioners.”

At the next meeting of the board held July 30, a petition of J. C. Ervin and sixty-two others, praying “for the establishment of an election precinct, with the place of voting to be at the school house at Dell City, said precinct to be known as precinct number four” was granted. The board then proceeded to levy the tax as follows: four mills on each dollar of the total valuation of property for county fund; county sinking fund, one and five-tenths mills; road tax, five-tenths mill; road and bridge poll tax “specific” one dollar and fifty cents on each poll over twenty-one and under fifty years of age; school poll tax, one dollar on each poll over twenty-one and under fifty years of age; territorial tax, one mill; total amount of tax levied, eight mills on each dollar of the total valuation.

The following resolution was introduced and passed:

“WHEREAS, it appears to this body that unjust complaint has been made from various sources against Mr. John O. Walker, sheriff within and for Minnehaha county, D. T., complaining that the said

John O. Walker has been guilty of negligence in the performance of his duties as sheriff, Ergo: having duly considered the circumstances connected therewith, we do exonerate the said John O. Walker from all blame connected therewith or with which he may be charged.

"Signed,

"NEWTON CLARK.

"JOHN THOMPSON.

"OLE BERGERSON."

On October 12 the board met and canvassed the returns of the general election held October 8, 1872, for territorial, district and county officers.

For delegate to Congress, Wilmot W. Brookings received 122 votes, G. C. Moody 118, M. K. Armstrong 69, and John Hunter 3. (M. K. Armstrong was elected by the territorial vote, at this election.) For register of deeds, N. E. Phillips received 177 votes, and W. H. Holt 125. For probate judge, H. J. Whipple received 169 votes. For county superintendent of public schools, A. Thorne received 159 votes. For sheriff, V. R. L. Barnes received 37 votes, C. A. Linstrom 159 and Daniel Scott 69. For coroner, J. L. Phillips received 161. For county surveyor, John O. Langness, 107. For district attorney, A. Sweeny, 134 votes. For county commissioner, R. S. Alexander, 159. For justice of the peace, S. Pruner, 148, C. Anderson, 131, R. Anderson, 154. For constable, J. H. Moulton, 136, A. Larson, 133, O. J. Aasen, 144.

1873. At the meeting of the board January 20, Wm. H. Holt was appointed sheriff to fill vacancy and accepted. The following resolutions were also adopted: "That the county surveyor be instructed to put up mounds at each angle, also at distances not more than one-fourth mile from each other on straight lines. Also to place sight mounds on high points on all county roads hereafter surveyed, so as to enable the road supervisors to find the lines." The following also appears in the record of this meeting: "Petition for a road from Sioux Falls and Schunk creek to Wall Lake. Also a road from the quarter section post on the south boundary of section thirty-five, township one hundred and one, range forty-nine via of Raymond's intersecting Sioux Falls and Schunk creek road. And from Raymond's west, intersecting the road from the Sioux Falls and Schunk creek road to Wall Lake. Viewers appointed—Wm. Van Eps, Cyrus Walts and Newton Clark. That they are instructed to meet and view said road as soon as the ground thaws. Board settled with Ole B. Iverson per Wm. H. Holt as deputy county treasurer, leaving a balance in his hands to be delivered to his successor, H. J. Whipple, of two hundred and nine dollars and twenty-six cents. Dated January 21, A. D. 1873. N. Clark, Chairman Board of Commissioners." The assessor, Ole Bergerson, is also instructed as follows: "in assessing town property that he exercise his own discretion; general merchandise, at general market value; horses and mules over one year old, class one, old or young, at ten to twenty-five dollars; class two, work horses, seventy-five

dollars; class three, fine stock, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Cows, not to exceed twenty dollars. Work oxen, class one, fifty dollars; class two, seventy-five dollars. Young cattle, to use discretion. Sheep, not to exceed one dollar fifty cents. Swine, to use discretion. Improvements on land breaking per acre, two dollars. That the county license for the sale of liquor be fifty dollars per annum throughout the county." Albion Thorne was also appointed "district attorney in and for the district and County of Minnehaha."

At the next meeting, February 3, an offer was received from J. C. Ervin, publisher of the Dell Rapids Journal, to publish the minutes of the proceedings of the board for one dollar per year. The offer was accepted, and the Dell Rapids Journal was made the official newspaper of Minnehaha county, and all official papers and public documents of every kind requiring publication were ordered to be published in this newspaper at the due legal rates of the Territory, except the proceedings of the board, which were to be at the price named and agreed upon. It was resolved, "that the county attorney be hereby instructed to enforce to the best of his ability the law in regard to the selling of intoxicating liquors in Minnehaha county. D. T."

April 14, the date appointed for the next meeting of the board, the following entry of proceedings appears on the records. "Severe rain and snow storm made it impossible for the board of county commissioners to meet as per adjournment of April 7th. Attest, N. E. Phillips, county clerk."

On the 22d of April, the board again met, and allowed the account of John Bippus for seven dollars, fifty cents, for a book case to contain the records of the district court of Minnehaha county. The financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1873, showed that the total amount of tax levied was one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and forty-nine cents; the total amount collected, eight hundred and fifty-three dollars seventy-four cents, and the amount of delinquent tax, eight hundred and fifty-six dollars seventy-five cents.

1874. On January 7, the Sioux Falls Independent was made the official paper for the year 1874, upon the same conditions as during the preceding year. It was also ordered that the county license for the sale of liquors should be thirty dollars per annum, and the following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That we recommend that the justices of the peace require persons making complaint in behalf of the Territory of Dakota in cases of criminal procedure to give bonds for the payment of costs." A petition was presented for a ferry across the Big Sioux river on or near the lines between sections nine and ten at Dell Rapids, asking that steps be taken to procure bids for the building and maintenance of the same. On motion it was ordered that notice be issued and posted to the effect that "oral bids" would be received at the clerk's office in Sioux Falls, on the 9th day of February, 1874, for the building and maintaining of such ferry for the term of five years.

At the next meeting, February 9, "license was granted to B. D.

Graves, Peter Morse and R. S. Alexander, for the term of five years for a ferry charter across the Big Sioux at Dell Rapids, under the provisions of chapter 16, laws of 1865-6, with all the rights and privileges thereby granted."

1875. At the next meeting of the board held April 5, the county liquor license was fixed at forty dollars per annum.

At a regular meeting held July 6, the board fixed the salary of the district attorney at two hundred and thirty dollars for the year 1875.

1876. On January 3, the Sioux Falls Independent was again made the official newspaper of the county for the ensuing year. The salary of the county clerk was fixed at five hundred dollars to be paid quarterly.

In April, N. E. Phillips resigned his office, not being able on account of increased business to give it the attention it required, and John Bippus was appointed register of deeds and *ex officio* county clerk to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

At the regular meeting of the board July 3, Andrew J. Berdahl tendered his resignation as sheriff, being about to move from the county, and John W. Callender was appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

On July 17, the board ordered that the county treasurer be instructed to reserve the road fund on hand July 1, which had not been accredited to any road district, and to pay the same to R. F. Pettigrew to be by him expended in the construction of a bridge across the Sioux river at the foot of Eighth street in Sioux Falls, upon the receipt by the county clerk of a bond executed by said R. F. Pettigrew and approved by said clerk for the completion of said bridge on or before the 20th day of October, 1876.

1877. January 3, The Sioux Falls Pantagraph was made the official newspaper for the year 1877.

May 9, at a special session, the board selected the names from the assessment roll of 1877 from which grand and petit jurors were drawn.

1878. January 9, the board instructed the county treasurer to pay out of the county sinking fund the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to the building committee for the completion of the bridge across the Sioux river at what was known as "Clark's Crossing."

The Dakota Pantagraph and the Sioux Falls Independent were made official papers, each paper to be paid one-half legal rates. On motion the board decided to receive bids at the next regular meeting to furnish rooms for county paupers, such rooms to be furnished according to certain plans on file at the county clerk's office. Also at the same meeting notice was ordered given that "sealed bids for making county map will be received, to be made according to specifications on file at said office."

February 1, the board made a settlement with the county treasurer, found his accounts to be correct, and the balances shown thereon were as follows:

Balance on hand January 1, 1878.

Territorial fund	\$ 1,633.11
County fund	1,042.54
" school fund	2,429.95
" sinking fund	2,284.46
" judgment fund	96.62
" road fund	437.60
District school fund	2,833.81
Total	\$10,758.09

April 1, the board fixed the liquor license at two hundred dollars per annum. The salary of the county attorney for the year 1878, was fixed at two hundred dollars.

July 2, at a regular meeting, the board ordered "that the county treasurer pay out of the county fund, derived from the issuing of liquor licenses, the sum of one thousand dollars to the building committee having in charge the construction of a bridge across the Sioux river at the Tenth street in Sioux Falls, on condition that said committee have said bridge completed and open to the use of the public on or before October 1, 1878."

1879. January 6, Ole Bergerson retired from the board, having served continuously from 1871. During this session, the assessor was instructed to assess real and personal property as follows:

Lands inside the corporation of the village of Sioux Falls.....	from \$ 20 00 to \$ 100 00	per acre
Lands in township 101, range 49, outside corporation.....	from 2 00 to 40 00	per acre
All other lands except timber lands.....	from 1 50 to 10 00	per acre
Timber land	from 3 00 to 25 00	per acre
Business lots in the village of Sioux Falls	from 100 00 to 1000 00	per lot
Residence lots in the village of Sioux Falls	from 5 00 to 200 00	per lot
Lots in the town site of Dell Rapids	from 1 00 to 40 00	per lot
Lots in the town site of Valley Springs.....	from 1 00 to 100 00	per lot
Lots in the town site of Brandon	from 1 00 to 5 00	per lot
Lots in the town site of Wall Lake.....	from 1 00	per lot
Road bed of the Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R., per mile.....		3000 00
Stallions and jacks first-class		150 00
Stallions and jacks second-class		100 00
Horses first-class		50 00
Horses second-class.....		30 00
Horses third-class.....	10 00 to	20 00
Mules and asses classed same as horses.		
Yoke work oxen.....	40 00 to	50 00
Cows	8 00 to	12 00
Cattle 3 years old.....	8 00 to	10 00
Cattle 2 years old	6 00 to	8 00
Swine	50 to	3 00
Sheep.....		1 00
Vehicles	10 00 to	50 00
Sleighs	5 00 to	15 00
Breaking on government land.....	at	1 00 per acre

The Dakota Pantograph was made the official paper of the county for the ensuing year. It was ordered that the county clerk procure a lease from E. A. Sherman of ground for jail purposes. License for selling intoxicating liquors was fixed at two hundred dollars for the ensuing year.

A special meeting of the board was called on May 8, for the purpose of appointing a board of "Commissioners of Insanity." On motion of Commissioner Burke, Dr. J. C. Morgan was appointed as a member of said board, and on motion of Commissioner Jones, John Bippus was appointed the other member.

At a regular session of the board July 11, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that at the next general election to be held on the 4th day of November next, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of the county, the question involving the issuing of county bonds for the purpose of raising money to purchase ground for a county jail and county poorhouse, to construct suitable buildings thereon, and furnishing them complete; that said county bonds shall be issued for the amount of ten thousand dollars, to run ten years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and the said bonds shall be sold at no lower price than the face thereof; and it is hereby provided, that a copy of said question substantially shall accompany and be posted with the notices of election." It was also ordered, "that the village calaboose be refitted, and arrangements made for the removal therein and board and care of the county prisoners."

At the regular session, October 6, John Bippus resigned the office of commissioner of insanity, and R. J. Wells was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1880. January 5, A. Clendenning, the commissioner elect, having qualified, took his seat, A. Gale retiring. The license for the sale of liquors was fixed at two hundred dollars for the year ensuing. E. Parlman was appointed counsel for the board at a salary of five dollars per day, when called upon to appear, and to be retained as county attorney when so required. The Tenth street bridge in Sioux Falls was formally accepted by the county, and the indebtedness existing on the 1st of January, 1880, amounting to one thousand twenty-three dollars and eighty-two cents, was assumed.

February 11, at the semi-annual settlement with the county treasurer, the balance on hand January 1, 1880, was as follows:

Territorial fund.....	\$ 797 53
County fund.....	1,027 38
County school fund.....	1,272 20
Sinking fund.....	1,165 06
Judgment fund.....	170 00
Road fund.....	1,198 23
District school fund.....	3,474 25
Bridge fund.....	381 20
Interest on R. R. bonds.....	460 92
Village of Sioux Falls.....	562 83
Total.....	\$10,509 60

The board decided to accept the offer of H. L. Hollister, to purchase the county bonds at a premium of one-fourth of 1 per cent., and ordered that said bonds be executed and delivered to said H. L. Hollister, as follows: Bonds for five thousand dollars to be signed and delivered immediately, and the balance whenever the county commissioners shall need the funds in the erection and completion of jail and poorhouse buildings, as contemplated. The offer of N. E. Phillips to sell the southeast quarter of section 27, township 102, range 49, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, was accepted by the board for the county poor grounds, and lots 1 and 2, block 4, in J. L. Phillips' addition to Sioux Falls, was purchased of W. D. Roberts for the county jail grounds at the price of eight hundred dollars. Plans and specifications for the building were also accepted and notice requesting bids ordered published for ninety days in the official paper of the county.

At the regular meeting which convened April 5, the county superintendent of schools reported a deaf and dumb person, and it was ordered that a report be forwarded to the governor of the territory, as provided by law, that the education of such person might be provided for.

May 20 the sealed bids for a county jail and poorhouse were examined, and the contract awarded to S. McCormack and T. S. Stratton for the sum of eight thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, they being the lowest bidders. W. M. Walters was appointed superintendent, and the board of commissioners were to constitute a building committee in the construction of said buildings.

A petition was submitted to the board at this meeting, asking that a special election be called for submitting to the vote of the people the question of organizing the county into civil townships as provided by law. It was ordered that such special election be called on the 28th of June, 1880.

At the regular meeting of the board July 8, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The legal voters of the County of Minnehaha petitioned the board of county commissioners assembled in regular adjourned session on the 20th day of May, 1880, to call a special election to submit the question of township organization, and in pursuance of and by authority of law, a special election was thus called and held on the 28th day of June, 1880, and it appearing from the returns made by the judges of election of the several precincts of the county that a majority of all the votes cast were in favor of township organization, the votes standing as follows:

For township organization.....	582 votes
Against township organization.....	88 votes

therefore, be it

Resolved, in pursuance of "an act providing for the organization of civil townships and the government thereof," approved February 18, 1879, that the County of Minnehaha be and is hereby divided into civil townships, and the boundaries of the same are hereby fixed and

determined and numbered in the order of their description as follows, to-wit:

Township	101,	Range	47, (fractional)	Numbered	1, Valley Springs
"	101,	"	48,	"	2, Split Rock
"	101,	"	49,	"	3, Sioux Falls
"	101,	"	50,	"	4, Wayne
"	101,	"	51,	"	5, Wall Lake
"	101,	"	52,	"	6, Wellington
"	102,	"	47, (fractional)	"	7, Red Rock
"	102,	"	48,	"	8, Brandon
"	102,	"	49,	"	9, Mapleton
"	102,	"	50,	"	10, Benton
"	102,	"	51,	"	11, Hartford
"	102,	"	52,	"	12, Humboldt
"	103,	"	47, (fractional)	"	13, Palisade
"	103,	"	48,	"	14, Edison
"	103,	"	49,	"	15, Sverdrup
"	103,	"	50,	"	16, Lyons
"	103,	"	51,	"	17, Grand Meadow
"	103,	"	52,	"	18, Clear Lake
"	104,	"	47, (fractional)	"	19, Highland
"	104,	"	48,	"	20, Logan
"	104,	"	49,	"	21, Dell Rapids
"	104,	"	50,	"	22, Burk
"	104,	"	51,	"	23, Taopi
"	104,	"	52,	"	24, Buffalo.

At a special meeting August 30, W. M. Walters resigned his office as superintendent of the public buildings in process of erection, and P. W. Duffy was appointed in his stead.

At the regular meeting October 6, a petition was presented, signed by H. L. Hollister and forty-seven others, asking the board to take the necessary action to secure another location for the county jail. This petition was accepted and the following resolution adopted:

"WHEREAS, H. L. Hollister and citizens of Sioux Falls, have offered to purchase a lot and donate the same to the County of Minnehaha, in consideration that the county jail shall be removed and built thereon,

WHEREAS, the board of county commissioners have found it necessary to reconstruct the building known as the county jail and upon due consideration it is found that no additional expense is incurred to the county by reason of the removal of the said jail, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the building known as the county jail be removed and erected upon lot 13, block 30, in Brookings and Edmunds addition to Sioux Falls, and the said county jail to be constructed and completed according to contract, and the plans and specifications on file in the county clerk's office." It was also ordered at this meeting that each civil township be furnished twelve copies of the township law, at the county's expense.

1881. At the January meeting the Dakota Pantagraph was made the official newspaper for the ensuing year.

The following resolution was adopted January 12, 1881:

Resolved, that the chairman of this board be directed to correspond with the delegation of our county in the territorial legislature, requesting their influence and exertion looking to the early passage by the legislature of a bill authorizing the board of county commissioners to issue and negotiate their bonds in amount sufficient to complete the payment for the county buildings authorized to be built by vote taken in November, 1879, and which buildings are now approaching completion with insufficient funds to pay therefor. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our said delegation."

At the regular meeting convened April 4, the following appointments were made for the board of insanity: J. C. Morgan for the term of two years, and R. J. Wells for the term of one year.

At a special meeting of the board held May 11, it was decided that an additional lot would be required for more room and convenience, adjoining the jail ground; and it was ordered that lot 12, in block 30, Brookings and Edmunds addition to Sioux Falls be purchased for the sum of four hundred dollars. The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, that a special election will be held throughout the several precincts in the County of Minnehaha, D. T., on Thursday the 9th day of June, 1881, at which time the legal and qualified electors will determine by their votes the following propositions:

First. Shall there be built as soon as possible the following bridges in Minnehaha county, to-wit:

1. One bridge across the Sioux river in the village of Sioux Falls.
2. Reconstruction of the bridge across the river in Sioux Falls township between sections 32 and 33 on the Lincoln Center road.
3. One bridge across the Sioux river between sections 7 and 18 in Sioux Falls township.
4. One bridge across the Sioux river in Split Rock township.
5. One bridge across the Sioux river in Sverdrup township.
6. One bridge across the Sioux river in the village of Dell Rapids.
7. One bridge across the Split Rock in Brandon township.
8. One bridge across the Split Rock in Palisade township.
9. One bridge across the Beaver Creek in Valley Springs township.
10. One bridge across the Skunk Creek in Wayne township.
11. One bridge across the Skunk Creek near the line between Hartford and Grand Meadow townships.
12. One bridge across the Skunk Creek in Burk township.
13. One bridge across the Slipup Creek in Mapleton township.

Second. Shall the county commissioners borrow twenty thousand dollars for such purpose, at not more than seven per cent. interest per annum, payable in twenty years?

Third. Shall a tax of one mill on the dollar annually hereafter be levied upon the taxable property of the county to provide a sinking fund and to pay the interest upon such indebtedness?

I. N. Neher and D. S. Stinson were granted a license to run a ferry across the Sioux river in the village of Dell Rapids from date until January 1, 1882.

At the regular session of the board July 8, license was granted Lewis Spawn and others to run a ferry during the year across the Big Sioux river on the section line between section 28 and 33 in township 101 of range 48.

The following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, that all children that now are or hereafter may become inmates of the county poorhouse be bound out as soon as parties can be found to take them."

At a regular meeting August 15, upon notice of S. McCormack, that the county jail building was completed as called for by contract, the board visited the building and inspected it. It was found completed in accordance with the plans and specifications, and was accepted by the board.

1882. January 2, license was fixed at two hundred dollars per annum. Lewis Spawn was granted a license to run a ferry across the Big Sioux at Banning's crossing during the year upon the payment of one dollar. Parlman and Frizzell were appointed counsel for the board for the ensuing year. Doctors J. C. Morgan, C. P. Bissell and W. B. Parker were chosen as county physicians for the year ensuing. The publication of the proceedings of the board was awarded to The Pantagraph, and the job printing required by the county to The Times.

At the regular meeting April 6, it was resolved that the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars be appropriated from the county treasury for the construction of a bridge across the Sioux on the Yankton road at a point known as the "Yankton Crossing." It was also resolved that the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for the following purposes: "Two thousand five hundred dollars to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Sioux river at Tenth street in the village of Sioux Falls. Two thousand five hundred dollars to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Sioux river at Sixth street in the village of Sioux Falls. Two thousand five hundred dollars to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Sioux river at Eighth street in the village of Sioux Falls." Also two hundred dollars was appropriated to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Slipup creek on the highway between sections 12 and 13, township 102, range 49. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for building a bridge across a slough on the county road on the section line between sections 8 and 17 in Sioux Falls township.

The resignation of Andrew Clendenning as county commissioner was tendered and accepted, and N. E. Phillips was appointed by the board to fill the vacancy.

October 5, the board accepted the proposition of E. A. Sherman for the lease of rooms for county offices and a court room in a building to be constructed and completed for occupancy by July 1, 1883, on the southwest corner of Main and Ninth streets at a yearly rent of one thousand two hundred dollars for the term of five years, or until the county builds a court house.

1883. January 11, 1883, Christian Asleson tendered his resignation of the office of county commissioner, and Ransom Walter was appointed his successor.

At the adjourned April session it was resolved to appropriate the sum of four thousand dollars for a bridge across the Sioux river at Eighth street in the City of Sioux Falls, provided, the bridge

should cost not less than eight thousand dollars. The new school law was taken up and discussed and on motion rejected.

At the July session, it was ordered that the county superintendent of schools be allowed a salary of one hundred dollars for the year ending the first Monday of January, 1884. It was resolved that a special election be held in the several election precincts in Minnehaha county on Wednesday, August 1, 1883, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to represent the county in the State Constitutional Convention to be held at Sioux Falls, September 4, 1883, in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Convention held at Huron in June, 1883.

October 5, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, that the County of Minnehaha be and hereby is divided into the following commissioner districts:

"District No. 1, to comprise the township of Sioux Falls excepting the city, Wayne, Benton, Mapleton, Sverdrup and Lyons.

"District No. 2, Valley Springs, Split Rock, Brandon, Red Rock, Palisade, Edison and Highland.

"District No. 3, Logan, Dell Rapids, Burk, Taopi and Buffalo.

"District No. 4, Wall Lake, Wellington, Humbolt, Hartford, Grand Meadow and Clear Lake.

"District No. 5, the City of Sioux Falls."

1884. At the regular session, January 7, the liquor license for the ensuing year was fixed at three hundred dollars. It was ordered that seven hundred dollars be appropriated to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Sioux river on the township line between Sverdrup and Dell Rapids. A contract for the bridge was drawn and signed by R. F. Pettigrew and the chairman of the board.

The report of the county superintendent for the year 1883 was as follows:

JANUARY 10, 1884.

Number of districts organized during the year.....	7
Number of districts in the county in good standing.....	85
Number of schools in session at the present date.....	60
Number of children of school age in organized territory.....	3,101

The county superintendent was allowed a salary of two hundred dollars for the ensuing year. It was ordered that gas be introduced to light the county offices and court room, and that the chairman appoint a committee of three to purchase gas fixtures. The publication of the proceedings of the board and all legal notices required by the county was awarded to the Sioux Falls Argus and the Sioux Falls Press.

1885. At the July meeting, D. C. Rice was appointed county surveyor, to fill vacancy.

1886. January 4, the board met in regular session. The new members, Arthur Jones and John Thompson, qualified and took their seats. The liquor license for the ensuing year was fixed at three hundred dollars. Bids were received for printing the proceedings of the board, and on motion a contract was awarded to the Sioux Falls

Argus at one-fourth legal rates, to be published in both daily and weekly. The salary of county superintendent was fixed at one hundred dollars. C. K. Howard resigned his office as county treasurer, and C. L. Norton was appointed to fill vacancy. The resignation of D. C. Rice as county surveyor was presented and accepted. Peddler's license was fixed at one hundred dollars for the ensuing year, and auctioneer's license at twenty-five dollars. R. S. Alexander was appointed county surveyor to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of D. C. Rice.

At the meeting held October 4, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that at the next general election, to be held in the County of Minnehaha on Tuesday, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1886, the following question be submitted to the legal voters thereof: "Shall the territory be divided?"

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, that the chairman of the board of county commissioners is hereby authorized to advertise for four consecutive weeks in the Sioux Falls Leader for proposals to adopt or take care of two female negro children until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

1887. At the January session Ole Berdahl retired, and the new commissioners, John McKee and O. F. Bowles, qualified and took their seats. During this meeting a resolution was passed to build a barn on the lots at the jail, 16x24, with 12-foot posts.

At the July session the following appears on record:

"WHEREAS, a petition of more than one-third of the legal voters of Minnehaha county, as shown by the preceding election, having been presented to this board, praying that the question of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors be submitted to a vote of said Minnehaha county, as provided by an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, entitled, 'An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by local option,' approved March 11, 1887, on motion the prayer of said petitioners was granted."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"*Resolved*, that an election be and the same is hereby ordered to be held in said county in accordance with the provisions of said act, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1887, at which election the qualified voters of said county shall vote upon the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said County of Minnehaha."

1888. At the January meeting the following were made the official papers for the ensuing year, namely, the Argus-Leader, Land and Labor News and Dell Rapids Times. Dr. S. Olney was appointed county physician. January 12 the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, that the board of county commissioners of Minnehaha county, believing that a county auditor is necessary for

the proper and expeditious dispatch of public business in said county. Now, therefore, be it further resolved, that the said office of county auditor be and the same is hereby created."

April 4, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, that the board proceed to appoint a county auditor tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M.," and in accordance with this resolution, W. W. Cooke was the next day appointed county auditor, and his bond fixed at four thousand dollars.

At the July meeting the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be and is hereby submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said Minnehaha county at the next general election to be held in November, 1888."

On motion the chairman of the board was authorized to take the necessary steps to ascertain if a good and suitable foundation could be obtained for a court house on the lots owned by the county.

At the September session, W. L. Dow gave it as his opinion "that a good foundation for a court house could be had on the lots owned by the county, provided that the streak of quicksand overlaying the blue-clay deposit was not so extensive as to preclude building."

The following motion was then carried: "WHEREAS, we believe it to be for the best interest of the county that proper steps be taken toward the erection and building of a court house for said county, now therefore, *Resolved*, that we deem it best to issue the bonds of the County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, in the sum of eighty thousand dollars for the erection and construction of a court house for said Minnehaha county, said bonds to be one hundred and sixty in number, each of the denomination of five hundred dollars, forty thousand dollars payable in fifteen years and forty thousand dollars payable in twenty years, with interest coupons attached, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, payable annually.

And we hereby order that the question of the County of Minnehaha issuing bonds as above described and for the purpose aforesaid be, and the same is hereby submitted to the electors of the County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, at the general election to be held in said county November 6, 1888, and that due and legal notice of said election be given as required by law."

At the October meeting it was voted that the building, known as the old deaf mute school be leased for one year for hospital purposes, at a rental of four hundred dollars per year, and that E. J. Sharon and wife be employed to care for the sick in the county hospital at two dollars per day.

November 13, the board met in adjourned session and fixed the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors at one thousand dollars per annum from that date until the first Monday in January, 1889.

1889. January 7, the board met, and the new members Henry Mundt from district number 4, and J. C. Eldridge from district number 1, qualified and took their seats. The county liquor license was fixed at eight hundred dollars. The bond of the county treasurer was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, sheriff, fifteen thous-

and dollars, register of deeds, five thousand dollars, probate judge, five thousand dollars, and coroner five thousand dollars. The salary of county superintendent of schools was fixed at three hundred dollars. The Dell Rapids Times, Valley Springs Enterprise and Sioux Falls Argus-Leader were made the official papers for the ensuing year.

At the February meeting Dr. Olney was appointed county physician. Commissioners McKee and Bannister were appointed a committee to examine and accept of plans and specifications submitted for building a county poorhouse, and the auditor was authorized to advertise for bids for renting the poor-farm. The sketch submitted by W. L. Dow was accepted, and he was instructed to draw up plans and specifications for building the same.

At the March meeting the auditor was authorized to advertise for bids for the building of the county poorhouse, bids to be opened April 15. The county poor-farm containing 120 acres was rented to P. P. Pierce. March 16, the day was taken up in discussing and investigating a site for a court house. It was resolved that the board employ the city engineer, W. L. Dow and Cross & Richards to examine the lots now owned by the county on the corner of Ninth street and Minnesota avenue, and report whether a suitable foundation could be had there and the probable extra cost of same. March 18, the afternoon was taken up discussing and examining the different proposed sites for a court house. March 19, it was moved and seconded that the proposition embodied in the contract of A. Frizzell for the board's action thereon for the sale of lots 10 and 11, Brookings and Edmunds addition, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, as a site for a court house, the price of which was reduced from eight to five thousand dollars, be accepted, and with the approval of the board of county commissioners a warrant for five thousand dollars was issued to A. Frizzell in payment of said lots.

The following resolution was also adopted: "*Resolved*, that the county auditor is hereby instructed to advertise for competitive designs and bids for plans and specifications for a county court house to be built in Sioux Falls, the county seat of Minnehaha county, Dakota; material to be of stone known as the Sioux Falls jasper, on a solid rock foundation with an east and south front, to be three stories in height, including basement; to be built at a cost not exceeding eighty thousand dollars, bids to be opened and considered the 17th of April, 1889. *Be it resolved*, that the board of county commissioners of the County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, issue the bonds of said Minnehaha county in the sum of eighty thousand dollars, for the purpose of building and erecting a court house on the site purchased by them for that purpose in the City of Sioux Falls, in said county, and that said bonds be issued in pursuance of an act of the 18th Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota authorizing and empowering organized counties of said territory to erect county buildings for court house and jail purposes, and to issue and dispose of bonds to provide funds therefor."

Also "*Resolved*, that the sale of bonds about to be issued by said county for the purpose of building a court house in said county

as aforesaid be advertised once a week for four successive weeks in the Bismarck Daily Tribune, a newspaper published in Bismarck, D. T.; in the Daily Argus-Leader, a newspaper published in Sioux Falls, D. T.; and in the Chicago Daily Tribune, a newspaper published in Chicago, Ill.; and that the county auditor be and is hereby authorized and directed to immediately proceed to so advertise said sale in said newspapers."

At the April session, as the records of the county survey which should have been on file in the auditor's office could not be found, the county surveyor was instructed to procure a book and make a record therein of all surveys that had been made. It was also moved and carried that the contract for furnishing plans and specifications for the court house be awarded to W. L. Dow.

May 7, the contract for negotiating the bonds of the county was awarded to Farson Leach & Co. of Chicago, for five thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, they being the lowest bidders. A special election was ordered for May 14, as required by the congressional Omnibus Bill, to resubmit the constitution of 1885, and to elect three delegates to the constitutional convention to be held July 4, 1889.

May 23, the board met as a canvassing board to canvass the vote cast at the election. The vote of Valley Springs precinct was found to be irregular, and finally the sheriff was sent for the ballot box.

June 20, at a regular meeting of the board, the contract for building the court house was awarded to the Sioux Falls Granite Co. for the sum of eighty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. In accordance with the statute providing for an auditing board to audit the accounts of the county commissioners in the construction of the court house, Porter P. Peck was appointed to act in that capacity with the auditor and treasurer.

The Sioux Falls Granite Co. was required to give bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars to the county for building the court house.

At the July meeting, W. L. Dow was appointed superintendent of the building of the court house, and was to receive as compensation for his services as such superintendent one and one-half per cent of the cost of the building, (the cost not to exceed eighty thousand dollars) and was required to furnish a bond of ten thousand dollars for the faithful preformance of his duties. Chairman McKee turned over to Treasurer Swenson eighty thousand dollars, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds which included the county warrant of five thousand five hundred and ninety dollars paid for negotiating said bonds. Treasurer Swenson refused to accept this warrant as part of the proceeds and gave the board a receipt for seventy-four thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

September 24, the county poorhouse was accepted at a reduction of three hundred and forty-one dollars for not being built according to plans and specifications. E. J. Sharon and wife were appointed to superintend the county poorhouse and hospital at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. The contract for wiring the court house for electric lights was awarded the Cascade Milling Co. at one dollar and seventy-five cents for each 16 candle power lamp. The contract

for mantels and grates was awarded to the St. Paul Mantel & Desk Co. at four hundred and ninety-four dollars. The contract for plumbing was awarded W. A. Dow for the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars. The Haxtun system for heating the court house was adopted and the contract awarded W. A. Dow for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. It was also resolved to instruct the contractor to build and complete the tower of the court house according to plans and specifications.

1890. January 6, the board met in regular session the new members, John McKee and Geo. L. Wood taking their seats. The Sioux Falls Press, Dell Rapids Times and Valley Springs Enterprise were made official papers for the ensuing year.

February 4, resolutions were adopted for the incorporation of the town of South Sioux Falls, and notice of a meeting to the voters resident in the proposed town, was ordered. M. M. Smith was appointed superintendent of the poor-farm at a salary of fifty dollars per month for two months.

At the election of February 20, the votes were all for the incorporation of South Sioux Falls, and the board ordered said town incorporated. The board figured up the number of bridges in the county and their estimated values, also the value of all other property belonging to Minnehaha county, and the total was placed at two hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. The board inspected the different systems of poorhouse government and pauper relief as laid before them and explained by Chairman McKee, and after due deliberation it was ordered that the Milwaukee system be adopted by the county. It was also ordered that the form of application used by Milwaukee county for temporary relief of the poor be adopted, and the auditor was instructed to get the necessary blanks. It was further ordered that no relief be granted except on such application.

A special meeting was called March 25, for the purpose of taking action in assisting the worthy and needy farmers to obtain seed grain, and to provide for the payment of interest on the eighty thousand dollars of Minnehaha court house bonds. The following resolution was adopted: "*Be it resolved*, that the resolution heretofore passed by this board on January 20, 1890, be and is hereby amended so that there be issued beyond the nine thousand dollars of refunding bonds authorized by said resolution a further bond for three hundred and sixty dollars to refund the interest due upon the bonds for the refunding of which said refunding bonds were authorized by said resolution, and that said three hundred and sixty dollar bond authorized hereby shall bear date upon the 15th day of February, A. D. 1890." The auditor was instructed to have printed for the use of seed wheat applicants, a suitable form of blanks.

April 1, the board again met in special session, to consider the applications for seed grain, and satisfactory arrangements were made for the negotiation of seed grain warrants, to cover the amount of grain applied for up to that date.

The board appointed the 19th day of August for a special election to be held in the office of the Sioux Falls Granite Company, for the purpose of determining the question whether the citizens residing

in that territory will organize a city to be known as East Sioux Falls. The county commissioner districts were redistricted, it having become necessary by reason of a law passed by the last legislature creating two commissioners for the city of Sioux Falls. The new districts were fixed as follows:

District No. 1. Benton, Brandon, Mapleton, Red Rock, Wayne, Sioux Falls, Split Rock, South Sioux Falls and Valley Springs.

District No. 2. Dell Rapids, Burk, Logan, Highland, Lyons, Sverdrup, Edison and Palisade.

District No. 3. Buffalo, Clear Lake, Taopi, Grand Meadow, Humboldt, Hartford, Wellington and Wall Lake.

Districts Nos. 4 and 5. It was decided not to fix the boundaries of these districts until the precincts in the city of Sioux Falls had been redistricted.

At the August meeting the result of the election in East Sioux Falls was found to be 142 votes *for* incorporation and none *against*, and the proposed territory, was by the board declared to be an incorporated city under the name of the city of East Sioux Falls. The resignation of C. O. Bailey as district attorney was accepted, and W. A. Wilkes was appointed to fill vacancy. Mr. Wilkes refused to accept and D. R. Bailey was appointed and accepted on the 21st of August. The salary of the court house janitor was fixed at six hundred dollars a year, and I. F. Angstead appointed janitor.

October 17, the forenoon was spent in inspecting the court house, after which the auditor, treasurer, county judge and sheriff were instructed to move into their respective rooms in the new court house building, and the afternoon of the same day was spent in moving.

At the meeting December 4, it was ordered that the Minnehaha county court house, built by the Sioux Falls Granite Company, be accepted and warrants drawn on the general fund for balance due the company. It was also ordered that the offer of J. M. Bailey of twelve thousand dollars for lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, block 4, J. L. Philips Addition to Sioux Falls, be accepted.

The following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, the duties of the district attorney by recent legislation have been greatly increased and the terms of the court, which it becomes his duty to attend, have been doubled in numbers, and WHEREAS, there is now pending in the court about sixty cases which require his attention, now be it *Resolved*, that the salary of the district attorney for the balance of the term be and is hereby fixed at the rate of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, and that the salary for the state's attorney for the next term commencing January 1, 1891, be and hereby is fixed at the same rate. This is to include such clerk hire and stenographic work as may be necessary in connection with the duties of his office."

1891. At the January session, 1891, Dr. LeBlond was elected county physician for the ensuing year. The Sioux Falls Press, Argus-Leader and Dell Rapids Times were made the official papers for the county.

At the July session a petition of the citizens of Garretson, ask-

ing for the incorporation of a city, was received by the commissioners and an election was ordered to be held in the "Hotel Garretson" on the 25th day of July for the purpose of determining the question.

August 22, the board met and the city of Garretson was declared incorporated, in accordance with the vote cast at the election held for that purpose.

At the September session which met September 7, the board discussed the matter of supplying the election precincts in the county with thirty-eight booths and forty-five compartments. After figuring the cost of same it was deemed advisable to advertise for bids for their construction. The resignation of D. C. Rice, county surveyor, was received and accepted and T. M. Patten was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The contract for making booths was awarded to H. Gremmels, he being the lowest bidder. The court house janitor's salary was raised from fifty to sixty dollars per month.

1892. January 4, the board met in regular session and the new members W. O. Colton and John T. Lee qualified and took their seats.

February 9, N. E. Stickney was elected superintendent of the poor-farm. The Dell Rapids Times, Sioux Falls Press and Argus-Leader were declared the official papers of the county.

At this session the auditor was directed to advertise for bids for steel cages for the county jail. A resolution was passed that for the next year the board would not allow to exceed \$840 for clerk hire in the office of the clerk of courts, and would not allow that sum unless it could be paid out of any excess over \$2,000 there might be in the earnings of the office.

At the April session, the bids for furnishing the county jail with steel cells were opened. The Pauley Jail Building Manufacturing Co., and the Fred J. Meyers Manufacturing Co., put in bids as follows; \$6,243 and \$6,141. After a thorough examination of the matter the contract was awarded to the Pauley company to furnish six steel cells and place them all complete in the jail at the sum named in the bid. At this session the auditor was instructed to advertise for a clock to be placed in the tower.

The following June, the board, after a thorough discussion of the demand for bridges in various sections of the county, decided that bridges should be built at the following places: "At Fuller's crossing on Skunk creek in Lyons; at Rathburn's crossing on Skunk creek; at John Thompson's on the Sioux river; at St. Olaf's church on the Sioux river; at Higgin's crossing on the Split Rock; and on the line between Valley Springs and Split Rock on Beaver Creek." Ten bids were received from bridge companies, and the contract was awarded to S. M. Hewitt & Co., for the sum of \$6,482. Bids for the tower clock were opened, and being unsatisfactory, the auditor was directed to advertise again.

In July the board voted to loan the State World's Fair Commissioners the sum of \$2,000, to make an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. The Howard Clock Co., was contracted with to furnish a clock for the court house tower, for the sum of \$2,320. The treasurer reported a cash balance on hand of \$16,095.08.

In September the auditor reported that the treasurer had in his hands for collection during the year of 1891 taxes to the amount of \$56,187, that he had collected \$29,185, and that there were county warrants outstanding to the amount of \$14,255.

In October, George L. Wood was appointed a committee of one, to look after the survey of the boundary line between Minnehaha and Moody counties.

At the meeting in December, the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Wood: "WHEREAS, John McKee who has been a member of the county board of Minnehaha county nine years, and its chairman eight years, is about to sever his connection with the board; and WHEREAS, he has by his honesty of purpose and impartiality in the transaction of the business that has come before the board, not only from his district but from the entire county, performed the duties of his office with great diligence and faithfulness, now be it *Resolved*, by his associates, that he merits the thanks of every citizen of the county, and we cordially endorse his official career as worthy of imitation by his successors in office. *Resolved*, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes and published with our proceedings."

1893. January 3, the resignation of George A. Knott as commissioner of the 4th district having been filed with the auditor, the board accepted it, and calling in Judge Parlman proceeded to fill the vacancy by appointing Frank S. Emerson. John T. Lee was elected chairman of the board. At this session C. P. Bates was appointed as one of the commissioners of insanity for the term of two years. The Sioux Falls Press, Dell Rapids Times and Syd Dakota Ekko, were the newspapers appointed to publish the proceedings of the board for the ensuing year. Dr. T. S. Roberts was appointed county physician and F. S. Emerson purchasing agent for the county. W. O. Colton and F. S. Emerson were appointed a committee to procure furniture for the rooms of the circuit judge and superintendent of schools. N. E. Stickney was contracted with as superintendent of the poor-farm for one year.

In February, the board authorized Commissioner Colton to aid persons living in his vicinity, who had their crops destroyed by hail the year before, in procuring seed grain. The board by resolution fixed the minimum prices for the lease of school lands, those under cultivation not to be less than fifty cents per acre.

At a meeting in April the board offered a reward of \$400 for the capture of Dr. A. M. Fisher and his delivery in Minnehaha county to the sheriff.

The contract for building such bridges as the county commissioners might order during the ensuing year was let to S. M. Hewitt & Co.

John T. Lee and A. J. Berdahl were appointed a committee to visit the hospital for insane at Yankton, to ascertain the feasibility of caring for the mild cases of insanity at the poor-farm.

W. O. Colton was appointed to aid the county surveyor T. M. Patten in settling the boundary line between Minnehaha and Lake counties, and John T. Lee to aid the surveyor in fixing the boundary line between the counties of Minnehaha and Lincoln. They were

directed to set stone monuments, three feet in length and six inches square, on the boundary lines one mile apart on section corners.

The auditor was directed to prepare a record of all bridges built in the county since 1880, and to keep a record of all bridges built in the future.

The county treasurer reported that he had received \$2,000, the amount loaned commissioners of World's Fair, and he was directed to "turn it over to the general fund."

At the close of the session, John T. Lee and A. J. Berdahl reported that they had visited the hospital for insane, as directed, and in their opinion "it would be unjust to the patients to remove them from the hospital, and that there were legal obstacles in the way of so doing."

The board met July 3, and ordered the building of a bridge "between sections 7 and 8 in Wayne, in the place of the one washed away in May." The bond of James W. Cone, as abstractor, in the sum of \$10,000, was approved. The county treasurer's report was examined and approved, cash on hand, \$16,026.20.

The chairman of the board was directed at this session to employ some competent person to thoroughly investigate the offices of the clerk of the courts, treasurer and register of deeds.

August 10, the board passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that it is the sense of the board that the state's attorney of Minnehaha county do desist and refrain from bringing any further actions either civil or criminal under the prohibition act unless such state's attorney is first fully satisfied from all the evidence within his knowledge that a conviction is reasonably certain of being had, and in view of the premises we further request that the honorable circuit and county courts of this county examine carefully any evidence which may be produced before them prior to issuing any process, with a view of placing the force of this law in operation either upon the request of the state's attorney or private citizens."

The commissioners of each district were directed to "prepare a statement of the number of bridges in their respective districts, when built, location and condition, so that a map can be made, and to report at the next meeting of the board September 4."

September 4, the board convened and the auditor made his annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the year ending June 30, 1893. The report was substantially as follows: After the equalization by the state board in 1892, the assessed valuation of the County of Minnehaha was \$10,560,972. A levy of four mills was made, which amounted to \$42,444. The county disbursed during the year \$49,613.86; the collection of delinquent taxes during the year enabled the board to disburse this amount. Of the tax levied in 1892, \$13,102.50 was delinquent. Registered warrants in the sum of \$5,676 were still unpaid. During the year the county expended in building and repairing bridges \$11,578.15, and the delinquent tax belonging to the bridge fund was \$2,893.

November 13, the board met and canvassed the vote for judges and county commissioner, and certified that J. W. Jones had received 1,183, W. A. Wilkes 644 and H. H. Keith 472 votes for judge

of the circuit court, and F. S. Emerson 358, W. D. Roberts 254 and C. C. Peterson 87 votes for county commissioner for the fourth district.

A warrant was ordered drawn to George A. Knott for \$192.50, for expenses incurred in bringing Dr. A. M. Fisher from Missouri to Sioux Falls.

Public Examiner Meyers' report of his investigation of the clerk of the courts' office was referred to the state's attorney with directions to report in writing to the board at its next meeting what in his opinion could be done under the circumstances.

1894. At the January session the state board of equalization having raised the assessment of the banks in the county fifty per cent., a refund warrant was ordered issued upon the payment of their taxes for this excess less the amount of the state tax.

The Dell Rapids Times, Sioux Falls Weekly Press and the Syd Dakota Ekko were chosen to publish the proceedings of the board for the year ensuing.

At a meeting of the board March 9, Albion Thorne, clerk of the courts, was directed to make a settlement with the board on or before the 2d day of April, 1894, and to turn over all the monies in his hands earned in his official capacity prior to January 1, 1894.

April 7, a resolution was passed directing the state's attorney to bring an action for the removal of Albion Thorne from the office of clerk of the courts, and also to obtain, if possible, his suspension from office while the action was pending. A refund order, in the sum of \$2,940.22, was issued in favor of the county fund for tax of South Sioux Falls for the year 1890, the assessment of the property in that municipality having been declared void for that year, and non-interest bearing warrants on the county fund were ordered issued in favor of those who had paid their taxes for that year in the amount paid by them less the town and school tax standing against them, and the taxes for the year 1890 were abated.

A contract was made with S. M. Hewitt & Co., for one year, for building the county bridges.

On the 28th day of April, the board met and advised with the assessors, as required by law. The state's attorney was instructed to bring suit against Albion Thorne, clerk of the courts, and his bondsmen, for the amount due the county from him in his official capacity.

At the June session the board were petitioned to contract with parties proposing to produce rain, but it was rejected. Afterwards they were so earnestly importuned by those having faith in the ability of the rainmakers, that they entered into a contract of this character.

In July the semi-annual report of the county treasurer showed that there was \$21,119.97 on hand in the treasury.

In August, upon recommendation of the sheep owners Luke McLachren was appointed sheep inspector for the term of two years.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was voted to the town of Humboldt to pay the expenses incurred in caring for the Krause family while suffering with diphtheria.

The assessed valuation of the county after the equalization by the state board of equalization in August was \$9,902,385.

A contract was entered into with E. L. Smith for 250 tons of steam coal at \$5.21 per ton, and 100 tons hard coal at \$7.95 per ton, and James Henneberry agreed to furnish 40 tons Hocking Valley coal at \$5.40 per ton.

September 15, the county treasurer was directed by the board to proceed to collect the delinquent tax of 1893.

From 1876 to 1892 inclusive, the board had canceled from the tax rolls the sum of \$11,816.21 of personal taxes that could not be collected.

In November the board canvassed the election returns. At this session the board voted that the judges and clerks of election should receive in the city of Sioux Falls six dollars each, and in all other precincts four dollars each for their services on election day.

In December two hundred dollars was appropriated and warrant drawn in favor of the Woman's Benevolent association of the city of Sioux Falls, to be expended by such association in relieving the poor of the city.

1895. On the 7th day of January the members of the board elected in November qualified, and John T. Lee was re-elected chairman of the board. The amount of bonds of county officers was fixed as follows: Treasurer, \$100,000; sheriff, \$35,000; judge county court, \$15,000; coroner, \$15,000; register of deeds, \$10,000; auditor, \$5,000; state's attorney, \$2,000; surveyor, \$1,000; clerk of courts, \$2,000; superintendent of schools, justices of the peace, constables and assessors, \$500 each.

County Treasurer C. L. Norton turned over to John Mundt, his successor in office, \$24,892.39 in cash, \$5,675 in school district bonds, and \$9,225 in real estate mortgages, being the securities held for loans from the permanent school fund.

A resolution was passed requiring Albion Thorne, as clerk of courts, to report what fees he had received and collected in 1895, and to settle up and pay over to the board the amount of the earnings of his office during the years 1894 and 1895 in excess of the amount he was entitled to retain.

On the 12th day of January the board passed a resolution to the effect that all persons in the county unable to procure seed grain could obtain such by applying to the chairman of the township board where they resided, on or before the first day of February, and to make application upon blanks furnished by the auditor, and also requested the chairman of each township board to send all such applications to the commissioner residing in his district, before the 6th day of February.

The Dakota Staats Zeitung, Dell Rapids Times and Hartford Plain Talker were the newspapers selected to publish the proceedings of the board.

In February an emergency was declared to exist in reference to the building of bridges at Yankton crossing in Sioux Falls, between sections 5 in Sverdrup and 32 in Dell Rapids, and between sections 28 and 33 in Split Rock, and steps were taken to have bridges built at these points at once.

On the 8th day of February the board decided to purchase 14,500 bushels of wheat, 30,000 bushels of oats, 3,900 bushels of barley and 600 bushels of corn, to supply the demand made for seed grain by those who were unable to procure it themselves. John T. Lee was directed to make the purchase and to secure as cheap freight rates as possible.

A special session was held on the 4th of March to consider the price to be charged for seed grain, and it was fixed as follows: Wheat, 56 cents, oats, 35 cents, and corn, \$1.15 cents per bushel. On the 12th a seed grain fund was created and warrants ordered drawn on the county fund to the amount of \$22,000, in denominations of \$500 each, to be sold, and the sum received placed to the seed grain fund. The treasurer was directed to purchase \$10,000 of these warrants and pay from the sinking fund \$7,000, and from the salary fund \$3,000.

On the 27th, a special meeting was held. New applications for seed grain were received and acted upon, and grain ordered shipped.

At the April session a contract was entered into with the sheriff to board all prisoners for sixty cents a day, this sum to include bedding, washing and all incidentals connected with the care of the prisoners. Another contract was made with S. M. Hewitt & Co., to build county bridges for the year ensuing.

At a session in June the superintendent of schools was directed to keep "copies of the school laws in stock for sale." Warrants in the amount of \$9,359.47, to pay for seed grain were ordered issued.

N. E. Stickney, in charge of the poor-farm resigned July 1, and Joseph Hostetter was contracted with to fill his place until January 1, 1896.

At the September meeting of the board the auditor reported that warrants had been drawn during the previous fiscal year to the amount of \$102,716.17, and \$300 was appropriated for a county exhibit at the state fair.

1896. At the January meeting, the Argus-Leader, Dakota Ekko and Valley Springs Vidette were made official newspapers. Dr. T. Y. Stevenson was elected county physician, and Dr. Morgan and A. F. Orr were appointed members of the board of insanity. The clerk of courts turned over \$535.35, the balance of fees collected over and above expenses during the year ending December 31, 1895. Dell Rapids, Garretson, Valley Springs, Hartford, Baltic, Brandon, Humboldt and Sioux Falls were designated as places for selling chattel mortgage property. Settled with treasurer, cash on hand \$56,675.35.

At the April meeting the board contracted with the Toledo Bridge Co. to build county bridges for one year. Petition presented for commissioners to order an action brought against themselves for taking pay in excess of the amount provided by law.

July 6, T. M. Patten resigned as county surveyor.

August 8, the town of Hartford was declared incorporated.

At the September meeting of the board an appropriation of \$125 was made to assist Buffalo township in making a road between sections two and eleven; and the salary of the state's attorney was fixed at \$1,200 per annum, payable quarterly.

1897. January 4, the newly elected officers qualified; the

Argus-Leader, Syd Dakota Ekko and Valley Springs Vidette were made the official papers and F. S. Emerson was made purchasing agent for supplies for county offices, and A. H. Stites for poor-farm.

At the February meeting H. W. Smith's official bond as auditor was filed and approved, and all salaries were made payable monthly.

In April the board contracted with S. M. Hewitt & Co., of Minneapolis, to build bridges in the county the ensuing year.

At the July meeting the Valley Springs Vidette, Sioux Falls Journal and Argus-Leader were made the official papers. Contracts were let to J. A. Ward to build two stone bridges, one in Wayne township for the sum of \$919.41, and one in Edison township across Pipestone creek at a cost of \$810.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1897 was \$7,223,224.

1898. At the January session the Argus-Leader, the Sioux Falls Journal, and Valley Springs Vidette were made the official newspapers. On the 20th day of May, the board ordered a warrant drawn in the sum of \$500 for the purpose of creating a fund for the use of the private soldiers of Company B, who had enlisted in the military service, and the same day also ordered a warrant drawn in the sum of \$550 for a regimental fund for the First Dakota Regiment.

Having brought this synopsis to a recent date, we will close with this appropriate and patriotic act on the part of the County Board.

LIST OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY FROM 1871 TO 1900.

1871—John Thompson, chairman; Ole Bergerson, Charles Allen.

1872—John Thompson, chairman; Ole Bergerson, Newton Clark.

1873—Newton Clark, chairman; Ole Bergerson, R. S. Alexander.

1874—Newton Clark, chairman; Ole Bergerson, R. S. Alexander.

1875—R. S. Alexander, chairman; Ole Bergerson, William Robertson.

1876—William Robertson, chairman; Ole Bergerson, Rolluf Anderson.

1877—Artemas Gale, chairman; Ole Bergerson, S. H. Burk.

1878—Artemas Gale, chairman; Ole Bergerson, S. H. Burk.

1879—Artemas Gale, chairman; S. H. Burk, W. J. Jones.

1880—S. H. Burk, chairman; W. J. Jones, A. Clendenning.

1881—S. H. Burk, chairman; W. J. Jones, A. Clendenning.

1882—S. H. Burk, chairman; A. Clendenning, Christian Aslesen. A. Clendenning resigned April 7, and N. E. Phillips was appointed the same day to fill the vacancy.

1883—S. H. Burk, chairman; Christian Aslesen, Seymour Hill. Chris. Aslesen resigned January 11, and Ransom Walter was appointed the same day to fill the vacancy.

1884—Seymour Hill, chairman; Ole J. Berdahl, Arthur Jones, John McKee, Ransom Walter.

1885—Seymour Hill, chairman; Ole J. Berdahl, Arthur Jones, John McKee, G. D. Bannister.

1886—John McKee, chairman; G. D. Bannister, Ole J. Berdahl, Arthur Jones, John Thompson.

1887—John McKee, chairman; G. D. Bannister, John Thompson, O. F. Bowles, Arthur Jones.

1888—John McKee, chairman; G. D. Bannister, Arthur Jones, John Thompson, O. F. Bowles.

1889—John McKee, chairman; O. F. Bowles, Henry Mundt, G. D. Bannister, J. C. Eldridge.

1890—John McKee, chairman; George L. Wood, G. D. Bannister, Henry Mundt, J. C. Eldridge.

1891—John McKee, chairman; George L. Wood, J. C. Eldridge, Henry Mundt, George A. Knott.

1892—John McKee, chairman; George A. Knott, George L. Wood, John T. Lee, W. O. Colton. George A. Knott resigned December 31.

1893—John T. Lee, chairman; W. O. Colton, A. J. Berdahl, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., Frank Emerson appointed January 3, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George A. Knott.

1894—John T. Lee, chairman; W. O. Colton, A. J. Berdahl, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., Frank Emerson.

1895—John T. Lee, chairman; A. J. Berdahl, Frank S. Emerson, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., C. W. Knott.

1896—John T. Lee, chairman; Frank S. Emerson, C. W. Knott, A. H. Stites, A. H. Stephenson.

1897—John T. Lee, chairman; Frank Emerson, C. W. Knott, A. H. Stites, A. H. Stephenson.

1898—John T. Lee, chairman; Frank S. Emerson, A. H. Stites, Henry Mundt, A. H. Stephenson.

1899—John T. Lee, chairman; Frank S. Emerson, Henry Mundt, A. M. Olmem, Thomas McKinnon.

CHAPTER III.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY -- PRO- BATE COURT — COUNTY COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

At the first session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota in November, 1889, R. F. Pettigrew was elected United States senator. On the first Monday in December, following, he took the required oath, and entered upon the duties of his office. He began at once to secure such congressional legislation as the new state required to place her on an equal footing with her elder sisters, and on the 27th day of February, 1890, an act of Congress was approved declaring that the State of South Dakota should constitute one judicial district, and that for the purpose of holding courts such district should be divided into three divisions to be known as the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and the United States circuit and district courts held at Sioux Falls, Pierre, and Deadwood, respectively. The first Tuesday in April and October of each year was fixed for the eastern division.

In 1893 a change was made, and a new division created called the Northern division, and Aberdeen was designated as the place for holding the terms of court for this division. By the same act the time of holding the October term at Sioux Falls was changed from the first to the third Tuesday in October. On the 19th day of November, 1889, Alonzo J. Edgerton was appointed United States district judge of South Dakota. There was, of course, no government building for holding the courts at that time, and rooms were rented in the Masonic Temple and used for that purpose until the government building was ready for occupancy in May, 1895. Judge Edgerton died on the 9th day of August, 1896, and on the 31st day of the same month John E. Carland succeeded him, and is the present judge.

Some terms of this court have been quite lengthy, and important trials have taken place, both civil and criminal. One feature when held in Sioux Falls which is quite noticeable is the large number of Indians always in attendance. The district court has jurisdiction over offences committed on the Indian reservations and there is at each term a large number of indictments found by the grand jury against persons for selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians, which is prohibited by the statutes of the United States.



ALONZO J. EDGERTON,
United States District Judge.



JOHN E. CARLAND,
United States District Judge.

DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS OF MINNEHAHA
COUNTY.

On the 16th day of May, 1871, the time fixed by law for holding the first term of the district court in Minnehaha county, a few persons met at the appointed place, but there being no judge present, the clerk adjourned the court until the next day. Wednesday the 17th day of May, pursuant to adjournment, the court convened, Hon. W. W. Brookings, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota territory and presiding judge of the second judicial district, being present and presiding. The docket was called and court then adjourned until the next day. On the 18th, the case of J. F. Van Dooser vs James Stephenson was called, and on motion of James Hand, attorney for plaintiff, a judgment by default was taken against the defendant for the amount claimed in the complaint together with cost of suit. The judgment was for \$188.07 damages and \$10.93 cost. This action was brought upon a promissory note given by defendant at Rochester, Minnesota, on the 12th day of May, 1865, payable to the order of Van Dooser & Hitchcock, with interest at twelve per cent per annum, and the note had upon it a ten cent revenue stamp. The summons in this case was served by John McClellan, and Moody and Hand appeared as attorneys associated with James A. Hand. At this term of court, on motion of James A. Hand, John Bippus was admitted to the bar upon a certificate that he had been admitted to practice law by the circuit court of Huntington county, Indiana. The foregoing comprises all the doings at the first term of the district court in Minnehaha county, and the court adjourned on the 18th day of May. O. B. Iverson was clerk and Cyrus Walts, deputy clerk.

The next term, the district court convened May 21, 1872, but the judge being absent, nothing was done until the 23d, when Judge Brookings arrived. From the record it appears that only two cases were called. In the first one, a demurrer to the complaint was sustained and excepted to by the defendant, and in the next a motion was made to set aside the complaint, which was overruled and defendant given twenty days to file an answer, upon the payment of five dollars costs, and court adjourned.

The third term, the district court convened on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, but no judge was present, and the clerk adjourned the court until the next day, at which time the Hon. A. H. Barnes, associate justice of the supreme court, arrived and held the term. Melvin Grigsby was clerk and W. H. Holt was sheriff. The first business appears to have been the admission to the bar of Albion Thorne and M. H. Underwood upon motion of C. H. Winsor. There was quite a number of cases upon the docket at this term, and it was the first term of court in Minnehaha county during which the lawyers had anything to do. In one case, Alfred Fuller vs C. L. Gardner, a change of venue was granted and the case sent to Lincoln county for trial. Continuances were granted in other cases. Four decrees of divorce were rendered at this term of court, the first one being in

the case of James G. Botsford vs Angeline C. Botsford, and the judge in his decree says: "The welfare of both parties demands a separation of the parties." One of the other cases was entitled, Hattie M. Lansing vs Judson P. Lansing. The marriage records of this date show, that immediately upon receiving their respective decrees, James G. Botsford and Hattie M. Lansing were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The first grand jury of Minnehaha county was summoned at this term, and consisted of the following persons: J. L. Phillips, foreman, Joseph Dickson, J. C. Shepherd, J. C. Ervin, Seymour Hill, C. E. White, Thomas Dickson, O. W. Douglass, D. W. Fitz, John O. Walker, A. Danielson, H. B. Caldwell, John Olson, J. Ernstrom, J. Duganne, R. W. Talcott, R. G. Flemming, J. Dunham and D. S. Goodyear. They found three indictments for petit larceny, and two for assault and battery, and were discharged on the 23d day of May. During this term of court, the pleadings in two or three cases required amending, and, as the parties were anxious for a trial, it was decided to hold an adjourned term in October. The case of O. B. Iverson vs C. E. White, was the only jury case tried. This was an action to recover damages for logs, trees and cord wood belonging to plaintiff and which he alleged the defendant had taken and converted to his own use, and that they were of the value of \$206. Winsor & Bailey were attorneys for plaintiff and McLaury & Underwood attorneys for defendant. The answer filed in this case is so artistically drawn that we give it below: "The defendant answers to the complaint: 1st, That as to Count one of said complaint, that no allegation contained therein is true. 2d, That as to Count two, that he has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether any one allegation thereof is true." The jury, composed of eleven men, found for plaintiff and assessed damages at \$67.10. During this term of court, Mark W. Bailey was admitted to the bar. Albion Thorne was district attorney. On the 1st day of October, 1873, the court convened pursuant to adjournment, A. H. Barnes presiding, and two jury trials were had. On the 3d day of October, D. E. Sherman and E. G. Wheeler were admitted to the bar.

Court convened for the fourth term of the district court, June 10, 1874. Chief Justice P. C. Shannon, presiding judge; Albion Thorne, district attorney; D. T. Scott, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. The grand jury was called June 11, but only seven persons answered to their names; nine other persons were then immediately summoned and the panel completed. Six indictments were found—three for selling intoxicating liquors without a license, and one each for petit larceny, extortion, and malicious mischief. Four of these indictments were quashed on motion. There were four jury trials during the term, and the jury was discharged June 16. C. J. Hadley was admitted to the bar June 11. At this term of court the records show that Bartlett Tripp, Alexander Hughes and three or four other attorneys were in attendance from outside the county.

Fifth term, May, 1875. On the 18th day of May, 1875, the district court of Minnehaha county convened. Hon. G. G. Bennett, associate justice of the supreme court, presiding judge; Albion Thorne, district attorney; A. J. Berdahl, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk.



JUDGE W. W. BROOKINGS,

The grand jury commenced its work on the 19th, and was discharged on the 24th day of May, having found no indictments. There were four jury trials during this term, and in one of the cases—*Almira Dixon vs Ira Dixon*—the following verdict was rendered: "We, the jury, find for plaintiff on her complaint, and for the defendant on his counter claim." On the 21st day of May, George J. Skinner was admitted to the bar. The court adjourned on the 24th.

Sixth term, May, 1876. The court convened on the 16th day of May. Hon. G. G. Bennett, presiding judge; Albion Thorne, district attorney; A. J. Berdahl, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. At this term of court there were five jury trials. The grand jury did not find any indictments, and court adjourned on the 28th day of May.

Seventh term, May, 1877. Court convened on the 15th day of May. Hon. P. C. Shannon, presiding judge; Albion Thorne, district attorney; V. R. L. Barnes, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. On account of some circumstances growing out of the subdivision of the second judicial district, by which the counties of Minnehaha and Lake were made one subdivision, the court adjourned until the 24th day of May. On May 26, C. W. McDonald was admitted to the bar. The grand jury found two indictments, one of them being against A. V. Corson, for the murder of Jack Van Kirk. There were three jury trials. On the 1st day of June the court adjourned until the 17th day of July, and on that day court convened with Judge G. G. Bennett presiding. At this adjourned term, Corson plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to seven years hard labor in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa. One civil cause was tried by jury. Court adjourned on the 18th day of July.

Eighth term, May, 1878. Court convened May 21, Judge P. C. Shannon, presiding. Albion Thorne, district attorney; V. R. L. Barnes, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. At this term of court, five indictments were found by the grand jury; there were four jury trials; eight indictments found prior to this term were dismissed. Edwin Parlman, Justice A. Wilson and Lewis M. Estabrook were admitted to the bar May 21; Alonzo Frizzell, May 22; Gorham P. Cross and Oscar E. Rea, May 24; Martin A. Rathbone, May 25.

Ninth term, June, 1879. Court convened June 10. Hon. J. P. Kidder, presiding judge; Alfred M. Flagg, district attorney; Henry Callender, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. The grand jury was in session seven days, and found nine indictments. There were four civil cases tried to a jury and seven criminal, resulting in four convictions and three acquittals. At this term of court proceedings were commenced to obtain the right of way for the C., M. & St. Paul Railway Co. The following persons were admitted to the bar: John T. Fish, Frank L. Boyce, R. J. Wells, Henry M. Williams, Charles E. Flandrau, R. A. Murray, George Rice, Edward R. Ruggles and E. E. Sterling.

Tenth term, December, 1879. At the 13th legislative session of the Territory of Dakota an act was passed fixing the terms of the district court in Minnehaha county (Minnehaha, Lake and McCook counties constituting one subdivision) on the 2d Tuesday in June and December in each year, court to be held at the county seat of

Minnehaha county. There was a proviso attached, as follows: "Provided, however, that the December term shall not be held except upon order of the county commissioners of Minnehaha county." The necessary order was made, and court convened December 9, Jefferson P. Kidder, presiding judge; Alfred M. Flagg, district attorney; Henry Callender, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. There were ten jury trials, six civil and four criminal. The grand jury was summoned to appear on the 30th day of December, and was discharged on the 8th day of January, 1880, after having found sixteen indictments. Thomas S. Free, Moulton J. Gilman, J. K. Doolittle and Alvin J. Bolster were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned January 9.

Eleventh term, June, 1880. Court convened June 8. Hon. J. P. Kidder, judge; Alfred M. Flagg, district attorney; Henry Callender, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. On the 9th day of June court adjourned until the 16th day of June, and on that day adjourned to the 20th day of July, and on the 21st day of July the court adjourned to the 21st day of September, and made an order for summoning a grand and petit jury to serve at that time. On the 21st day of September the court ordered the jurors summoned, to appear on the 16th day of December, when the court convened pursuant to adjournment. The grand jury found seven indictments. One of them being against Thomas Egan for the murder of his wife, and one against Henry Muchow, charging him with the murder of John Fehlhafer on the 4th day of July preceding, by assaulting and striking him with a neck-yoke, fracturing his skull, by reason of which he died on the 11th day of July. The trial of this case commenced on the 27th day of December, and the prisoner was defended by C. H. Winsor and Thomas Wolf. On the 29th day of December he was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. On the 31st day of December he was sentenced to four years imprisonment in penitentiary at Detroit, Michigan. Pettigrew and Swezey appeared as attorneys for Egan, and the case was continued. There were six jury trials during this term, five of them being civil cases. M. R. Kenefick, J. H. Bottum, Charles E. Gregory and D. A. Brown were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned December 31.

Twelfth term, April, 1881. An act was passed by the legislature in February, 1881, by which Minnehaha and McCook counties were made a subdivision of the fourth judicial district, and the terms of court fixed for the first Tuesday of April, and the second Tuesday of November, in each year. On the 5th day of April, the judge not being present, the clerk adjourned the court until the next day, and on the 6th, for the same reason, adjourned the court until the 7th, and on that day adjourned without date. This was one of the results of the deep snow, the winter preceding.

Thirteenth term, November, 1881. On the 8th day of November court convened. J. P. Kidder, judge; J. W. Carter, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. There were nine indictments found by the grand jury, and ten cases tried to a jury—six civil and four criminal. One of the criminal cases tried was the Territory of Dakota vs Thomas Egan, for the murder of Mary Egan.



JUDGE JEFFERSON P. KIDDER.

his wife. The trial was commenced November 25, L. S. Swezey and C. H. Winsor appearing for defendant. There were twenty-three jurymen on the regular panel, but it was soon exhausted, and a special venire was issued for forty additional persons. The examination of the jurymen drawn in this case, was not completed until the 28th, when a jury was obtained and the trial proceeded. At the conclusion of the evidence on the part of the prosecution, the defendant's attorneys announced that they had no evidence to offer. The case was argued to the jury on December 1, and on the same day a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment" was rendered. George L. Wood, of Logan, was foreman of the jury. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, was immediately made by defendant's attorneys, which motion was denied by the court, and on December 3, Egan was sentenced to be executed on Friday, January 13, 1882. Execution of the judgment was stayed, upon the application of defendant's attorneys, and the case was taken to the supreme court, where the judgment of the district court was affirmed.

Thomas H. Fairfax, C. H. Wynn and Charles M. Harl were admitted to the bar during the term. Court adjourned December 3.

Fourteenth term, April, 1882. By an order of Judge J. P. Kidder, the April term of court was adjourned until April 11, at which time court convened. J. P. Kidder, judge; J. W. Carter, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. There were seven indictments found at this term of court, and there were thirteen jury trials, six of them being criminal cases, resulting in four convictions, one acquittal, and one disagreement of the jury. One of the convictions, was that of Samuel Irvin charged with attempting to shoot one of his neighbors. He was sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary at Detroit, Michigan. On the 29th day of May, Thomas Egan was sentenced to be executed on the 13th day of July.

During this term of court W. H. Crow, Jackson B. Young and Andrew C. Phillips were admitted to the bar.

Fifteenth term, November, 1882. Court convened on the 14th day of November. J. P. Kidder, judge; J. W. Carter, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk. At this term of court thirty indictments were found, but nearly all of the persons indicted plead guilty, and were fined fifty dollars and cost, amounting to \$60.30 in each case. These indictments were for selling intoxicating liquors. There were fifteen jury trials—twelve civil, and three criminal cases resulting in one conviction and two acquittals. Charles A. Rounds, Herbert Taft Root, Aaron A. Bryan, Harry Lacy, Paul Watson and E. Everett Savage were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned December 1.

Sixteenth term, April, 1883. The 3d of April was the day fixed by law for the opening of the court; but no judge being present, the court was adjourned to the 4th, and on that day adjourned to the 5th for the same reason. On the 5th the court convened, J. P. Kidder, presiding judge; J. W. Carter, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. At this term of court there were eight civil cases tried to a jury, and

three criminal. The grand jury found twenty-one indictments. Pleading guilty in most of the cases, and receiving a fine of fifty dollars, indicates that the indictments were for selling intoxicating liquors. Peter V. Coffernoll, Jesse W. Boyce, Zane Biggs, Eugene W. Coughran and Frank W. Little were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned April 18.

On the 2d day of October, 1883, Judge Kidder died in St. Paul and there was no court held in Minnehaha county in November, in consequence of his death.

Judge Edgerton made an order for a special term of the district court to be held June 21, 1883; but no jurors were summoned, and the records show there was no business done except to grant a divorce, and court adjourned the day it convened.

Seventeenth term, April, 1884. On the first day of April court convened. Hon. Cornelius S. Palmer, associate justice of the supreme court, presiding judge; J. W. Carter, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. The grand jury found twenty-one indictments, and was discharged on the 12th. During the term there were thirty-one jury trials—nineteen civil and twelve criminal—nine convictions and three acquittals. This was one of the important terms of the district court. One of the civil causes tried was that of Rose McBride vs City of Sioux Falls, claiming five thousand dollars damages for injuries received owing to a defective street; C. H. Wynn and J. W. Jones were attorneys for the plaintiff, and A. Frizzell and Bartlett Tripp for the defendant. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant. On the 16th day of April, Alfred M. Flagg pleaded guilty to embezzlement, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Samuel Irvin, who had served a term in the penitentiary for shooting at one of his neighbors, was again tried upon the charge of assault with intent to kill; the offense being connected with the same affray, the trial resulted in a verdict of simple assault.

The following action was taken on the first day of this term of court upon the death of Judge J. P. Kidder: C. H. Winsor moved and the Court ordered, "that a committee of five members of the Minnehaha bar be appointed to prepare and report to the court suitable and appropriate resolutions upon the death of the Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, late associate justice of the supreme court of this territory and judge of the fourth judicial district." The Court appointed as such committee, E. Parlman, W. A. Wilkes, H. H. Keith, T. S. Free and F. L. Boyce. On the 29th day of April, Hon. Edwin Parlman presented the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the supreme court of this territory, the district court of the fourth judicial district, the bar and the people of this territory have sustained in the death of the Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder the loss of an honorable and upright judge; that his long judicial career in this territory has been marked by great industry, high ability and incorruptible integrity, and in the termination of his long public career universal regret is felt and universal sympathy extended; that in this slight tribute to his memory we can but inadequately express the loss sustained by his death; that his life and



JUDGE CORNELIUS S. PALMER.

labors, characterized as they were by honor, industry and the fullest integrity, are left for the future, and stand as an encouragement to those of us who survive him, showing that success in life depends more upon integrity and good faith than upon more brilliant accomplishments."

After the presentation of the above resolutions, remarks were made by the judge and members of the bar, and the resolutions were ordered to be spread upon the records of the court.

Hosmer H. Keith, Dana Reed Bailey, Romeo H. Start, T. W. Noyes, Charles L. Brockway, Joseph W. Jones, R. B. Smith, Herbert L. Greene, Henry M. Avery, James B. French, Scott Ransom, Martin A. Butterfield, Delmore Elwell, Sutton E. Young and W. S. Wynn, were admitted to the bar.

At this term of court, the case of Artemas Gale vs Mamie G. Shillock, et al., was tried by the court. It involved the title to a valuable tract of land in the then southerly limit of the city.

The greater portion of the indictments at this term of court were for selling intoxicating liquors, and were treated as formerly, the parties being fined.

An order was made by Judge Palmer that special terms of court be held on the 26th day of July and the 23d day of August, but the records do not show that any business was done.

Eighteenth term, November, 1884. Court convened November 11. C. S. Palmer, judge; J. W. Carter, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. The grand jury found thirteen indictments, and were discharged November 15. Fifteen civil and five criminal cases were tried to a jury. At this term of court the case of Wm. T. Henton vs the City of Sioux Falls was tried. This was an action for damages received by the plaintiff by reason of coming in contact with a telephone wire while riding along Phillips avenue. The verdict was for the defendant. The case of the Territory vs E. G. Smith was also tried. Smith and Clampit were pork packers in Sioux Falls, and Smith claimed that Clampit had got away with some of the partnership funds, and with a drawn knife induced Clampit to make his check for \$250. Smith was indicted for extortion. The trial excited a good deal of interest, and was well tried by J. W. Carter for the prosecution and C. H. Winsor and H. H. Keith for the defense. But it seemed that Smith had the most friends and the verdict of the jury was in effect, that Smith adopted the proper method to adjust their partnership accounts. Clampit left this vicinity about the time the verdict was rendered. At this term of court the case of Mamie G. Shillock, et al., vs R. F. Pettigrew, et al., was tried. This case involved the title to 160 acres in the most populous resident portion of the city. The defendants prevailed, and since then the title has been confirmed in the defendants. The following persons were admitted to the bar: Samuel L. Tate, Albert T. Free and Arthur C. Phillips. Court adjourned January 2, 1885.

Nineteenth term, April, 1885. Court convened April 14. C. S. Palmer, judge; E. G. Wright, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. One crim-

inal and fourteen civil cases were tried to a jury. At this term of court several cases of more than ordinary interest were tried. Among them were the cases of S. M. McCormack vs Andrew C. Phillips; Ole Langness vs Justin A. Pettigrew, involving the question of the defendant's right to maintain his milldam across the Big Sioux at Baltic at the height he had built it; John A. Bankson vs the City of Sioux Falls, claiming damages in the sum of \$5,000 for personal injuries he had received owing to snow and ice being permitted to remain upon the sidewalk on Dakota avenue. In the last mentioned case a verdict was rendered for the defendant. On March 7, 1883, the territorial legislature passed a law that clerks of the district courts should be elected in each organized county in the territory. At the November election of the same year J. B. Cloudas was elected for Minnehaha county, and at this term of court, through proper proceedings, he politely invited Cyrus Walts to vacate the office of clerk. Judge Palmer held that the legislature had no authority to make such a law; that Congress had given the judges of the supreme court in the territory the right to appoint their clerks, and he retained Mr. Walts. A. C. Biernatzki, S. H. Sibley and Rudolph Schultz were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned July 9.

Rules governing the practice in the fourth judicial district, (thirty-two in number) were adopted July 9, 1885, by Judge Palmer.

Twentieth term, November, 1885. Court convened November 10. C. S. Palmer, judge; E. G. Wright, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. The grand jury found eight indictments, and was discharged December 12. Nineteen civil and two criminal cases were tried to a jury. On December 1, the following appears in the record:

"In view of the fact that this is the day appointed for the funeral of Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana, late Vice President of the United States, and out of respect for him and the high position he occupied, I move that this Court do take a recess from 12 o'clock noon, until two and half o'clock P. M., the hour set apart for the funeral. E. G. Wright, District Attorney."

The Court ordered recess taken as requested.

Although this term of court was a busy one, no cases of public interest were tried. Park Davis, Alfred Beard Kittredge, Roger W. Cooley and Wm. E. Howe were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned December 23.

Twenty-first term, April, 1886. Court convened April 13. C. S. Palmer, judge; E. G. Wright, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. The grand jury found six indictments and were discharged April 17. Eight civil and two criminal cases were tried to a jury. April 21, Judge Bartlett Tripp took the place of Judge Palmer until April 28. J. Ryan, Edwin R. Young and Matt B. Kelley were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned May 4.

Twenty-second term, November, 1886. Court convened November 29. C. S. Palmer, judge; E. G. Wright, district attorney; J. M. Dickson, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. The grand jury found eleven indictments and were discharged De-

cember 3. One criminal and twenty-one civil cases were tried to a jury. At this term of court the case of Francis Wiren against the City of Sioux Falls, claiming \$5,000 damages for personal injuries received by reason of a defective sidewalk on Phillips avenue, was tried, and a verdict for the defendant was rendered. Quite a number of the cases tried at this term of court were hotly contested, but were of no particular interest, except to the parties involved. Robert Copeland, Joseph Kirby, A. D. Collier, E. A. Sherman, J. G. Eddy, Charles Wilson Smith, Charles E. McKinney, John H. Fernyhough and Charles P. Bates were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned December 18.

Twenty-third term, April, 1887. Court convened April 12. C. S. Palmer, judge; A. A. Polk, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. The records do not show that a grand jury was summoned at this term of court. Sixteen civil cases were tried to a jury. A good many of the cases tried were important to the parties, as they involved large amounts, but were not of such character as to excite public interest. The case of E. G. Wright against the county, growing out of a disagreement as to the amount of the salary he should receive as district attorney, was tried to a jury, and resulted in a disagreement, and the case was continued. The case of A. A. Polk against the county of Minnehaha, similar to that of E. G. Wright's, was tried to the court and a judgment rendered in favor of the county, which was afterwards reversed by the supreme court. This was the first term of A. A. Polk as district attorney, and he took occasion to dismiss several criminal cases from the docket, that had become too old to prosecute successfully. Benjamin Wyckoff, Charles O. Bailey, Robert Buchanan and R. C. Hawkins were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned April 30.

Twenty-fourth term, November, 1887. Court convened November 8. C. S. Palmer, judge; A. A. Polk, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found fourteen indictments. Six criminal and twenty-six civil cases were tried to a jury. This was a term of important cases and large verdicts. Judge Spencer was called in to try the causes growing out of the failure of the first National Bank. Eight verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs in the following sums: \$1,110, \$1,260, \$1,417, \$1,500, \$2,500, \$4,400, \$5,340 and \$16,706. In one case involving \$12,000, a verdict was returned for defendant, and in two other important cases verdicts were rendered for the defendants. The supreme court reversed a good deal of the work of this term of court. U. S. G. Cherry, Peter J. Rodge, S. W. Sullivan and Cyrus Walts were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned January 25, 1888.

Twenty-fifth term, April, 1888. Court convened April 10. C. S. Palmer, judge; A. A. Polk, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Cyrus Walts, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found two indictments and was discharged April 14. One criminal and twelve civil cases were tried to a jury. Judge John E. Carland took the oath of office on the 11th day of April and presided

at this term of court. He appointed W. D. Stites clerk of the court, on April 17, the appointment to take effect April 19. At this term of court John O. Meara was tried for forgery, and after the prosecution had put in its case, the court advised the jury to return a verdict of acquittal, which was done accordingly. Charles J. Porter, Wm. H. Wilson, Edward E. Burns and Samuel J. Barrows were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned July 30.

On September 1, 1888, a revision of the rules governing the practice in the fourth judicial district was made, and they were spread upon the records.

Twenty-sixth term, November, 1888. Court convened November 13. John E. Carland, judge; A. A. Polk, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; W. D. Stites, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. Upon the opening of the court an order was made, adjourning court until November 19, and on that day the business of the term commenced. The grand jury found thirteen indictments, and was discharged December 5. Only one criminal case was tried to a jury, which resulted in an acquittal. Twenty-three civil cases were tried to a jury. The case of the Plymouth County Bank vs Frazier Gilman, which had for a long time stood at the head of the calendar, was tried. Two cases growing out of the M. I. Jacquith failure were tried at this term of court; and two verdicts were directed in important cases growing out of the First National Bank failure. This term of court was a fighting term from the beginning to the end, and although the cases were not of great public interest, the parties and their attorneys were more than usually belligerent. Ralph W. Hobart was admitted to the bar. Court adjourned January 14.

Twenty-seventh term, April, 1889. Court convened April 9. Frank R. Aikens, judge; C. O. Bailey, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; W. D. Stites, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found eight indictments, and was discharged April 16. There were thirteen jury trials during this term, eleven of them being civil cases. E. G. Wright succeeded in getting a verdict against the county in the sum of \$355.50. This was the third trial of the case—the jury disagreeing the first time, and rendering a verdict against him upon the second trial, which was set aside and a new trial granted. Comment is unnecessary to establish the fact that E. G. Wright has some fighting qualities in his make-up. This was a very quiet term of court—the cases tried not involving large amounts, with one or two exceptions. It was the last term of the district court in Minnehaha county. Upon the calendar for that term, the names of eighty persons appear as attorneys. Frank H. Knapp, John H. Williamson, Charles A. Gilday and Joseph H. Lord were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned May 3.



JUDGE FRANK R. AIKENS.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, WITHIN AND FOR MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

The constitution of the State of South Dakota was adopted November 2, 1889, and South Dakota became a state on that day. Under the provisions of article fifth of the constitution, the judicial powers of the state were vested in supreme, circuit and county courts, and justices of the peace, and such courts as might be created by law for cities and incorporated towns. Under the provisions of the constitution, the state was divided into eight judicial circuits, and Minnehaha county was placed in the second. There was no term of district or circuit court in Minnehaha county in November, 1889, owing to the change made in judicial matters by the adoption of the constitution. At the first session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, an act was passed, transferring the business before the territorial district courts to the circuit courts, and fixing the terms of the circuit courts of the state; and by another act, two terms in each year, of the circuit court in Minnehaha county, were provided for to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in December.

First term, May, 1890. Court convened on the 27th day of May. Frank R. Aikens, judge; C. O. Bailey, district attorney; W. D. Stites, clerk; John Sundback, sheriff; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found eleven indictments, and was discharged June 10. Eight criminal cases were tried, resulting in four convictions and four acquittals, thirty civil cases were tried to a jury. Some important cases were tried at this term of court, but in the greater number of them there was but a small amount in controversy. The case of Maggie O'Rourke vs C. T. Jeffers and Porter P. Peck, was undoubtedly the most important case of the term, and excited the most public interest. It was an action brought to recover \$10,000 for personal injuries received by the discharge of a cannon at the corner of Ninth street and Dakota avenue, during the evening of the great ratification meeting of the election of R. F. Pettigrew United States senator. Peck was relieved from any liability by a verdict of the jury, under the direction of the court, and a verdict rendered against Jeffers, in the sum of \$9,500. The last that appears of this term of court in the records is the following: "September 6, the case of Gilbert Hanson vs Red Rock Township still on trial."

Second term, December, 1890. Court convened in the new court house for the first time December 2. Frank R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; W. D. Stites, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. C. O. Bailey having resigned the office of district attorney, D. R. Bailey was appointed August 21, 1890, to fill out the unexpired term. At the November election, 1890, Albion Thorne was elected clerk of the county and circuit courts, and took the oath of office and commenced his official duties on the 6th day of January, 1891. The old case of the Plymouth County Bank vs Frazier Gilman, was again tried to a jury, resulting in a verdict for the defendant. The grand jury returned five indictments, and was dis-

charged December 12. There were twenty-five jury trials—twenty civil and five criminal cases. The criminal cases tried at this term of court were quite important, and some of them excited a good deal of public interest. The case of the State vs Edward J. Mannix, charged with embezzlement from the Western Union Telegraph Co., was thoroughly tried. C. O. Bailey, W. H. Stoddard and D. R. Bailey for the prosecution, and C. H. Winsor and Judge Carland for the defense. C. O. Bailey prepared the case for the prosecution, and it was admirably done, and C. H. Winsor made one of his most eloquent and pathetic appeals to the jury, for an acquittal of the defendant—and the jury said "Amen." The case of the State vs Dr. C. P. Bissell, charged with administering morphine, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, to B. F. Sheffer, thereby causing his death, was another interesting case. D. R. Bailey for prosecution and Wynn & Nock for defendant. He was ably defended, and the jury disagreed. In the case of State vs Annie Nelson, charged with burning several stacks of wheat, the same attorneys appeared as in the Bissell case, and the jury disagreed. Two other criminal causes were tried, one charging an assault with a dangerous weapon, and one for burglary, in which verdicts of guilty were rendered. Some of the civil causes tried to a jury, were more than ordinarily interesting. The case of Clark G. Coats vs H. L. Hollister two old friends was hotly contested and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$15,935.00. The counsel in this case were Judge Palmer, Park Davis and D. R. Bailey for plaintiff, and Bailey & Stoddard and T. B. McMartin for defendant. Another case of considerable interest, was that of J. A. Wilson vs Drs. Brown & Tufts, the plaintiff bringing suit claiming that the defendants negligently treated a fractured leg of plaintiff's and asking for a large sum in compensation. The testimony in the case showed, that the unfortunate condition of the plaintiff, was the result of his own negligence, and the jury found a verdict for the defendants. John Howard Gates and David Winton were admitted to the bar at this term of the court. Court adjourned January 31, 1891.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1891, the terms of the circuit court in Minnehaha county were changed to the fourth Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in November.

Third term, April, 1891. Court convened April 28. F. R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found eighteen indictments—ten of them against persons charged with selling intoxicating liquors. Two of these cases were tried, resulting in one conviction and one acquittal. It was at this term of court that the cases of Enos & Bailet vs the St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., and the Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., were tried. These cases were transferred from Deuel county, owing to the prejudice that had arisen there, in reference to the matter in dispute and the parties connected with the cases. The trial occupied the attention of the court more than two weeks, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury in both cases. Every inch of ground was contested, and the attorneys on both sides came to their work thor-



MINNEHAHA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

oughly equipped. Palmer & Rodge appeared for plaintiffs, and Fauntleroy of St. Paul and H. H. Keith for defendants. The jury was discharged June 6, and court adjourned June 10. Charles E. Sutton and William Milchrist were admitted to the bar.

Fourth term, November, 1891. Court convened November 17. F. R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorn, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found thirty-one indictments—a majority of them charging persons with selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The grand jury was discharged December 15. At this term of court there were twenty-seven cases tried to a jury, five of them criminal cases, resulting in three convictions and two acquittals. Both of the cases in which there were no convictions, the persons were charged with selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the proof seemed conclusive of their guilt. If the charge had been that of highway robbery, or forgery, the same measure of proof would have resulted in a prompt conviction. The civil cases tried to a jury were not very important even to the parties themselves, except in two or three instances. Enos & Bailett vs the St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., was tried again, the same attorneys appearing as the term preceding, with the addition of D. E. Powers for plaintiffs. The plaintiffs obtained a verdict. These suits were brought to recover, on policies of insurance, against loss by fire, on a stock of goods owned by plaintiffs in Gary, Deuel county. Mr. Enos was indicted in Deuel county for setting fire to the building in which the goods were kept. Of this charge he was acquitted. To say the least, the circumstances were peculiar in connection with this fire. It occurred on Sunday evening, and Mr. Enos testified in substance, that he went to church—was called out to get some article wanted at his store, and when he went into the store he was assaulted and tied with a rope to some fixture in the store, his person robbed of a large sum of money, and the store fired by his assailants. There was a good deal of testimony in reference to the manner he was tied, the condition he was found in, and the character of his injuries. The cases growing out of this fire were expensive, and the tax payers of Deuel county had reason to feel sore over it. Deuel county paid Minnehaha county about \$1,200 for court expenses during the trials. At this term of court, the case of David Winton vs Charles Huntimer, was tried to a jury, and a verdict rendered for the defendant. Low water in the lake on section 3, in Taopi, was the primary cause of the trouble from which the suit originated. Winton was aiding a client to get possession of a crop raised on land from which the water of this lake had receded. His client plowed the land and Huntimer sowed it and cut the grain, and both parties wanted the crop and a collision occurred. Winton claimed, that Huntimer used a pitchfork on him, instead of the bundles of grain, and Huntimer claimed, and Winton admitted, he had prodded Huntimer with his fork. Captain Stoddard tried the case for Huntimer, and was unusually funny, and convinced the jury that it was only a little fracas after all, that the parties undoubtedly enjoyed the diversion, and only a bold, bad jury would think for a moment of taking the case into serious consider-

ation. The case of H. H. Wood vs W. H. Ridell, et al, was also tried, Palmer & Rogde for plaintiff, Keith & Bates and Judge Carland for defendant. The jury was empanelled in this case December 3, and rendered a verdict for plaintiff December 11. This was a Red Rock case, involving the boundary line that had been established by a recent survey of the township. It was a sharp trial, and participated in not only by the parties directly interested, but by others who thought that the verdict in this case, would to a certain extent at least, affect their interests. The testimony as to the location of the stakes and mounds established by the government, was of a conflicting character, so much so, that the jurors could justify any verdict they might render in accordance with their prejudices for or against a resurvey.

The case of Margaret Laura de Stuers vs Alphonso Eugene Lambert de Stuers, an action for a divorce, was tried by the court. William Henry Stoddard and William Henry Wilson were attorneys for the plaintiff, and Joseph Lawrence Glover, Alpha Fremont Orr, and David Edward Powers were attorneys for the defendant. It was a great case in all its surroundings. Count William Zborowski, by his constant labor in aid of the plaintiff's cause, added a piquancy to the trial that was relished by the spectators. Here is a list of the names of persons whose testimony was used in the trial of the case: Jeremiah McCraith; William Waldorf Astor; Charles, Count de Bylandt; Countess Mary Seilern; Edward Gould Peters; Harriet Thiemard; Jean Martin Charcot, professor at the Salpitnere Hospital; Arthur Astor Carey; Henry J. Vinkhuysen, physician to H. M., the King of Holland; James Loudon, formerly minister of the colonies and governor general of the Netherlands, East Indies; Adrienne Van Riemsdyk; Carel, Baron Van Heeckeren Van Kell, minister of the Netherlands in Portugal; Mathieu Van Lier, consul general of the Netherlands at Paris, France; Charles Ephrussi; Emilie Charles Wauters; Henry de Weede, secretary of the Netherlands at Paris; Mina and Isidore Ansermet; Mary Van den Heuvel; Elise Gahlenbeck; Charles Chevalaz, butler; Charles Auguste Garnier Heldewier, minister plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians; Donald James Mackay, eleventh Lord Reay, late governor of Bombay, late member of the Second Chamber of the States-General in the Netherlands, peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain; Alexis Delafoy and A. Arnaud de Foiard. And still, some people blame Judge Aikens for granting a divorce, when confessedly the parties were tangled up in this mess. It makes one tired to look at the list. The divorce was granted, and soon after—in fact, very soon after—at the Cataract House, in the city of Sioux Falls, Margaret Laura de Stuers and William Elliott Zborowski were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. John A. Cruzan. The happy couple went abroad and shortly after were engaged in the courts at Paris trying to get possession of Countess Zborowski's daughter by her former marriage. It is said that President Lincoln, getting embarrassed in regard to the appointment of a postmaster—there being so many applications, and so many endorsements recommending each candidate—had the papers weighed, and appointed the man whose papers

weighed the most. Well, the writer is pretty tolerably well conversant with the testimony in this case, and has come to the conclusion that the learned judge, in deciding the case, turned the great president's method bottom-side up, and reversed his measure of proof.

Another divorce suit at this term of court was Pollock vs Pollock. It was the bridegroom who came out to South Dakota to grow up with the country, and finally settled down in the Queen City with the full determination to make this his home for life. There is nothing on record that shows that he went so far as to purchase a lot in the cemetery, but lots of people never prepare for death. His father was wealthy, but the son was cautious and conservative, and occupied a good deal of his time in sliding down hill, and reflecting upon what great enterprise he would engage in. But lo, the bride cometh! She had with her two little children. She had been a domestic in the family of the bridegroom's father. The claim was desertion, but she followed him to his new home. Mr. Pollock, soon after the trial, not finding an occupation that suited him, returned to his father's house. Mrs. Pollock remained here longer than Mr. Pollock. The divorce was granted. Selah.

On the 7th day of March, an act was passed reducing the number of grand jurors from twenty-three to eight, and as there was no emergency declared this was the first term of court under the new law. This change materially reduced the expense incurred by a session of the grand jury, but the most important feature is the fact, that the work before it can be performed more expeditiously and with better results. It requires five votes in the affirmative to find an indictment.

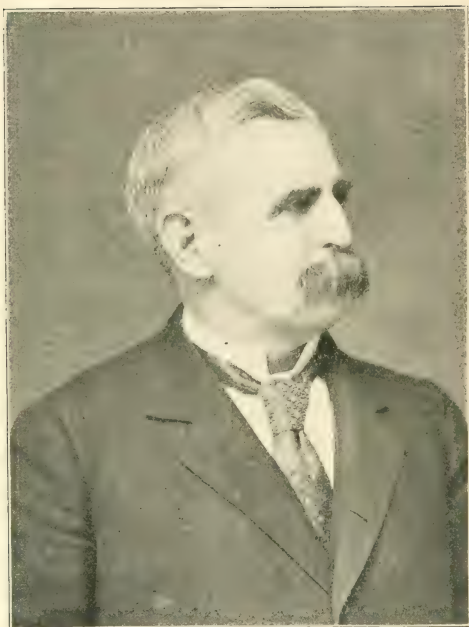
I. G. Lawshe, N. M. Dahl and H. D. James were admitted to the bar.

Fifth term, April, 1892. Court convened April 26, 1892. F. R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury was in session until the 11th day of May, having found six indictments. Three of the persons indicted plead guilty, the other three plead not guilty and were tried, and the jury found them all guilty. Charles E. Bowman was tried at this term of court for having procured an abortion, from which the victim died. The testimony in the case, although circumstantial, tended strongly to establish the charge as made in the indictment, but under the charge of the court the jury were restricted to finding a verdict of manslaughter. He was found "guilty as charged in the indictment." The code provides, that any person while engaged in committing a felony causes death, without any design to cause death, is guilty of murder, and any person while engaged in the commission of a misdemeanor causes death, is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The indictment in this case was designated as an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree, although it charged Bowman with the actual commission of the offense of murder. The verdict being "guilty as charged in the indictment," the court held that Bowman was convicted of murder. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by counsel for the defendant, and after the case had been argued by the attorneys on

two occasions the motion was granted and Bowman held for trial at the next term of court. There was no demurrer to the indictment, and in such cases the code provides that only two objections can be taken under a motion in arrest, viz., to the jurisdiction of the court, and that the indictment does not state a public offense. The court in this case had jurisdiction, and the indictment charged murder. The learned judge before whom the case was tried was greatly perplexed with the problem, but finally concluded to grant the motion declining to sentence Bowman for manslaughter for which he was tried under the charge of the court. This case was very ably defended by Winsor & Kittredge, and Captain W. H. Stoddard with equal ability assisted the state's attorney in the prosecution. At the next term of court this case was continued, for the reason that a witness residing in Minnesota refused to come and testify for the prosecution. At the next term of court the case was dismissed, as the same witness declared that she would never again give her evidence in the trial of this case, and as without her testimony the defendant could not be convicted, and the State being precluded from taking her deposition, the prosecution had to be abandoned. There were twelve civil causes tried to a jury, but as a whole they were devoid of public interest. The case of Peter Carlson vs the Sioux Falls Water Company was successfully tried by the plaintiff. The suit was brought for personal injuries received by the plaintiff while in the employ of the defendant, by the "caving in of a ditch" in which he was at work. The plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages, and the jury found a verdict for him in that amount. There is a passage of scripture that in substance advises us to agree with our adversaries before they get into a fighting attitude. In this case, after it had been continued over one term of court, the attorney who brought the suit offered to take \$1,000 in settlement. It shows how careless he was, and how little he appreciated the injuries his client had received. The case was appealed to the supreme court and a new trial was granted, but the case was then dismissed by the plaintiff. Frank Chapin Langden was admitted to the bar.

Sixth term, November, 1892. Court convened November 15. Frank R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found thirteen indictments and was discharged December 6. Five of the persons indicted plead guilty, and four of them were sent to the penitentiary and one sentenced to pay a fine.

One plead not guilty, was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary. There were nine civil cases tried to a jury. The case of D. L. McKinney vs John Sundback, growing out of the McMillan failure in Sioux Falls a few years before was fought inch by inch and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Winsor & Kittredge were attorneys for the plaintiff and McMartin and F. L. Boyce for the defendant. One or two other cases were contested "from start to finish" but were not of public interest, and the term taken as a whole, was a tame one. Webster C. Haight, George A. Jeffers, Henry A. Muller, Lyman P. Bayard and R. H. Warren were admitted to the bar. Court adjourned on the 21st day of December.



JUDGE JOSEPH W. JONES.

Seventh term, 1893. Court convened April 25. Frank R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The grand jury found ten indictments, and was discharged May 12. There were six criminal cases tried—four of them resulting in verdicts of guilty, one not guilty, one disagreement of the jury. There were eighteen civil cases tried to a jury, resulting in eleven verdicts for the plaintiffs and seven for defendants. There were no cases of public interest at this term of court. Harry B. Carleton was admitted to the bar May 12, and F. R. Sidwell, May 31. These admissions were the last ones in the Minnehaha county circuit court before the law of 1893 went into effect, requiring all persons not previously admitted to the bar to obtain a certificate of good moral character from some court of record in the state, and to pass a satisfactory examination before the supreme court before a license would be granted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law. Court adjourned May 31.

Eighth term, 1893. Court convened November 21. Frank R. Aikens, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. Upon the grand jury being called, challenges were made to the array, by persons who had been held to appear at this term charged with criminal offenses. The challenges were based upon the fact that only 85 names, instead of 200 as required by law, were in the box at the time the jury was drawn. The challenge was sustained by the court and all the persons making the challenge were held in bail to appear at the April term, 1894. Three persons, charged with having committed public offenses, waived all objections to the jury, and their cases were considered. November 23, the grand jury reported two indictments and "one bill not found" and were discharged. The court was adjourned on the same day until January 2, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M.

January 2, 1894. The court again convened. Joseph W. Jones, who had been elected to succeed Judge Aikens in the second judicial circuit, appeared and the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Parlman. George M. Higby was appointed official stenographer, and the real business of the November term of 1893 began. Twenty-two civil cases were tried to a jury, resulting in thirteen verdicts for the plaintiffs and nine for the defendants. One of the important trials at this term of court was that of State vs Dr. A. M. Fisher charged with manslaughter. It was a case of abortion, and the victim died on the 13th day of March, 1893. The following day, upon learning of her death, he took the first train out of the state. He was indicted at the April term, 1893, of the circuit court in Minnehaha county, and was finally located at Doniphan, Missouri, brought back to Sioux Falls and committed to jail June 14, 1893. The writer, then state's attorney, assisted by Judge Aikens, appeared for the state and Judge John E. Carland for the defendant. The trial lasted four days and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The case was again tried in the latter part of May, 1894, by the same attorneys, and lasted three days and again resulted in a disagree-

ment of the jury, which at both trials had been about evenly divided. Soon after this trial Fisher obtained bail, after having been in jail for nearly a year, and at the next term of court the case was dismissed. There was only one other criminal case tried at this term and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Court adjourned February 10, 1894.

Ninth term, 1894. Court convened April 24. Joseph W. Jones, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; George M. Higby and Miss Mary Strohecker, stenographers. The grand jury found nineteen indictments, and were discharged May 19. There were thirty-six jury trials, resulting in twenty-four verdicts for the plaintiffs and ten for the defendants; in two cases the jury disagreed. Seven criminal cases were tried, resulting in five verdicts of guilty, one not guilty, and one disagreement of the jury. One of the persons found guilty was J. Westley Hartwick, who had become quite notorious in Sioux Falls and vicinity, having been charged with a good many petty offenses, and it was a relief to the community that he was given a home in the penitentiary for a while, at least. Court adjourned June 4.

Tenth term, 1894. Court convened November 20. Joseph W. Jones, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; George M. Higby, stenographer. At the opening of the court, sixteen criminals confined in jail were brought into court; no challenge being made, the grand jury were sworn and charged by the court as to their duties. Twenty-one indictments were found. Four persons plead guilty as charged in the indictment, and five cases were tried to a jury, resulting in three verdicts of guilty, one disagreement of the jury, and one verdict of not guilty. In addition to the trials of criminal cases from Minnehaha county, was the trial of the Rev. John T. C. Wilson, indicted for rape in Lincoln county and brought to Minnehaha county upon a change of venue. He had been tried once in Lincoln county and found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The supreme court granted him a new trial, which took place in Minnehaha county, as mentioned above. M. E. Rudolph, state's attorney of Lincoln county, appeared for the state, and O. S. Gifford and Judge Palmer for the defendant. The case was ably tried by the attorneys on both sides, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Twenty-five civil cases were tried to a jury, resulting in thirteen verdicts for the plaintiffs and ten for the defendants, and two disagreements of the jury. Court adjourned January 25, 1895.

Eleventh term, 1895. Court convened April 23. Joseph W. Jones, judge; Peter J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; Harry B. Carleton, clerk; George M. Higby, stenographer. At this term of court sixteen indictments were found by the grand jury. Five criminal cases were tried to a jury, resulting in three convictions and two acquittals. Four persons plead guilty. Two indictments were quashed, owing to an informality in drawing the grand jury. One of the cases tried was against Mark Scott, publisher of the Sioux Falls Journal, for criminal libel. This case was tried on both sides with great zeal and vigor, but the jury returned

a verdict of guilty, and Scott was fined \$100. Twenty-two civil cases were tried to a jury, resulting in eleven verdicts for the plaintiffs and ten for the defendants, and in one case the jury disagreed. The most important civil cases tried at this term were Kirby vs Howie, and Wm. Plankinton, assignee, vs M. Grigsby, the verdict in the last case being nearly \$9,000. Two cases, in which the plaintiffs asked for damages against the City of Sioux Falls for changing the street grade in front of their property, were tried; in the case of W. P. Carr, there was a verdict for the city, and in the case of Frank Gillett the jury disagreed. The grand jury was discharged May 13, and court adjourned June 25.

Twelfth term, 1895. Court convened November 19. E. G. Smith, judge; Peter J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; Harry B. Carleton, clerk; George M. Higby, stenographer. Judge Smith presided at the trial of a few cases that could not be tried by Judge Jones. On the 2d day of December Judge Jones assumed the duties of judge. The grand jury reported to the court in twenty cases, finding seven indictments, and discharging thirteen persons who had been bound over and was discharged December 18. Two criminal cases were tried to a jury, resulting in convictions. Forty-three civil cases were tried to a jury. The court directed six verdicts for the plaintiffs and four for the defendants. Seventeen verdicts were returned for the plaintiffs and thirteen for the defendants, and the jury disagreed in three cases. The petit jury was discharged January 24, 1896. This was a business term of court, and more cases were tried than at any former term of court in the county, and although there were some quite important trials to the litigants there was none of public interest. Court adjourned on the 8th day of February, 1896.

Thirteenth term, 1896. The first day of the term was Tuesday, April 28, but Judge Jones being necessarily absent, Clerk Carleton, under direction of the judge, adjourned court until three o'clock P. M., April 30, at which time court convened. J. W. Jones, judge; Peter J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; Harry B. Carleton, clerk; George M. Higby, stenographer. The legislature of 1895 abolished the grand jury, except when petitioned for and ordered by the court, and this was the first term of court without a grand jury in attendance. The state's attorney filed three informations. One criminal and twenty civil cases were tried to a jury. The court directed one verdict for plaintiff, and three for defendants, and the jury returned nine verdicts for the plaintiffs and six for defendants and disagreed in one case. The criminal case resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The jury was discharged May 29, and the court adjourned June 12, 1896.

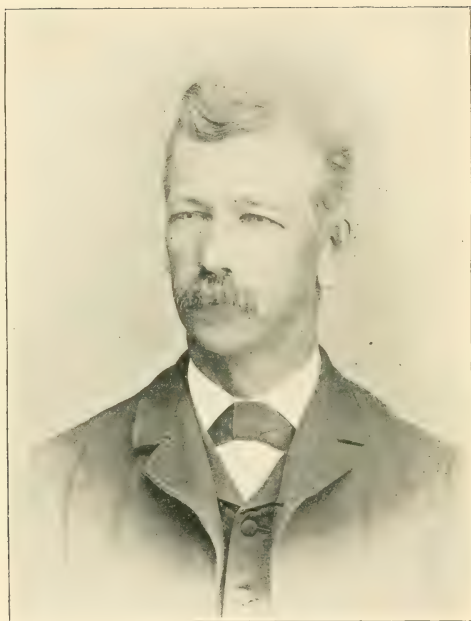
Fourteenth term, 1896. November 17th, the first day of the term, Judge Jones was absent, and the clerk adjourned the court until the 18th, and then until the 19th, for the same reason. On the 20th, Judge Jones returned, and the court convened on that day. The following officers of the court were present: P. J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; H. B. Carleton, clerk; George M. Higby, stenographer. Twenty-one civil cases were tried

to a jury. Eleven verdicts were returned for the plaintiffs, nine for the defendants, and in one case the jury disagreed. The case of A. S. Sherwood vs the City of Sioux Falls, for injuries received through a defective sidewalk, was tried at this term, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,500. Joseph Kirby was fined \$300 for contempt of court. Almost any other member of the Minnehaha county bar, if fined this amount, would have been compelled to board with the sheriff, for a time at least, but Joe drew his check and smiled as though nothing unusual had occurred. There were only a few criminal cases tried during the term. Two persons pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and were sent to the penitentiary. The jury was discharged December 24, and the court adjourned January 7, 1897.

Fifteenth term, 1897. Court convened April 27. J. W. Jones, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; W. J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; G. M. Higby, stenographer. Owing to the fact that criminal charges of a peculiar character had been made against certain persons, State's Attorney Bates asked the court to order a grand jury to be summoned, which request the court complied with. The grand jury returned eight indictments, one of them being against the Rev. Richards of Dell Rapids. This case was continued, and the defendant afterwards left the state and a disgusting trial was avoided. The grand jury was discharged May 10. Two persons pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were fined \$10 each. One person was found guilty of setting a prairie fire contrary to law, and fined \$10. The only other criminal case tried was the State vs Wemple, who was charged with embezzlement. The jury found him not guilty. Every ex-states attorney of Minnehaha county will endorse the statement that it is impossible to convict a person of the crime of embezzlement in this county; the greater the embezzlement and clearer the proof on the part of the prosecution, the greater the number of jurymen who will vote for acquittal. Twenty-one civil cases were tried to a jury. Fifteen verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs, and five for the defendants, and in one case the jury disagreed. The jury was discharged June 9, and the court adjourned June 24.

Special term. A special term was called July 12, for the purpose of considering the matter of the disbarment of Joe Kirby. The hearing occupied one day only, and the court ordered that he be suspended from the practice of law in all the courts of the state for the term of two years.

Sixteenth term, 1897. Court convened December 7. J. W. Jones, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; Walter J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; G. M. Higby, stenographer. There were twenty-five civil cases tried to a jury. Fourteen verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs, and eleven verdicts for the defendants. This term of court is remarkable for the fact that two homicides occurred during the term, and the persons charged with committing the offenses were tried during the term. James Garrington was tried on the charge of murder of one Alfred Erickson, and the jury found him guilty and fixed the penalty of death; but the case was appealed to



JUDGE HOMER J. WHIPPLE.

the supreme court and a new trial granted. The other was the case of an affray between Gilbert Gilman and John McDonald, shortly after which affray McDonald suddenly expired. Gilman was tried for manslaughter, but the jury found him not guilty. A brief account of both these cases will be found elsewhere in this work. The jury was discharged February 9, and the court adjourned February 14.

Seventeenth term, 1898. Court convened May 24. Joseph W. Jones, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; W. J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; G. M. Higby, stenographer. Thirty-one civil cases were tried to a jury. Eighteen verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs, and thirteen for the defendants. Six informations were filed by the state's attorney. One person was sent to the penitentiary, and two found not guilty. Since the grand jury has been dispensed with, the state's attorney finds it a delicate matter to determine what to do with a great many of the cases where parties charged with criminal offenses have been held by justices of the peace to answer to informations which may be filed against them in the circuit court. In most of the cases he has no opportunity of hearing the testimony against them, and it naturally follows that more verdicts of not guilty will be rendered in criminal cases than there would be if the cases were examined by a grand jury. The jury was excused June 27, subject to the call of the clerk of the court, and the court adjourned July 2.

Two terms of court have been held since the May term, 1898, but as the officers of the court were the same and nothing out of the usual routine transpired and no trials took place of public interest, except the retrial of James Garrington, we bring this chapter to a close with the statement that the legislature in 1899, authorized the county commissioners to petition the court for the drawing of a grand jury, and that upon the petition of State's Attorney Bates the court ordered a grand jury for the May term, 1899.

PROBATE COURT.

Ole B. Iverson was the first probate judge in this county. He was elected treasurer and judge of probate in 1871, and qualified, but there is no record of any business done by him during his term of office. In 1872, H. J. Whipple was elected, and remained judge of probate until January, 1875. On the first page of the record appears a copy of the bond of W. R. McLaury as administrator of the estate of Julius Heuschman, dated July 12, 1873, although a little further on is the record of business having been transacted on the 5th of that month. C. K. Howard was probate judge in 1875-6. During the first five years after the probate court had been established, its business was merely nominal, the records down to June, 1876, occupying only twenty-five pages. This is readily accounted for by the scant population within its jurisdiction, the small number of deaths occurring,

and the still smaller number of those dying who had enough property to administer upon. In 1877-8, C. W. McDonald held the office of probate judge, and he was succeeded by R. C. Hawkins, who retained the same from January 1, 1879, until January, 1890, when Edwin Parliman, who had been elected county judge with probate jurisdiction, took charge of the office, and by re-elections from time to time held the office until January 1, 1897. The first will probated was executed June 19, 1874, by Sylvia Herrick, and witnessed by Wm. Van Eps and T. H. Brown. She died June 25, 1874. Previous to 1890, there had been one hundred and fifty-eight estates and about seventy cases of guardianship considered by the probate court. During the first five years of Judge Parliman's administration there were not less than four hundred and thirty estates and about one hundred cases of guardianship acted upon. The estate of Dr. J. L. Phillips, one of the pioneers of Sioux Falls, is the largest that has come under the jurisdiction of this court to settle, except a few estates of people who have died outside of the state having property in Minnehaha county requiring administration.

COUNTY COURT.

Sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one of article five of the constitution of South Dakota read as follows:

SEC. 19. There shall be elected in each organized county, a county judge who shall be judge of the county court of said county, whose term of office shall be two years until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 20. County courts shall be courts of record and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, guardianship and settlement of estates of deceased persons, and such other civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; provided, that such courts shall not have jurisdiction in any case where the debt, damage, claim or value of property involved shall exceed one thousand dollars except in matters of probate, guardianship and the estates of deceased persons. Writs of error and appeal may be allowed from county to circuit courts, or to the supreme court, in such cases and in such manner as may be prescribed by law; provided, that no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed to the circuit court from any judgment rendered upon an appeal from a justice of the peace or police magistrate for cities or towns.

SEC. 21. The county court shall not have jurisdiction in cases of felony, nor shall criminal cases therein be prosecuted by indictment; but they may have such jurisdiction in criminal matters, not of the grade of felony, as the legislature may prescribe, and the prosecutions therein may be by information or otherwise as the legislature may provide.

The legislature at its first session in 1890, enacted a law which defined the jurisdiction of the county courts, provided for the practice therein, and fixed the terms and salary of the judges.

This law provides that county judges be elected once in two years, at the general election; that the county courts have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the naturalization of citizens, the probate of wills, the administration and settlement of estates of deceased persons, the guardianship of minors, insane and incompetent persons, and the sale of real estate by executors, administrators and



JUDGE ROBERT C. HAWKINS.

guardians; that they have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in cases wherein justices of the peace have jurisdiction, being limited in amount according to the population of the counties, as follows; in counties of ten thousand the county courts have jurisdiction of cases involving not to exceed one thousand dollars, with a less population not to exceed five hundred dollars, and a concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in all criminal offenses where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death, or the judgment might be the removal from office.

This law also provides that for the transaction of other business than matters relating to probate jurisdiction, county courts shall hold two terms of court annually, namely, on the first Tuesdays of January and July, provided, that the terms of the circuit courts in the respective counties do not interfere, in which case the county judge may order a term of court to be held at any time within three months after the time fixed by law.

The legislature, in 1893, enacted a law that took away all jurisdiction from the county courts in counties having a population of less than twenty thousand, except "exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, guardianship and settlement of estates of deceased persons." Minnehaha and Lawrence are the only counties in the state that have a population of twenty thousand, and consequently are the only counties in which these courts retain the jurisdiction as conferred in the act of 1890.

Under the provisions of the constitution, Edwin Parlman was elected judge of the county court of Minnehaha county in November, 1889; Judge R. C. Hawkins was also a candidate. In 1890 Judge Parlman was re-elected and again in 1892 and 1894.

At the time fixed for the first term of the county court, the circuit court was in session, and Judge Parlman, on the 18th day of August, 1890, ordered a general law term of the county court to be held September 23, and the jurors were drawn and summoned to serve at that time. On the 23d day of September, court convened. D. R. Bailey, district attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; W. D. Stites, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. The first jury trial was that of John Johnson vs George Burnside, but the jury could not agree upon a verdict, and was discharged. U. S. G. Cherry was attorney for the plaintiff and Winsor & Kittredge for defendant. One other case was tried to the jury, that of George Proctor vs M. Grigsby, and verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The jury was discharged September 30. Some criminal business was done at this term of court, but nothing of importance. The court adjourned November 1, 1890.

Second term, March, 1891. Court convened March 10. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. For the same reason as at the last term, court could not be held in January. At this term there were ten jury trials—five civil and five criminal cases. In the criminal cases three were convicted, one acquitted, and in one case the jury disagreed. There were fifty cases upon the calendar. The jury was discharged March 27.

Third term, July, 1891. Court convened July 7. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. No jury trials were had at this term.

Fourth term, March, 1892. Court convened March 16. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. There were only two criminal cases tried, one resulting in a verdict of guilty, and the other of not guilty, it being a liquor prosecution in which the evidence was conclusive on the part of the prosecution, and when the jury went out to consider the case, the defendant's attorney said: "There will be a verdict of guilty returned within ten minutes." Fourteen civil cases were tried to a jury, resulting in eleven verdicts for the plaintiffs and two for the defendants, and one special verdict. The last case was tried on the 30th day of March.

Fifth term, July, 1892. Court convened July 5. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; John Sundback, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. This was a short, unimportant term, with only three cases tried to a jury, resulting in verdicts for the plaintiffs. The last case was tried on the 18th day of July.

Sixth term, January, 1893. Court convened January 3. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. There were nineteen jury trials, resulting in sixteen verdicts for the plaintiffs, two for the defendants and one disagreement of the jury. The last case was tried January 21.

Seventh term, July, 1893. Court convened July 5. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; E. P. White, stenographer. Twenty-three civil cases were tried to a jury; nineteen verdicts were returned for the plaintiffs and four for the defendants. The jury was discharged July 17.

Eighth term, March, 1894. Court convened March 12. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; George M. Higby, stenographer. There were five jury trials—one criminal, with a verdict of guilty, and four civil, with three verdicts for the plaintiffs, and one disagreement of the jury. The last case was tried March 17.

Ninth term, July, 1894. Court convened July 31. E. Parlman, judge; D. R. Bailey, state's attorney; George A. Knott, sheriff; Albion Thorne, clerk; G. M. Higby, stenographer. There were no jury trials at this term of court.

Tenth term, February, 1895. Court convened February 12. E. Parlman, judge; P. J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; Harry B. Carleton, clerk; G. M. Higby, stenographer. There were six jury trials at this term of court, with three verdicts for the plaintiffs, two for the defendants and one disagreement of the jury.

Eleventh term, July, 1895. Court convened July 2. E. Parlman, judge; P. J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff;



JUDGE EDWIN PARLIMAN.



JUDGE WILLIAM A. WILKES.

Harry B. Carleton, clerk; G. M. Higby, stenographer. There were seven civil cases tried to a jury. The jury was discharged on Tuesday, the 9th day of July.

Twelfth term, March, 1896. Court convened March 3. E. Parliman, judge; P. J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; Harry B. Carleton, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. There were eight civil cases tried to a jury, and seven verdicts rendered for the plaintiffs, and one for the defendant. The jury was discharged March 16.

Thirteenth term, July, 1896. Court convened July 7. E. Parliman, judge; P. J. Rogde, state's attorney; C. W. Hubbard, sheriff; H. B. Carleton, clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. One civil case was tried to a jury, and verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The case of State vs Sexton was tried at this term, and verdict rendered against the defendant. Court adjourned July 17.

Fourteenth term, February, 1897. Court convened February 2. W. A. Wilkes, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; Walter J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; T. G. Brown, stenographer. Eleven civil cases were tried to a jury. Five verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs and five for the defendants, and in one case the jury disagreed. On the 10th day of February the jury was discharged.

Fifteenth term, July, 1891. Court convened July 13. W. A. Wilkes, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; W. J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; Thomas Wilkes, stenographer. Five civil cases were tried to a jury. Three verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs, one for the defendant, and in one case the jury disagreed. The jury was discharged July 23.

Sixteenth term, February, 1898. Court convened February 28. W. A. Wilkes, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; W. J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; Ernest Wilkes, stenographer. Seven cases were tried to a jury. Two verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs, and five for the defendants. Court adjourned March 11.

Seventeenth term, July, 1898. Court convened July 19. W. A. Wilkes, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; W. J. Crisp, Jr., clerk; Miss Alice Bassett, stenographer. Only two cases were tried, and court adjourned July 25.

Eighteenth term, February, 1899. Court convened February 14. W. A. Wilkes, judge; C. P. Bates, state's attorney; Den Donahoe, sheriff; W. J. Crisp, Jr., clerk. This was a short term, with only a few cases.

Nineteenth term, July, 1899. Court convened July 11, and adjourned July 15. The judge and other officers of the court were the same as the term preceding. A few jury trials were had.

CHAPTER IV.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

Three conventions have met at different times in the city of Sioux Falls, each of which drafted a state constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people within the present limits of the State of South Dakota. The instrument prepared by the last convention is the constitution under which the state was admitted into the Union. To this result the citizens of this county contributed their full proportion of labor and thought. It is fitting therefore, that a brief history of what was known at the time as "the struggle for statehood" should appear in this volume.

During the session of the territorial legislature in 1883, a bill passed both Houses providing for a constitutional convention to be held at the capital in October of that year for the purpose of framing a constitution for a state to comprise all that portion of the Territory of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel. This measure did not become a law, owing to the fact that Governor Ordway would not approve it, and did not return it to the legislature with his objections.

At the same session of the legislature the seat of government was removed from Yankton, and a commission of nine were appointed to locate and establish it elsewhere on or before the first day of July, 1883. The course of the governor and his supposed hostility to the southern portion of the territory, and the fact that the seat of government was on wheels and would probably be located at some place without regard to the convenience of that portion of the territory south of the forty-sixth parallel, aroused the representative men in this section, and disregarding all former affiliations, they determined to put in operation the machinery to secure statehood as quickly as possible.

A delegate convention of the people was called to be held at Huron June 19, to devise a plan of action. Prior to the meeting of the convention some strong articles were published in the newspapers, advocating the right of the people south of the forty-sixth parallel to proceed at once to organize a state. The division of the territory having been refused by Congress, and the usual method of adopting a constitution and asking for admission into the Union having been prevented by the adverse action of Governor Ordway,

it was urged that the people could exercise their reserved and extraordinary rights vested in them by the constitution of the United States, and in their sovereign capacity create a state.

The convention assembled. It was composed of the strongest and most capable men then residing in the territory represented. It was a great convention in every respect, and did its work with a calm deliberation and sagacity that encouraged the friends of the movement. The address to the people, setting forth the causes leading to the demand of division and admission, rose to the highest plane of assertion of political rights. A great metropolitan newspaper at the time, in commenting upon this address, said: "There must be a copy of the Declaration of Independence somewhere in the southern part of Dakota territory." E. W. Caldwell of Sioux Falls was chairman of the committee which prepared the address.

The ordinance adopted by this convention presented a full and concise statement of the facts as they existed, and resolved and ordained "that for the purpose of enabling the people of that part of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel to organize and form a state government and make application for admission into the Union of the States, a delegate convention is hereby called to meet at Sioux Falls on Tuesday the 4th day of September, 1883, for the purpose of framing a state constitution republican in form, and doing and performing all other things essential to the preparation of the territory for making application to the general government for the admission of such part of Dakota into the Union of the States, and that said convention shall be composed of one hundred and fifty members." This ordinance also provided that the election of the members to this convention should be held on August 1, and provided for the canvass of the returns and issuing of certificates to the persons elected.

In selecting the place for holding the constitutional convention, the final vote stood, Sioux Falls 212, Deadwood 92.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1883.

On the day appointed, 120 delegates elected to this convention met at Germania hall in Sioux Falls and the remainder of the delegates were all present before the close of the convention.

The late Hon. John R. Gamble called the convention to order, and J. W. Taylor of Canton, acted as secretary. The roll of the delegates was called, and then, upon the request of the chairman, the Rev. J. N. McLoney, pastor of the Congregational church at Sioux Falls, offered prayer. Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, associate justice of the supreme court, administered the oath to all of the delegates present. A. C. Mellette was called to the chair. On the second day, the permanent organization of the convention was effected by the election of the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, president; C. H. Winsor, secretary; H. M. Avery, first assistant secretary; and T. A. Kingsbury, second assistant secretary; Joseph M. Dickson, sergeant-

at-arms; Lynn Parmley, William McCormack, Sioux Grigsby and George Dickson were appointed pages.

The executive committee appointed at the Huron convention reported as soon as the convention was organized, that it had received \$590.50, and expended \$413.50, leaving a balance of \$177.00, which was turned over to the convention.

On the third day of the convention Mrs. Marietta Bones, of Day county, obtained permission to address the convention for five minutes in support of a petition, which she presented from the citizens of Day county, asking that "a section providing for female suffrage be incorporated in the constitution." Permission was granted, and she addressed the convention for four minutes only. In justice to Mrs. Bones, we ought perhaps to say, she has since then been converted and is now opposed to female suffrage. After the appropriate committees had been appointed, the convention went to work with a will, and during the greater part of the time held three sessions daily. It completed its work and adjourned on the 19th day of September.

No abler body of men ever assembled within the boundaries of the State of South Dakota for any purpose whatever. To enumerate all those in the convention who were strong representative men, qualified and equipped for the work they had to do, would result in almost a complete roll call of its members.

The members from Minnehaha county were R. F. Pettigrew, M. Grigsby, W. W. Brookings, B. F. Campbell, John Bippus, Albion Thorne, G. D. Bannister and W. C. Lovering.

The constitution adopted was an admirable document, and by comparison with the organic law of the State of South Dakota at the present time, it will be seen that this convention did not labor in vain. The incorporation of prohibition was strenuously advocated, but the convention wisely concluded that it was inexpedient to burden its adoption at the polls with such an issue. But to allay all opposition to it for this reason, the constitution provided that amendments should be submitted to the vote of the people whenever a majority of the members elected to the legislature should vote to do so, and also any amendment asked for by a petition to the legislature of five thousand legal voters, should be submitted to a vote of the people within six months after the adjournment of the legislature. The vote upon the adoption of this constitution was 12,336 *for*, and 6,814 *against*. The vote in Minnehaha county was small, but there was an even five hundred majority against its adoption.

The following committee was appointed by the convention to wait upon Congress with the constitution in the interest of admission to statehood: Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, A. G. Kellam of Chamberlain, John R. Whiteside of Vermillion, M. H. Day of Springfield, John M. Pease of Mt. Vernon, W. H. Brayton of Ree Heights, S. H. Bronson of Howard, James A. Ward of Pierre, John Cain of Huron, A. W. Hager of Mitchell, O. S. Gifford of Canton, George Freeman of Elk Point, James Baynes of Alexandria, F. M. Goodykoontz of Chamberlain, Robert Dollard of Scotland, C. H. Winsor and W. W. Brookings of Sioux Falls, Newton Edmunds of Yankton, A. C. Mellette of Watertown, B. G. Caulfield and G. C. Moody of Deadwood,

H. J. Campbell of Yankton, E. W. Foster of Frankfort, Thomas Sterling of Northville, A. Boynton of Lennox, R. W. Welch of Plankinton, and R. C. Lake and C. L. Wood of Rapid City.

The convention also appointed an executive committee and clothed them with power to advance the cause of statehood, but as there was a restrictive clause in the schedule declaring "that nothing in this constitution and schedule contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer elected under the provisions of this constitution to undertake the exercise or discharge of his official duties, until this constitution shall take effect by the admission of the state into the Union," no effective work was done by them.

After the Huron convention, but before the adoption of this constitution, the seat of government was located at Bismarck. This act on the part of the commissioners only intensified the feeling in southern Dakota for division and admission.

A great effort was made in the northern part of Dakota to create a sentiment throughout the territory in favor of "One Great State" and it had its advocates south of the forty-sixth parallel; but the southern people could not be converted to this view, and day by day grew more and more determined that a division of the territory should be made, and statehood accomplished.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1885.

Early in the summer of 1884, an active campaign was inaugurated in South Dakota to secure the election of members to the legislature to convene at Bismarck in January, 1885, who were favorable to the division of the territory, and statehood for that part south of the forty-sixth parallel.

The object of this was to obtain the passage of a law authorizing the holding of a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for southern Dakota, and to provide the means for defraying the expenses of such convention.

It was a successful campaign. The "Band Wagon" labeled "For Division and Admission" was driven all over southern Dakota, and its approach was a source of great rejoicing and enthusiasm by all the candidates for legislative honors.

The legislature convened and a bill was promptly introduced and passed, authorizing the holding of a constitutional convention at Sioux Falls, September 8, 1885.

Preceding the enacting clause in this law, there was a preamble setting forth that the welfare of the people would be promoted by the establishment of a permanent government, sovereign in character, republican in form; that the territorial system of government had no stability, was temporary in character, possessed no sovereign power, did not meet the requirements of the people; that it had always been the wise policy of the present government to foster and encourage the development and settlement of the territories until such time as their population should be sufficiently numerous to en-

title them to be admitted into and become a part of the United States, and that that part of the Territory of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel, contained a population sufficient to entitle it to admission, and that Congress had so declared by its action upon the bill for the admission of such part of Dakota into the Union; that it had all the other necessary qualifications, and that the people were desirous of being enfranchised and enjoy all the privileges of American citizenship.

At the time of the enactment of this law, Gilbert A. Pierce was governor, and he approved it March 9, 1885.

This law provided for the election of three delegates on the 30th day of June, 1885, apportioned among the several counties of southern Dakota; and that each county that should be organized before the date of the election, should be entitled to one delegate in the convention.

The compensation of the members of the convention was fixed at \$2.50 for each day's attendance, and five cents a mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from such convention.

This act directed the convention when assembled, to draft a constitution for that portion of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel, and to provide for an election by the people of the proposed state, at which election the constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification; that the state officers, members of Congress, members of the legislature and all other officers provided for in the constitution should be elected, and that the convention should have power to provide all necessary means for holding such election, and for assembling such legislature when elected, and for carrying into effect all the purposes of such constitution.

It also conferred the power on the convention to provide the manner of presenting the constitution to the Congress of the United States, and to do and ordain all things necessary to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the government of the state as soon as it should be admitted to the Union.

It also appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention the sum of twenty thousand dollars; but provided that the members should not receive pay for a session of more than thirty days.

The convention assembled at noon on the 8th day of September, 1885, at Germania hall, in the city of Sioux Falls, and was called to order by the Hon. John H. Teller, secretary of the territory, and prayer was offered by the Rev. A. Jamieson, pastor of the Methodist church at Sioux Falls. The roll of the delegates elected was then called by Secretary Teller, and the oath administered by him to all those who were present. The Hon. A. J. Edgerton was unanimously elected president; John Cain of Huron, secretary, and H. M. Avery of Sioux Falls, assistant secretary.

Upon the organization being perfected, Henry Neil of Grant offered a resolution that the convention adjourn sine die. This resolution was prefaced by a preamble declaring that it was not the desire of the people of the territory that the southern portion should be admitted separately to statehood; but that they desired admission of the whole territory as one state. A motion was made that the

resolution be laid on the table, and upon the yeas and nays being called for, it resulted in 59 votes *for* and 12 *against*, whereupon a motion was made to reconsider the motion to lay on the table, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, which motion prevailed without division. The necessary committees were then appointed and the rules and order of business adopted, and the convention, in imitation of its predecessor of 1883, went at the work before it with commendable promptitude and energy. This convention had among its members a large number of the "old war horses" in the interest of statehood for southern Dakota, quite a number of them having been prominent leaders in the convention of 1883. It was a distinguished, representative body of men. The delegates from Minnehaha county were: E. P. Beebe, A. J. Berdahl, W. W. Brookings, C. S. Gifford and J. B. Goddard.

The convention concluded its labors on the 22d day of September, having been in session the same number of days as the one two years previous.

The constitution framed by this convention is the Organic Law of the State of South Dakota.

As independent propositions, the convention submitted the questions of prohibition and minority representation.

On Tuesday, the 3d day of November, an election was held to determine whether the constitution should be ratified or rejected, and also to determine whether prohibition and minority representation should become a part of the constitution in the event of its ratification.

The election resulted in the ratification of the constitution by a vote of 25,132 *for* and 6,522 *against*.

The vote on prohibition was 15,552 *for* and 15,218 *against*.

The vote on minority representation was 11,256 *for* and 16,640 *against*.

The question of temporary seat of government resulted in the following vote: Huron, 12,695; Pierre, 10,574; Sioux Falls, 3,338; Chamberlain, 3,170; Alexandria, 1,374; scattering, 602.

The official returns of the election in Minnehaha county were as follows: *for* the constitution 1,298, *against* 515; *for* prohibition 901, *against* 886; *for* seat of government, Sioux Falls 1,842, Pierre 29, Huron 5.

The following state officers were elected: A. C. Mellette, governor; A. E. Frank, lieutenant governor; Hugh S. Murphy, secretary of state; Frank Alexander, auditor; D. W. Diggs, treasurer; Robert Dollard, attorney general; A. S. Jones, superintendent of instruction; W. H. H. Beadle, land commissioner. Judges of the supreme court, A. G. Kellam, Dighton Corson, and John E. Bennett. Circuit judge, H. H. Keith. Representatives to Congress, O. S. Gifford, T. D. Kanouse. State senators, C. E. McKinney, G. H. Johnson. Representatives from Minnehaha county, Lewis Lyman, J. R. Manning, E. P. Beebe, and Lemuel Shaw. There was only one ticket in the field in this county.

Before closing its work the convention appointed an executive committee, and empowered it, in the event of the ratification of the constitution in November, to call the senators and representatives

elected together at such place as should be selected as the temporary seat of government, to organize as the legislature of Dakota, and to exercise and perform the duties devolving upon them as such legislature under the constitution. The chairman of the committee was Hugh J. Campbell, and immediately after the canvass of the vote on the 25th day of November, the committee directed the members elect to meet at Huron on the 14th day of December.

A brief statement of what was done by this legislature may not be out of place here. Almost the entire number elected presented themselves at Huron at the appointed time, and the oath of office was administered to them by Hugh J. Campbell. Both Houses proceeded at once to elect the usual officers of such bodies. Immediately thereafter the two Houses met in joint session, and Mr. Campbell administered the oath of office to the state officers, including the judges of the supreme court. This completed the first day's work.

The next day Governor Mellette delivered his message to both Houses assembled in joint session. The most remarkable feature of this message was, in substance, the declaration that the State of Dakota a politic, created by the people, was a State not only *de facto*, but *de jure*. Of course he did not mean to encourage rebellion against the United States government, but did mean to be emphatic enough in regard to the claims of the people, to attract the attention of Congress. During the same day the senate and house proceeded to vote for United States senators. In the senate G. C. Moody received 31 votes, being the entire number of senators present. A. J. Edgerton and Hugh J. Campbell were then placed in nomination, and Edgerton received 27 votes and Campbell 3 votes. In the house the first ballot resulted in 52 votes for Edgerton and 36 for Campbell. The second ballot stood 70 for Moody and 60 for Campbell.

The third day the senate and house met in joint session, when A. J. Edgerton and G. C. Moody were declared elected United States senators.

A memorial to Congress supplementary to those that had been made by and under the authority of the convention passed, and on the 17th day of December, 1885, the legislature adjourned.

From this time on during the years 1886-7-8, the attention of Congress was called to the condition of affairs in southern Dakota, and urged to enact such legislation as would result in the division of the territory, and the admission of southern Dakota as a state. O. S. Gifford, was territorial delegate to Congress during all this time, and made great effort to obtain the necessary legislation, but nothing was accomplished until the Springer enabling act was approved by President Cleveland on the 22d day of February, 1889. This act divided the Territory of Dakota on the seventh standard parallel, and fixed the time when and the place where each should meet to frame a constitution, how the constitutions should be submitted to the vote of the people, and if ratified and republican in form and in compliance with all requirements of the Constitution of the United States, they should become the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

The time fixed for the constitutional convention for South Dakota was July 4, 1889, and Sioux Falls was selected as the place where the convention should meet.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1889.

At the hour of 12 o'clock meridian, the members elect of the constitutional convention assembled in Germania hall in Sioux Falls, and were called to order by Dighton Corson, one of the members. Prayer was offered by the Rev. L. N. Stratton, and when the roll was called, nearly all the delegates responded to their names. Chief Justice Tripp then administered the oath, which was taken and subscribed by the members. A. J. Edgerton and S. B. VanBuskirk were nominated for president of the convention, but no ballot was taken, Van Buskirk withdrawing his name, and A. J. Edgerton was unanimously elected by acclamation. E. W. Caldwell was elected clerk pro tem.

On the 5th day of July, the organization was completed by the election of subordinate officers. F. A. Burdick of Vermillion was elected chief clerk; Dr. A. W. Hyde of Brookings, enrolling and engrossing clerk; James Carney of Deadwood, sergeant-at-arms; Rev. J. A. Wakefield of Brookings, chaplain; Albert J. Keith, Charles C. Walts and Frank E. Clough, pages.

Although the work of this convention was brought into a limited field, it did not conclude its labors and adjourn until the 5th day of August.

The enabling act or "Omnibus Bill" as it was called, provided, that at the election of delegates to the South Dakota constitutional convention of 1889, the constitution of 1885, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted, should be submitted to the vote of the people, and if it should again be ratified, then that constitution should only be amended or added to in such matters "as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a State in the Union under said constitution, as hereinafter provided."

At the time of the election of delegates, May 14, 1889, the question of the ratification of the Sioux Falls constitution was submitted, and it was ratified by a vote of more than ten to one.

The members from Minnehaha county to this convention were: Wm. Van Eps, E. W. Caldwell and Clark G. Coats.

The enabling act required that if the constitution of 1885 should be ratified at the election in May, it should be the duty of the constitutional convention of 1889 to provide by ordinance for re-submitting it to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October. This requirement the convention complied with, and the constitution was ratified at the election by an almost unanimous vote, there being only 3,247 votes against it.

The vote on the prohibition clause was 39,509 *for*, and 33,456 *against*. There was a majority of 21,588 against minority representation.

The vote for temporary seat of government was as follows: Pierre, 27,096; Huron, 14,944; Watertown, 11,970; Sioux Falls, 11,763; Mitchell, 7,506; Chamberlain, 2,414; scattering, 44.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS, 1861-1889.

GOVERNORS.—William Jayne, 1861-3; Newton Edmunds, 1863-6; A. J. Faulk, 1866-9; John A. Burbank, 1869-74; John L. Pennington, 1874-8; Wm. A. Howard, 1878-80 (died in office April 10, 1880); N. G. Ordway, 1880-4; Gilbert A. Pierce, 1884-7; Louis K. Church, 1887-9.

SECRETARIES.—John Hutchinson, 1861-5; S. L. Spink, 1865-9; T. M. Wilkins, 1869-70; G. A. Bachelder, 1870-2; E. S. McCook, 1872-3 (assassinated September, 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute); Oscar Whitney, 1873-4; Geo. H. Hand, 1874-83; J. M. Teller, 1883-6; Michael L. McCormack, 1886-9.

CHIEF JUSTICES.—Philemon Bliss, 1861-4; Ara Bartlett, 1865-9; George W. French, 1869-73; Peter S. Shannon, 1873-81; A. J. Edger-ton, 1881-5; Bartlett Tripp, 1885-9.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.—S. P. Williston, 1861-5; J. S. Williams, 1861-4; Ara Bartlett, 1864-5; W. E. Gleason, 1865-6; J. P. Kidder, 1865-75; J. W. Boyle, 1864-69; W. W. Brookings, 1869-73; A. H. Barnes, 1873-81; G. G. Bennett, 1875-9; G. C. Moody, 1878-83; J. P. Kidder, 1878-83 (died in office); C. S. Palmer, 1883-7; S. A. Hudson, 1881-5; Wm. E. Church, 1883-6 (resigned); L. K. Church, 1885-7; Seward Smith, 1884; W. H. Francis, 1884-8; John E. Carland, 1887-9; William B. McConnell, 1885-9; Charles M. Thomas, 1886-9; James Spencer, 1887-9; Roderick Rose, 1888-9; Charles F. Templeton, 1888-9; Louis W. Crofoot, 1888-9; Frank R. Aikens, 1889.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—Wm. E. Gleason, 1861-4; George H. Hand, 1866-9; Warren Coles, 1869-73 (died in office); Wil-liam Pound, 1873-7 (died in office); Hugh J. Campbell, 1877-85; John E. Carland, 1885-8; William E. Purcell, 1888-9; John C. Murphy, 1889.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.—George D. Hill, 1861-5; Wm. Tripp, 1865-9; W. H. H. Beadle, 1869-73; Wm. P. Dewey, 1873-7; Henry Esperson, 1877-81; Cortez Fessenden, 1881-5; Maris Taylor, 1885-9.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.—William F. Shaffer, 1861; George M. Pinney, 1861-5; L. H. Litchfield, 1865-72; J. H. Burdick, 1872-7; John B. Raymond, 1877-81; Harrison Allen, 1881-5; Daniel W. Maratta, 1885-9.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.—In 1861, J. B. S. Todd, Democrat, the first candidate for delegate to Congress, was elected over A. J. Bell and H. O. Booge, Republicans, Todd receiving 397 votes; Bell, 78; Booge, 110. In 1862, Governor Jayne and J. B. S. Todd were opposing candidates, Jayne receiving 237 votes and Todd, 221. Todd contested Jayne's seat and was successful. The succeeding dele-gates in Congress were as follows: W. A. Burleigh, in 1864, de-feated his opponent Todd, for a third term. In 1866, Burleigh was again successful, despite the opposition of W. W. Brookings, also a Republican. In 1868, there was a lively campaign, Burleigh being a candidate on an Independent ticket for a third term, opposed by S. L. Spink, Republican, J. P. Kidder and J. W. Tohey, Independ-

ents, and J. B. S. Todd, Democrat. Spink, the Republican nominee, was successful, and in 1870 was again a candidate, as was also Dr. Burleigh, against M. K. Armstrong, Democrat. The latter was successful, however, and in 1872, was re-elected after a bitter campaign, in which G. C. Moody and Judge Brookings were the opposing candidates. In 1874, J. P. Kidder was the Republican nominee, opposed by Armstrong, who wanted a third term. Kidder was successful, and in 1876, was re-elected over his opponent, Spink, who in this campaign had been nominated by the Democrats. In 1878, Judge G. G. Bennett, Republican, was the successful candidate against Bartlett Tripp, and in 1880, R. F. Pettigrew, Republican, defeated Capt. M. L. McCormack, Democrat. In 1882, John B. Raymond, Republican, was elected over Judge Brookings, and in 1884 was a candidate for re-nomination, but after one of the hottest political contests in the history of the territory, was defeated for re-nomination by O. S. Gifford, who was elected, and in 1886, re-elected and served four years. In 1884, Judge Gifford was opposed by J. R. Wilson, Democrat, of the Black Hills, and in 1886 by M. H. Day. In 1888, George A. Matthews was nominated by the Republicans and elected, but by reason of the territory being organized into the States of North Dakota and South Dakota in 1889, Matthews never had a seat in Congress.

NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR DELEGATES, 1861-88.

1861	585	1870	3,227	1880	28,474
1862	458	1872	3,733	1882	47,185
1864	607	1874	6,788	1884	86,937
1866	743	1876	8,614	1886	104,802
1868	3,878	1878	17,653	1888	114,130

There is no record of the Red River Valley vote for 1866.

FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICERS. 1889-1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Soon after South Dakota had become a state, A. J. Edgerton was appointed United States district judge for the district of South Dakota, and held this office until his death, which occurred on the 9th day of August, 1896, and on the 31st day of the same month he was succeeded by John E. Carland, who is the present judge. W. B. Sterling was United States district attorney from 1889 to 1893, E. W. Miller from 1893 to April, 1897, when J. D. Elliott was appointed. Cyrus Fry was marshal from 1889 to 1893, Otto Peemiller from 1893 to 1897, when Edward G. Kennedy was appointed. Oliver S. Pendar was appointed clerk of the district court June 30, 1890, and of the

circuit court June 17, 1890, and has held this last named position since then. Charles E. Mellette was appointed clerk of the district court October 29, 1891, and held this office until December 26, 1896, when Mr. Pendar was again appointed. W. H. Lyon was appointed United States commissioner April 7, 1890, and held this office until July 1, 1897, when D. J. Conway was appointed.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—R. F. Pettigrew, 1889, re-elected in 1895; G. C. Moody, 1889 to 1891; J. H. Kyle, 1891, re-elected in 1897.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—J. A. Pickler, 1889-97; O. S. Gifford, 1889-91; J. R. Gamble, 1891, died, and J. L. Jolley was elected to fill out the term 1891-3; W. V. Lucas, 1893-5; Robert J. Gamble, 1895-7; Freeman Knowles and J. F. Kelley, 1897-9; Robert J. Gamble and C. H. Burke present incumbents.

GOVERNORS.—A. C. Mellette, 1889-93; Charles H. Sheldon, 1893-7; Andrew E. Lee, 1897-9, re-elected in 1898.

SECRETARIES.—A. O. Ringsrud, 1889-93; Thomas Thorson, 1893-7; W. H. Roddle, 1897-9, re-elected in 1898.

AUDITORS.—L. C. Taylor, 1889-93; J. E. Hipple, 1893-7; Henry E. Mayhew, 1897-9; James D. Reeves elected in 1898.

TREASURERS.—W. F. Smith, 1889-91; W. W. Taylor, 1891-5; Kirk G. Phillips, 1895-9; John Schamber elected in 1898.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—Robert Dollard, 1889-93; Coe I. Crawford, 1893-7; Melvin Grigsby, 1897-9; John L. Pyle elected in 1898.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.—Alphonso G. Kellam, 1889, resigned in January, 1895, and Dick Haney was appointed to fill out the term and is the present incumbent; Dighton Corson, 1889, present incumbent; John E. Bennett, 1889 to 1893, when he was re-elected, but died December 31, 1893, before taking the oath of office, and was succeeded by H. G. Fuller by appointment January 14, 1894, who is the present incumbent.

CHAPTER V.

PLATS AND STATISTICS.

BENTON CEMETERY—5-102-50.

Blocks 1-22 and outlots 1 and 2 and lots A, B, C, D, E, F. Platted by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Benton, and recorded on December 23, 1893, in book 4 of plats, on page 9.

BRANDON—34-102-48.

Blocks 1-8. Platted by the Worthington & Sioux Falls R. R. Co., and recorded on September 18, 1878, in book 1 of plats, on page 7.

BEN CLARE—33-101-47.

Blocks 1-7. Platted by Benjamin B. Richards, and recorded on September 24, 1888, on page 47, in plat book No. 1.

BOOGE—10-102-47.

Blocks 1-9. Platted by John R. Manning and Sarah E. Manning, and recorded on January 21, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 22.

BALTIC—5-103-49.

Blocks 1-4. Platted by John O. Langness and Annie E. Langness, and recorded October 21, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 3.

CORSON—22-102-48.

Blocks 1-10. Platted by E. A. Sherman, and recorded May 18, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 42.

DELL RAPIDS—Parts of 9, 10 and 16-104-49.

Blocks 1-22. Platted by J. E. Ervin, Clara Ervin, E. A. Ervin and Lida M. Ervin, and recorded on November 12, 1872, in book 1 of plats, on page 2.

Blocks 23-42. Platted by J. E. Ervin, Clara E. Ervin, Robert S. Alexander and Esther M. Alexander, and recorded in book 1 of plats, on page 3, October 5, 1875.

Blocks 43-46. Platted by Peter Morse and Phoebe Morse, and recorded on page 3 in plat book No. 1, July 31, 1882.

Blocks 47-81. Platted by Peter Morse, Phoebe S. Morse, John A. McAlmon, Bessie McAlmon, Gust Anderson, Christine Anderson, Peter Morse, Julia I. Morse, T. P. Sorkilmo, Martha S. Rice, Dennis Rice, H. S. Osterkill, Ingrid Osterkill and the Dell Rapids Bank, and recorded August 8, 1888, in book 1 of plats on page 44.

Blocks 1-18. Platted by Byron D. Graves, Lydia L. Graves, C. H. McFarlin, Mrs. C. H. McFarlin, Sophia W. Sibbison, W. J. Sibbison, S. G. Averill, Delia E. Averill, W. A. Eppard, F. M. Eppard, George H. Johnson, Etta E. Johnson, George Rae, Ann Rae, John Reid, Catharine Reid, John H. Davis, Margaret Davis, J. E. Fargo, Mrs. J. E. Fargo, Mrs. C. A. Kenetick, M. R. Kenetick, Nellie M. Way, B. T. Way, Thos. G. Hawley, Mrs. C. S. Gifford, C. S. Gifford, J. C. Nisbet, Eli A. Richardson, Aner Richardson, O. H. Smith, Jacobine Smith, Samantha Pryde, Marian E. Merrill, Walter Crisp, Lottie Crisp, P. W. Howland, Mattie L. Howland, and recorded September 24, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 47.

Block "M", lots 1-8. Platted by Robert S. Alexander and Esther M. Alexander, and recorded July 1, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 31.

PEOPLE'S ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by M. R. Kenefick, C. A. Kenefick, Benjamin T. Way, Nellie M. Way, B. R. Bentson, Olivia Bentson, Will S. Metcalf, Eda M. Metcalf, J. C. Pedersen, Karen Pedersen, Jens Sorensen, M. W. Garrigan, Mary Garrigan, Gunder Olson, Bergith Olson, S. J. Eggen, Annie Eggen, R. W. Howland, N. S. Nelson, Mary Nelson, Daniel F. Jones, Alice L. Jones, John Orr, O. F. Bowles, Agnes Orr, Andreas G. Holton, Pauline Holton, N. Tyk-son, Mary N. Tykson, John McDonald, Margaret McDonald, John Holmgren, Fredrik Holm-gren, The Dell Rapids Bank, Augusta Green Lindquist, Gust Lindquist, John Hess, Magdalene Hess, A. N. Johnson, Minnie Johnson, George Peterson, Peter Peterson, Harry Noble, Adeline C. Noble, Henry A. Cadd, Annie R. D. Cadd, Eliza A. Spensley, and recorded March 13, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 11.

CEMETERY, blocks 1-6. Platted by the Dell Rapids Cemetery Association, and recorded on October 2, 1885, in book 1 of plats, on page 23.

CEMETERY AND GROUNDS OF THE STORDAL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—21-104-49.

Blocks 1-5. Platted by Ole Thompson, Olof O. Lyng and Ole H. Bratsberg, trustees, and recorded June 1, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 22.

FOREST HOME CEMETERY—W $\frac{1}{2}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$, S W $\frac{1}{4}$, 23-101-50.

Blocks 1-8. Platted by the Forest Home Cemetery Association, and recorded August 30, 1892, in book 4 of plats, on page 4.

EAST SIOUX FALLS—29-101-48.

O'HANLO'NS ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Kate O'Hanlon and James P. O'Hanlon. Recorded September 7, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 32.

GRANITE EAST SIOUX FALLS—28-101-48.

Blocks 1-17. Platted by the Cherokee and Western Town Lot and Land Co., August 30, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 45.

GARRETSON—20-103-47.

Blocks 1-20. Platted by the Northern Land Co., of Sioux City, and recorded October 18, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 2.

ROYCE 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-6. Platted by Orlen Royce and Mary M. Royce, and recorded October 15, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 1.

ROYCE 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-2. Platted by Orlen Royce and Mary M. Royce, and recorded October 15, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 1.

ROYCE'S 3D ADDITION, blocks 1-7. Platted by Orlen Royce and Mary M. Royce, and recorded December 2, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 7.

ROYCE'S 4TH ADDITION, blocks 9-20. Platted by Orlen Royce and Mary M. Royce, and recorded December 2, 1888, in book 3 of plats, on page 8.

HARTFORD—22-102-51.

Blocks 1-5 and 8-12. Platted by the Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R. Co., June 29, 1881, in book 1 of plats, on page 10.

SOUTH ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by the Northwestern Town Lot Co., and recorded May 2, 1894, in book 4 of plats, on page 10.

CEMETERY, blocks 1-6. Platted by the Hartford Cemetery Association, and recorded April 25, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 25.

DRAKE'S ADDITION, blocks 1-9. Platted by Harry T. Drake, Alexander M. Drake and William H. Lightner, December 18, 1893, and recorded in book 4 of plats, on page 7.

DRAKE'S SUB., of block 8, lots 1-8. Platted by Harry T. Drake, Alexander M. Drake and Wm. H. Lightner, December 18, 1893, and recorded on book 4 of plats, on page 8.

OAKES' ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by D. W. Oakes, and recorded October 13, 1891, in book 4 of plats, on page 2.

OAKES' 2D ADDITION, blocks 5-6 and 7. Platted by D. W. Oakes, and recorded in book 4 of plats, on page 5, November 10, 1892.

OAKES' 3D ADDITION, blocks 8-12. Platted by D. W. Oakes, and recorded November 10, 1892, in book 4 of plats, on page 5.

OAKES' SUB., of block 4, Oakes' Addition, lots 1-10. Subdivided by D. W. Oakes, and recorded October 20, 1893, in book 4 of plats, on page 7.

HUMBOLDT—9-102-52.

Blocks 1-4. Platted by James E. Maloney, and recorded August 26, 1891, in book 4 of plats, on page 2.

KEYES—32-104-49.

Blocks 1-7. Platted by J. A. Pettigrew, and recorded November 30, 1885, in book 1 of plats, on page 24.

FIRST ADDITION, Blocks 3 and 4. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded April 14, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 27.

LYONS W. C. T. U. CEMETERY—29-103-50.

Lots 1-64. Platted by the Lyons W. C. T. U. Cemetery Association, and recorded May 12, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 28.

PALISADE—30-103-47.

Blocks 1-13. Platted by the Wilmar and Sioux Falls R. R., and recorded May 12, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 39.

ROWENA—26-101-48.

Blocks 1-43. Platted by Thomas J. Ryan, and recorded October 10, 1888, on book 1 of plats, on page 48.

RILEY'S EAST SIOUX FALLS—Part 20 and 28-101-48.

Blocks 1-11. Platted by the Sioux Falls Granite Co., and recorded August 23, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 31.

SHERMAN CEMETERY—4-103-47.

Blocks 1 and 2. Platted by the Sherman Cemetery Association, and recorded October 7, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 34.

SHERMAN—4-103-47.

Blocks 1-11. Platted by E. A. Sherman, Harriet I. Zeliff and Melvin J. Zeliff, and recorded May 12, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 40.

SUMMIT HILL CEMETERY, S. E. corner N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 24-103-48.

Blocks 1-4. Platted by the Summit Hill Cemetery Association, and recorded March 24, 1892, in book 4 of plats, on page 3.

VALLEY SPRINGS—3-101-47.

Blocks 1-25. Platted by the Worthington & Sioux Falls R. R., and recorded May 12, 1879, in book 1 of plats, on page 8.

DUNHAM'S ADDITION, 26-31. Platted by Jonathan Dunham and Emily Dunham, and recorded June 28, 1886, in book 1 of plats, on page 26.

ADDITIONS IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF SIOUX FALLS.

ADKIN'S SUBDIVISION of lots 2 and 3, block 27 of Bennett's 2d Addition to Sioux Falls, lots 1-13. Platted by George Adkins and Mary E. Adkins, and recorded February 24, 1886, in book 1 of plats, on page 24.

BEAN'S SUBDIVISION of block 4 of Rowland's 2d Addition to Sioux Falls, lots 1-16. Platted by Mrs. Sarah E. Bean, and recorded December 5, 1888, in book 2 of plats, on page 2.

BEARDSLEY'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by James Beardsley, and recorded November 2, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 49.

BEARDSLEY'S SUBDIVISION of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of block 24, Folsom's 2d Addition to Sioux Falls. Lots 1-5 subdivision by Jane Beardsley, and recorded November 8, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 49.

BELLEVUE PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by Clement L. Coleman, and recorded January 9, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 36.

BENNETT'S 1st ADDITION, blocks 1-24. Platted by Russell H. Bennett, and recorded May 26, 1876, in book 1 of plats, on page 4.

BENNETT'S 2d ADDITION, blocks 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded March 24, 1880, in book 1 of plats, on page 9.

BERWICK ADDITION, blocks 1-22, 24-25, 27-32 and block A. Platted by John N. Weston and Addison E. Haley, and recorded May 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 20.

BLACKMAN'S SUBDIVISION, of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ block 16, Hayes' Addition, lots 1-6. Subdivided by George T. Blackman and recorded June 3, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 22.

BLACKMAN'S SUBDIVISION of block 18, Park Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Frank L. Blackman, Jennie E. Blackman and John H. Fernyhough, and recorded April 20, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 31.

BOULEVARD ADDITION, blocks 7-21. Platted by Melvin Grigsby and Helen G. McKennon, and recorded August 14, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 18.

BOYCE'S SUBDIVISION of Block 15, of Folsom's Addition, lots 1-7. Platted by F. L. Boyce, Maud W. Boyce, Jesse W. Boyce, John H. Fernyhough. Recorded October 4, 1887, in book 1, of plats, on page 32.

BOYCE'S ADDITION, Blocks 1-6. Platted by Frank L. Boyce, Maud W. Boyce, Harry B. Carleton, George W. Pike, and recorded April 21, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 30.

BROOKING'S ADDITION, blocks 1-14. Platted by Clara A. Brookings, and recorded October 26, 1881, in book 1 of plats on page 11.

BRISTOL'S ADDITION, block 1. Platted by J. C. Bristol, and Melissa M. Bristol, and recorded July 14, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 11.

BURLINGTON SUBDIVISION of lots 10, 11, 12 and 13 of block 26 of Phillip's Addition, lots 1-7. Subdivided by J. G. Eddy and H. J. Davenport, and recorded June 27, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 20.

BUSHNELL'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Albert Bushnell and recorded April 24, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 28.

BUXTON'S SUBDIVISION of block "B" in Hayward's Addition, blocks 1-4. Subdivided by N. B. Buxton, and recorded April 19, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 31.

BUCHANAN & GRAY'S SUBDIVISION of blocks 3 and 7, Hayward's Addition. Subdivided by Robert Buchanan and James H. Gray, and recorded June 4, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 43.

BUCHANAN & GRAY'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by R. Buchanan and J. H. Gray, and recorded in book 2 of plats, on page 4, January 26, 1889.

BUNKER ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Edgar Bunker and Mattie E. Bunker, and recorded July 25, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 30.

BURDICK'S SUBDIVISION of the N. 5 acres of tract 11, Mason's Addition, blocks 1 and 2. Subdivided by P. A. Burdick and Ella C. Burdick, and recorded March 11, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 11.

BROOKING'S 2D ADDITION, block 1. Platted by Wilnot W. Brookings and Clara A. Brookings, and recorded November 10, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 19.

J. M. BAILEY, JR., SUBDIVISION of lots 1, 2 and 3, block 4 of J. L. Phillip's Addition. Subdivided by J. M. Bailey, Jr., and recorded February 5, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 24.

BROOK'S ADDITION, block 1. Platted by Julia F. Brooks and Wm. J. McCormick, and recorded April 7, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 27.

CAPITOL HILL ADDITION, blocks 1-6, 9-22, 27-64. Platted by Herbert C. Aldrich and Eunice A. Aldrich, and recorded April 26, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 17.

CAPITOL SYNDICATE ADDITION, blocks 1-14. Platted by Wm. T. Love, trustee, and recorded August 3, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 30.

CAPITOL HEIGHTS ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by O. C. P. Pierson, and recorded July 22, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 29.

CARPENTERS' ADDITION, block 1-7. Platted by Joseph Carpenter and Louisa Carpenter, and recorded September 15, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 32.

CARR'S, W. P., SUBDIVISION of blocks 2 and 3 in Emerson's Addition, lots 1-18. Subdivided by W. P. Carr, and recorded May 15, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 41.

CAPPS' SUBDIVISION of tracts 9, 10 and 11 of Mason's Addition, four blocks. Subdivided by C. H. Capps and Hattie Capps, and recorded June 26, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 28.

CARPENTER'S, C. C., ADDITION, lots 1-23. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded November 25, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 7.

CARR SUBDIVISION of W. ½ of block 5 and all of 6, in Park Addition, eight lots in each half block. Subdivided by W. P. Carr, and recorded April 8, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 12.

CASHMAN'S SUBDIVISION of block 8, Arlington Heights Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by Nettie I. Cashman, and recorded March 7, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 25.

CENTRAL PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by Geo. H. Brace, James Jameson, Charles C. Carpenter, Charles A. Greeley, Herbert L. Greene and Malcolm Jameson, and recorded February 7, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 7.

Blocks 37-44 and 53-60. Platted by Geo. H. Brace and James Jameson, trustees, and recorded July 10, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 29.

Blocks 33-36, 45-52, 61-64. Platted by Geo. H. Brace, James Jameson, H. L. Greene, C. C. Carpenter, Charles A. Greeley and Malcolm Jameson, and recorded May 25, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 20.

CENTRAL ADDITION, blocks 3-6, 11-14, 19-22, 27-30, 37-39, 42-44, 53-55. Platted by the National Realty Co., and recorded November 12, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 20.

CITY GARDEN ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by L. A. Marshall, J. G. Eddy, Charles H. Wynn and James H. Gray, and recorded February 1, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 6.

CITY VIEW ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by Wilmot W. Brookings, Thomas H. Fairfax, George H. Boynton and Harriet T. French, and recorded June 23, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 18.

CLARK & WHERRY'S ADDITION, block 1. Platted by W. J. Clark and Mattie L. Wherry, and recorded May 11, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 38.

CLARK'S ADDITION, lots 1-14 and 1 outlot. Platted by R. W. Clark and M. J. Sullivan and recorded May 17, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 19.

COLLEGE ADDITION, blocks 37, 40, 41, 44 and 53-60. Platted by Edwin E. Sage, Annie M. Sage, E. B. Meredith, Edward Ellis, Mary A. Ellis, Edward Ellis, pres. D. C. I.; and E. B. Meredith, sec. D. C. I.; and recorded July 31, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 17.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-48. Platted by Evan B. Meredith, trustee, and recorded March 31, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 26.

SECOND ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Evan B. Meredith, trustee, and recorded March 31, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 25.

THIRD ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Evan B. Meredith, trustee, and recorded February 7, 1893, in book 4 of plats, on page 6.

COLLEGE SUBDIVISION OF WAYNE HEIGHTS ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Subdivided by Evan B. Meredith, trustee, and recorded February 7, 1893, in book 4 of plats, on page 6.

COOPER'S ADDITION, blocks 1-6. Platted by Edward Cooper, and recorded May 29, 1882, in book 1 of plats, on page 12.

COMO PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by Katie Schaetzel and Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., and recorded May 17, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 41.

COVELL'S 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-15. Platted by Millard F. Covell and Mary C. Coveil, and recorded October 16, 1882, in book 1 of plats, on page 13.

SECOND ADDITION, blocks 17-32. Platted by Alice J. Watson and Edward Watson, and recorded June 17, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 21.

COOKE'S SUBDIVISION of block 12 of Hayward's Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Mrs. I. M. Hartsough, and recorded January 12, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 3.

CURTIS' SUBDIVISION of the N. 5 acres of tract 10, Mason's Addition. Subdivided by H. S. Curtis, and recorded July 14, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 8.

DAKOTA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S ADDITION, blocks 1-9. Platted by the Dakota Improvement Company, and recorded August 24, 1882, in book 1 of plats, on page 13.

DANIEL'S ADDITION, blocks 1-13. Platted by Charles H. Wynn, J. G. Eddy, E. J. Daniels and Anna Mary Entzminger, and recorded April 22, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 16.

DENNIS' SUBDIVISION of tract 8 in Mason's Addition, blocks 1 and 2. Subdivided by True Dennis, and recorded April 20, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 16.

DOW'S SUBDIVISION of tract 7 in Mason's Addition, blocks 1 and 2. Subdivided by H. Dow and L. Dow, and recorded June 4, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 22.

DRAKE'S SUBDIVISION of tract 3, block 25, in Bennett's 2d Addition, lots 25-32. Platted by John D. Taylor and Melvin F. Drake, recorded June 22, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 27.

DUNNING & WAGNER'S ADDITION, blocks 1-14. Platted by Addison Wagner, R. F. Pettigrew and L. T. Dunning, and recorded December 12, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 35.

DUNNING & HYDE'S SUBDIVISION of block 20, Hunter's Addition, lots 1-24. Subdivided by E. C. Dunning and Charles L. Hyde, and recorded April 5, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 36.

EASTWOOD ADDITION, blocks 3-16, and outlot 1. Platted by H. H. Keith and J. H. Gray, and recorded January 26, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 4.

EDGEWOOD ADDITION, blocks 1-20. Platted by Henry R. Hunter, John C. Farley and John H. Chapman, and recorded February 5, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 7.

ELLIS' SUBDIVISION, block 54, in College Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Edward Ellis and Mary A. Ellis, and recorded November 28, 1888, in book 2 of plats, on page 2.

EMERSON'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Isaac Emerson and F. S. Emerson, and recorded June 8, 1878, in book 1 of plats, on page 5.

EMERSON & SHERMAN ADDITION, blocks 17-24 and 26-31. Platted by Isaac Emerson and Edwin A. Sherman, and recorded May 5, 1882, in book 1 of plats, on page 11.

EMERSON'S SUBDIVISION of lots 1 and 4 of block 27, Bennett's 2d Addition, lots 1-4. Subdivided by Frank S. Emerson, and recorded in book 1 of plats, on page 15, May 18, 1883.

EMERSON'S ADDITION to Sioux Falls. Plat of subdivision of block 9, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Andrew Beveridge, and recorded May 7, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 37.

Plat of subdivision of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of block 10, lots 1-4 and 9-13. Subdivided by Charles D. Knapp, and recorded May 9, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 38.

Plat of subdivision of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of block 10, lots 5-8 and 14-18. Subdivided by S. McCormack and Eliza McCormack, and recorded May 9, 1888, in book 1 of plats on page 38.

ENGLEWOOD ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by Fred A. Miller, C. H. Wynn, Melvin Grigsby, Marcus Russell and Jas. H. Gray, recorded March 13, 1889, in book 1 of plats, on page 11.

FAIRFAX & ROWLAND'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Thomas H. Fairfax, A. J. Rowland, E. G. Fairfax and C. D. Rowland. Recorded July 9, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 14.

FERNYHOUGH'S SUBDIVISION of block 46, Park Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Jesse W. Boyce, W. C. Hollister, John H. Fernyhough and Carrie C. Hollister. Recorded June 2, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 42.

FLEETWOOD'S SUBDIVISION of lots 9-12 in block 31 of Folsom's 2d Addition, lots 1-5. Subdivided by Charles H. Fleetwood, and recorded January 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 4.

FOLLETT'S PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-31. Platted by Wm. Van Eps, Inez C. Van Eps, C. E. McKinney, Alice A. McKinney, Luther S. Sanborn, Judson L. Follett, Mary K. Sanborn and Viola A. Follett. Recorded April 15, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 14.

FOLSOM'S ADDITION, block 1-16. Platted by Peter Folsom, and recorded March 29, 1879, in book 1 of plats, on page 6.

FOREST HILL ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Cornelia S. Kingsbury and C. C. Painter. Recorded September 1, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 31.

FOREST PARK ADDITION, block 1-4. Platted by James H. Mooers and Ellen C. Mooers. Recorded May 5, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 37.

FOLSOM'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 17-35. Platted by Peter Folsom, and recorded May 11, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 14.

GALE'S SIOUX FALLS, blocks 1-21. Platted by Artemas Gale and Louisa E. Gale, and recorded August 16, 1871, in book 1 of plats, on page 1.

GALE'S ADDITION, blocks 22-27. Platted by Artemas Gale and Louisa E. Gale. Recorded July 22, 1873, in book 1 of plats, on page 3.

GALE'S 3D ADDITION, blocks 28-30. Platted by Artemas Gale and Louisa E. Gale. Recorded in book 1 of plats, on page 5, May 20, 1878.

GALE'S 4TH ADDITION, blocks 32 and 33. Platted by Artemas Gale and Louisa E. Gale. Recorded May 1, 1879, in book 1 of plats, on page 7.

GALE'S 5TH ADDITION, blocks 34-36. Platted by Artemas Gale, and recorded July 11, 1882, in book 1 of plats, on page 12.

GALE'S 6TH ADDITION, blocks 37-42, 51-53. Platted by Artemas Gale June 8, 1883, and recorded in book 1 of plats, on page 16.

GERIN & YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION of blocks 6 and 7, Emerson's Addition, lots 1-24. Platted by Michael Gerin, Sutton E. Young and Emma S. Young. Recorded July 28, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 22.

GALE'S 7TH ADDITION, blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Platted by Artemas Gale, and recorded May 20, 1892, in book 4 of plats, on page 4.

GERIN & JOHNSON'S ADDITION, blocks 1, 3-16 and outlots 1-3. Platted by Michael Gerin, Charles E. Johnson and Alice M. Johnson. Recorded July 23, 1892, in book 3 of plats, on page 15.

GERRISH & LORD'S ADDITION, blocks 1-28. Platted by Joseph H. Lord, and recorded June 18, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 24.

GIBBONEY'S, R. R., ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Austin L. Smith, Daniel L. Scott, E. C. Dunning, R. Rush Gibboney. Recorded February 9, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 8.

GLENDALE ADDITION, blocks 1-18. Platted by Solomon Kuh, and recorded May 6, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 17.

GLENWOOD PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by James H. Mooers and Ellen C. Mooers. Recorded June 6, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 23.

GRIFFIN & STRINGHAM'S ADDITION, blocks 1-24. Platted by Ira Griffin and A. J. Stringham. Recorded February 16, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 9.

GRAY'S SUBDIVISION, of block 8, in Hayward's Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by James H. Gray, and recorded August 23, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 7.

GRIGSBY'S ADDITION, blocks 1-10. Platted by Melvin Grigsby and Fanny L. Grigsby. Recorded July 23, 1873, in book 1 of plats, on page 3.

GRIGSBY, FANNIE L., SUBDIVISION of lots 7, 8 and 9, block 9, J. L. Phillips' Addition, lots 1-8. Subdivided by Fannie L. Grigsby, and recorded October 29, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 33.

HARRISON ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by The Security & Guaranty Co., and recorded June 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 26.

HAYWARD'S 2D ADDITION, block 1-16. Platted by Daniel Hayward and Sarah A. Hayward. Recorded January 26, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 5.

HAYWARD & ROWLAND'S SUBDIVISION of blocks C and D, Hayward's Addition, blocks 19-22, 27-30. Subdivided by Daniel Hayward and Sarah A. Hayward. Recorded October 10, 1888 in book 1 of plats, on page 48.

HAYES' ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by John Hayes and Martha Hayes. Recorded May 13, 1886, in book 1 of plats, on page 25.

HAZLETT'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by John B. Hazlett, and recorded March 10, 1892, in book 4 of plats, on page 3.

HIGHLAND ADDITION, blocks 1-10. Platted by Melvin Grigsby and recorded May 13, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 20.

HIGHLAND PLACE, 14-101-50, blocks 1-32. Platted by Ira Griffin and Claramond Griffin. Recorded August 10, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 15.

HOLLISTER, BUCHANAN & GRAY'S SUBDIVISION of block 15, in J. L. Phillips' Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by H. L. Hollister, Robert Buchanan and James H. Gray. Recorded March 2, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 10.

HOSKIN'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by F. D. Hoskins, and recorded June 11, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 24.

HYDE'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by Charles L. Hyde, and recorded February 5, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 6.

HYDE'S SUBDIVISION of block 14, Folsom's Addition, lots 1-6. Subdivided by Charles L. Hyde, and recorded March 9, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 10.

HUNTER'S ADDITION, blocks 1-23. Platted by John W. Hutchinson, Ella Hutchinson, Dan Scott, Augusta H. Scott, Henry R. Hunter, Mary H. Hunter, John Hornick and Jennie Hornick. Recorded June 7, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 30.

HOVEY'S 1ST ADDITION to S. S. F., blocks 1-16. Platted by E. B. Hooper, trustee. Recorded June 30, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 13.

HOVEY'S 2D ADDITION to South Sioux Falls, blocks 1, 2 and 7-24. Platted by E. B. Hooper, trustee, and recorded June 30, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 14.

HUFF'S SYNDICATE 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by C. H. Huff, and recorded September 16, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 17.

HARRISON'S ADDITION, plat of subdivision of blocks 3-8, 18 lots in a block. Subdivided by the Security and Guaranty Co., and recorded May 14, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 28.

IMMOGENE PARK ADDITION, blocks 23-26. Platted by Samuel W. Helson, and recorded June 24, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 27.

JABUSH ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Mrs. Sarah Jabush and recorded June 9, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 43.

JACKSON PARK ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Evan B. Meredith, and recorded September 4, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 32.

JAMESBURY'S SUBDIVISION of block 47, Park Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by James Jameson, Malcolm Jameson, and recorded November 23, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 6.

KELLEY'S ADDITION, lots 1-8. Platted by Emmett DeBell and Chas. L. Hyde, and recorded May 12, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 38.

KINGSBURY'S SUBDIVISION of blocks 5, 12 and 13, Emerson's Addition, blocks 5, 12 and 13. Subdivided by Lucy A. Kingsbury and Lucius Kingsbury. Recorded May 14, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 39.

KINGSBURY'S SUBDIVISION of tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12-14, the N. 4½ a. of 9, and that portion of tracts 15-22 not granted to the Wilmar and Sioux Falls Railroad of Mason's Addition. Subdivided by Luther M. Strong, Mary M. Strong, Ole L. Swenson, Eliza S. Swenson, W. S. Williams, Walter R. Kingsbury, Cornelia S. Kingsbury and Erastus M. Young. Recorded August 12, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 15.

KUH'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Solomon Kuh, and recorded July 5, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 16.

KUH'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 17, 18, 31 and 32. Platted by Solomon Kuh, and recorded July 12, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 13.

LAKEVIEW ADDITION, blocks 1-5. Platted by the Security & Guaranty Co., and recorded June 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 25.

LAKEVIEW ADDITION, blocks 1-13. Platted by H. H. Keith and Mary S. Keith, and recorded October 4, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 34.

LAWLER'S ADDITION, blocks 1-7. Platted by J. D. Lawler, and recorded May 29, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 20.

LEWIS ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by David B. Knickerbocker, Sarah M. Knickerbocker, Charles H. Plummer and H. Frances Plummer. Recorded May 12, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 15.

LEWIS HEIGHTS, blocks 1-12. Platted by Clara Lewis, and recorded January 31, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 5.

LINCOLN PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-20. Platted by the Security and Guaranty Company, and recorded June 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 25.

LINWOOD PARK, blocks 1-64. Platted by Joseph T. Little, Jr., and recorded May 15, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 18.

LOWELL HILL ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by Thomas Thorson, John Bippus and Ida M. Ledyard, and recorded May 24, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 29.

LEWIS HEIGHTS, blocks 13-28. Platted by Clara Lewis, and recorded October 13, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 18.

MANITOBA ADDITION, lots 1-10. Platted by E. A. Sherman, and recorded October 6, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 47.

MASON'S ADDITION, tracts 1-22. Platted by Andrew Beveridge, M. E. Beveridge, Sutton E. Young, Emma S. Young, Will S. Williams and Henry Price, and recorded July 5, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 21.

MCCLELLAN'S ADDITION to W. S. F., blocks 4-9 and 16-24. Platted by John McClellan and recorded June 6, 1881, in book 1 of plats, on page 10.

MCCLELLAN'S 2D ADDITION to W. S. F., blocks 25-30. Platted by John McClellan, and recorded May 9, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 17.

MCDONALD'S SUBDIVISION of tract 6, in Mason's Addition, blocks 1 and 2. Subdivided by Walter R. Kingsbury and R. J. Wells, and recorded February 11, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 8.

MCDONALD'S ADDITION, block 1. Platted by J. D. McDonald, and recorded January 21, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 23.

MCGARRAUGH'S PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by J. T. McGarraugh and Nancy McGarraugh, and recorded February 20, 1889, in book 2 of plats on page 9.

MEREDITH'S 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by the Security and Guaranty Company, and recorded March 20, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 13.

MEREDITH'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 33-82. Platted by the Security and Guaranty Company, and recorded March 20, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 13.

MEREDITH'S SUBDIVISION of block 26, lots 1-12, Park Addition, subdivided by Evan B. Meredith, and recorded September 10, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 17.

MIDLAND ADDITION, blocks 5-12, 21-28, 37-44, 53-60, 65-160. Platted by the Northwestern Investment Company, and recorded January 22, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 10.

MILLARD PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-44. Platted by the Security and Guaranty Company, and recorded June 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 26.

MILLSPAUGH'S ADDITION, blocks 4-28. Platted by Henry C. Millspaugh, and recorded April 4, 1879, in book 1 of plats, on page 6.

MINNEHAHA TRUST COMPANY'S SUBDIVISION of block 3, Carpenter's Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by the Minnehaha Trust Company, and recorded October 16, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 2.

MOOERS & SHERMAN'S SUBDIVISION of block E, Hayward's Addition, lots 1-4. Subdivided by James H. Mooers, Ellen C. Mooers and W. H. Sherman, and recorded November 9, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 33.

MOOERS & GARDNER'S SUBDIVISION of block 59, College Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by James A. Mooers, Ellen C. Mooers and Florence M. Gardner, and recorded November 9, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 34.

MOOERS' 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by A. J. Rowland and C. O. Rowland, and recorded November 9, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 34.

MORSE'S ADDITION to Sioux Falls, blocks 1-3, 34-35. Platted by Marshall Morse, R. F. Pettigrew, L. E. Gale and Artemas Gale. Recorded July 1, 1879, in book 1 of plats, on page 9.

MORSTAD'S ADDITION to Sioux Falls, blocks 1-4. Platted by P. J. Morstad, O. S. Swenson and A. Christopherson. Recorded May 8, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 37.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, blocks 1-48. Platted by the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association, and recorded October 11, 1877, in book 1 of plats, on page 23.

MONROE'S SUBDIVISION of lots 16-18, block 6, Lewis Addition, lots 1-4. Subdivided by Geo. W. Monroe, and recorded May 28, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 21.

MORNINGSIDE ADDITION, blocks 1-28. Platted by J. E. Riley and C. W. Hubbard. Recorded September 7, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 33.

NATIONAL REALTY COMPANY'S ADDITION, blocks 1-32. Platted by the National Realty Co. and recorded July 25, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 16.

NEARPASS ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by C. H. Nearpass, and recorded December 26, 1893, in book 4 of plats, on page 8.

NELSON'S ADDITION, blocks 1-3. Platted by Andrew Nelson and Andrea Nelson. Recorded June 27, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 17.

NORTH PARK 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-24. Platted by James A. Ward, James Beattie and William H. Frick. Recorded June 3, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 23.

NORTH PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by J. B. Flynn, and recorded June 14, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 43.

NORTH BOULEVARD ADDITION, blocks 1-4, 13-20, 29-32. Platted by Percival H. Edmison and Geo. H. Brace, and recorded November 19, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 4.

NORTH BOULEVARD ADDITION, blocks 33-36, 45-52, 61-64. Platted by Percival H. Edmison and Geo. H. Brace, and recorded November 19, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 5.

Blocks 5-12, 21-28. Platted by Percival Edmison and George H. Brace. Recorded November 19, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 5.

Blocks 53, 54, 37-44, 59-60. Platted by Percival H. Edmison and Geo. H. Brace, and recorded November 19, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 5.

NORTHWESTERN SUBDIVISION of blocks 6, 7, 12, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 53, 55, 56,

57, 58 and 60, of Midland Addition, 12 lots in a block. Subdivided by the Northwestern Investment Co., and recorded January 3, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 22.

OAKWOOD PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-64. Platted by the Northwestern Investment Co., and recorded April 5, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 14.

OBERT & MCKINNON'S SUBDIVISION of block 30, Park Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Wendell Obert and Jean McKinnon. Recorded June 22, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 20.

OBERT'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Wendell Obert, and recorded September 11, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 46.

OBERT'S SUBDIVISION of the W. ½, block 3, Sherman's Addition, lots 1-8. Subdivided by Wendell Obert, and recorded July 26, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 16.

ORIENT ADDITION, blocks 1-4, 13-16, 17-20, 29-32, 33-36, 45-48, 49-52, 61-64. Platted by the Northwestern Investment Co., and recorded November 1, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 3.

PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-36, 45-52, 61-64. Platted by Edwin E. Sage and Annie M. Sage. Recorded April 24, 1882, in book 1, page 14.

PARKER'S SUBDIVISION, of parts of blocks 1 and 8, in Emerson's Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Evan B. Meredith and James W. Parker. Recorded February 11, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 25.

PETTIGREW'S ADDITION, blocks 28-33, 40, 41 and 42. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded December 9, 1878, in book 1 of plats, on page 6.

PETTIGREW & GRIGSBY'S SUBDIVISION, of lots 3, 16-18 of block 7, of the Dakota Improvement Co.'s Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by R. F. Pettigrew and Melvin Grigsby. Recorded May 3, 1884, in book 1 of plats, on page 19.

PETTIGREW & TATE'S 6TH ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by R. P. Pettigrew, and recorded November 20, 1888, in book 2 of plats, on page 1.

PETTIGREW & TATE'S 9TH ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew and S. L. Tate. Recorded June 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 25.

PETTIGREW & TATE'S 7TH ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew and S. L. Tate. Recorded November 24, 1888, in book 2 of plats, on page 2.

PETTIGREW & DUNNING'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew and L. T. Dunning. Recorded January 19, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 3.

PETTENGILL & STEADMAN'S ADDITION, blocks 1-21. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded November 20, 1888, in book 2 of plats, on page 1.

PETTENGILL & STEADMAN'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Ephraim M. Steadman and recorded June 28, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 28.

PIERSON'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Ole P. Pierson, and recorded May 17, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 19.

PETTIGREW, R. F., SUBDIVISION of part of Bennett's 2d Addition, blocks 25-27, 34-36. Subdivided by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded May 15, 1885, in book 1 of plats, on page 22.

PETTIGREW & TATE'S 4TH ADDITION, blocks 1-24. Platted by Richard F. Pettigrew, Bessie V. Pettigrew, Samuel L. Tate and Belle F. Tate. Recorded November 28, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 32.

PETTIGREW & TATE'S 5TH ADDITION, block 1-8. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, S. L. Tate and Belle F. Tate, and recorded May 5, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 37.

PETTENGILL'S ADDITION to South Sioux Falls, blocks 1-16. Platted by Andrew J. Pettengill, and recorded June 3, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 13.

PETTENGILL'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-80. Platted by Andrew J. Pettengill and Octavia C. Pettengill, and recorded December 20, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 21.

PACIFIC PLACE ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by J. G. Park and Lida J. Park, and recorded November 29, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 8.

PHILLIPS ADDITION to E. S. F., blocks 1-8, 11-14. Platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and recorded February 18, 1878, in book 1 of plats, on page 5.

PROSPECT HILL ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by Walter R. Kingsbury, Cornelia S. Kingsbury, John G. Park and Lida J. Park. Recorded April 2, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 28.

PUDDINGTON SUBDIVISION of block 8, Midland Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by Thomas E. Puddington, and recorded in book 3 of plats, on page 14.

PLAINVIEW ADDITION, blocks 1-9. Platted by Nellie Ford, and recorded September 20, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 18.

PINE TREE SYNDICATE 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-80. Platted by J. L. H. Cobb, N. F. Woodbury, A. B. Latham, George D. Lindsay and M. P. C. Withers, trustees. Recorded July 21, 1891, in book 4 of plats, on page 1.

QUEEN CITY SYNDICATE, blocks 1-56. Platted by M. G. Palmer, pres., Moses W. Farr, sec., David W. LeLacheur, Joseph E. Briggs and Franklin W. Hazleton, trustees. Recorded December 12, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 9.

QUEEN CITY SYNDICATE 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-56. Platted by M. G. Palmer, Pres.; Moses W. Farr, Sec.; David W. LeLacheur, Joseph E. Briggs and Franklin W. Hazleton, trustees, and recorded December 12, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 9.

RICHARDSON SUBDIVISION of block 36, Park Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by Mary C. Richardson and Ora N. Willits, and recorded April 10, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 36.

RICHARDSON SUBDIVISION of block 4, Park Addition, lots 1-12. Subdivided by Mary C. Richardson, and recorded April 10, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 36.

RIVERSIDE ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Henry M. Avery and Lucina A. Avery, and recorded November 12, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 34.

ROSS ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Sarah A. Ross, and recorded July 1, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 29.

ROWLAND & WARD'S SUBDIVISION of block 6, Sherman's Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by Caroline D. Rowland, Emma C. Ward and Mary E. Stickney, and recorded August 29, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 32.

ROWLAND'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Andrew J. Rowland, and recorded June 7, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 16.

ROWLAND'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Andrew J. Rowland and C. D. Rowland, and recorded May 21, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 29.

RUSSELL'S SUBDIVISION of block 1, Hayes' Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by M. Russell, and recorded May 29, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 21.

ROWLAND'S 4TH ADDITION, blocks 49-56. Platted by A. J. Rowland and Caroline D. Rowland, and recorded November 22, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 21.

RICHARD'S SUBDIVISION of block 7, Carpenter's Addition, lots 1-24. Subdivided by H. K. Richards. Recorded November 10, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 19.

ROBERT'S ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Thomas H. Roberts and Emma B. Roberts. Recorded September 3, 1891, in book 4 of plats, on page 2.

SAGE'S SUBDIVISION of blocks 7, 10 and 23 of Park's Addition. Subdivided by Ingalls Carleton, Eva J. Stickney, Annie M. Sage, Geo. F. Hyde and G. H. Fulford. Recorded May 22, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 42.

SCOTT'S 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-28. Platted by Augusta H. Scott and Dan Scott. Recorded March 11, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 27.

SCOTT'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by Daniel Scott, and recorded April 19, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 16.

SCHILLER'S PARK ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by Carl Kleinpell, Henrietta Kleinpell, Phillip Goehring and Lizzie Goehring. Recorded April 29, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 17.

SCOTT & DUNNING'S ADDITION, blocks 1-19. Platted by Austin L. Smith, Daniel Scott, E. C. Dunning, R. Rush Gibboney, and recorded February 12, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 8.

SHERMAN'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Isaac Emerson, and recorded July 23, 1878, in book 1 of plats, on page 5.

SHERMAN'S NORTH ADDITION, blocks 5-12, 21-28. Platted by E. A. Sherman, and recorded May 26, 1883, in book 1 of plats, on page 15.

SHERMAN'S SUBDIVISION of lots 10 and 11, block 9, J. L. Phillips' Addition, lots 1-7. Subdivided by E. A. Sherman, and recorded June 14, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 30.

SHERIDAN, PHIL, ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by W. H. Holt, F. W. Harrington and John B. Cloudas. Recorded June 13, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 24.

SIOUX HEIGHTS 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by W. H. Holt, J. B. Cloudas and F. W. Harrington. Recorded August 3, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 30.

SOUTH BOULEVARD ADDITION, blocks 1-5. Platted by Jennie Hornick, John Hornick, Daniel Scott, Augusta H. Scott, Henry R. Hunter and Mary H. Hunter. Recorded September 22, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 46.

SOUTH SIOUX FALLS, blocks 1-28. Platted by Richard F. Pettigrew and Samuel L. Tate. Recorded May 13, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 18.

SOUTH SIOUX FALLS, blocks 29-60. Platted by Richard F. Pettigrew and Samuel L. Tate. Recorded May 15, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 29.

SIOUX FALLS MAP of blocks 1-3, 10-15. Platted by Josiah L. Phillips, and recorded August 10, 1871, in book 1 of plats, on page 1.

SIOUX FALLS WEST, blocks 1-3, 10-15. Platted by John McClellan, and recorded January 5, 1872, in book 1 of plats, on page 1.

SIOUX FALLS, SHAW'S, blocks 37-59, 43-51, 58-60. Platted by Amos F. Shaw, and recorded September 20, 1872, in book 1 of plats, on page 2.

SIOUX FALLS, blocks 19-36. Platted by W. W. Brookings, Clara A. Brookings and Newton Edmunds, and recorded April 30, 1872, in book 1 of plats, on page 1.

SIOUX FALLS & PHILLIPS' ADDITION, blocks 1, 28. Platted by Josiah L. Phillips, and recorded September 10, 1872, in book 1 of plats, on page 2.

SOUTH PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Andrew J. Pettengill, trustee, and recorded June 6, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 23.

SOUTH LAWN ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by Clement L. Coleman, and recorded August 29, 1891, in book 2 of plats, on page 31.

SPICER'S ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by the Union Trust Company, and recorded May 18, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 41.

SPICER'S 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-12. Platted by the Union Trust Company and The Wilmar & Sioux Falls Townsite Company, and recorded May 15, 1889, in book 2 of plats on page 19.

SPRINGBROOK ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by Samuel W. Hurst, John B. Hazlell and Mary A. T. Force, and recorded February 26, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 10.

SMITH, A. L., ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by Austin L. Smith, and recorded February 1, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 6.

SMITH, A. L., 2D ADDITION, blocks 1-20. Platted by Austin L. Smith, R. R. Gibboney, Daniel Scott and E. C. Dunning, and recorded February 21, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 9.

SUMMIT ADDITION, blocks 1-18. Platted by Ellen Bennett and Russell M. Bennett, and recorded April 2, 1887, in book 1 of plats, on page 28.

SUNNYSIDE ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Rollin J. Wells, Walter R. Kingsbury, J. T. McGarraugh and Nancy McGarraugh, and recorded June 22, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 22.

SUNNYSIDE ADDITION, No. 2, blocks 17 and 18. Platted by Rollin J. Wells and Walter R. Kingsbury, and recorded January 3, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 3.

SYNDICATE ADDITION, blocks 1-27. Platted by The Minnehaha Trust Company, and recorded March 20, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 12.

SMITH, A. L., SUBDIVISION of block 8, Daniel's Addition, lots 1-18. Subdivided by Austin L. Smith, and recorded March 10, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 11.

SMITH, F. A., ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Frances A. Smith, G. P. H. Jewett, C. C. Libby and John S. Hamilton, and recorded April 4, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 12.

SIOUX FALLS IMPROVEMENT CO. ADDITION, blocks 1-8, 41-56, 81-96, 121-128. Platted by the Sioux Falls Improvement Company, and recorded February 4, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 23.

SIOUX FALLS IMPROVEMENT CO. ADDITION, blocks 57-60, 77-80, 97-100, 117-120, 129-140, 157-180, 197-208. Platted by the Sioux Falls Improvement Company, and recorded February 4, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 24.

SMITH, A. L., SUBDIVISION of block 1, Daniels' Addition, lots 1-16. Platted by Austin L. Smith, and recorded April 11, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 27.

TIBBETTS' ADDITION, blocks 1 and 2. Platted by James P. Tibbetts and Mary E. Tibbetts. Recorded May 25, 1886, in book 1 of plats, on page 26.

TOWER PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-6. Platted by Kate Schaezel and Jacob Schaezel. Recorded May 17, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 41.

TUFTS' SUBDIVISION of block 4, Emerson's Addition. Platted by W. H. Cobb and Harriet D. Tufts. Recorded June 29, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 16.

TUFTS BROS. ADDITION to Sioux Falls, blocks 1-64. Platted by Edward W. Tufts, and recorded June 15, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 24.

UNIVERSITY SUBDIVISION of blocks 37 and 44, College Addition. Subdivided by the Sioux Falls University, and recorded September 27, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 33.

UNIVERSITY ADDITION, blocks 1-24. Platted by Richard F. Pettigrew and Samuel L. Tate. Recorded November 17, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 49.

UNION TRUST CO. SUBDIVISION of lots 10-12, block 3 of J. L. Phillips' Addition, lots 1-7. Subdivided by The Union Trust Co., and recorded May 22, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 42.

VAN EPS' ADDITION, blocks 1-19. Platted by William Van Eps and Inez Van Eps. Recorded November 10, 1886, in book 1 of plats, on page 27.

VAN EPS' 2D ADDITION, blocks 19-48. Platted by William Van Eps and Inez C. Van Eps. Recorded May 14, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 40.

VICTORIA ADDITION, blocks 50-63. Platted by Eugene Coughran, Minnie B. Coughran, Cyrus Walts and Mary A. Walts. Recorded November 14, 1890, in book 3 of plats, on page 20.

WARD'S J. A., SUBDIVISION of lots 4 and 5 of block 16, Folsom's Addition, lots 1-4. Subdivided by Joseph A. Ward, and recorded August 14, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 44.

WATERS' SUBDIVISION of lots 21-24, block 27, Folsom's Addition, lots 1-4. Subdivided by Jane Beardsley, and recorded May 28, 1889, in book 1 of plats, on page 21.

WAYNE HEIGHTS ADDITION, blocks 1-16. Platted by Lydia E. Jackson and Joseph R. Jackson. Recorded June 22, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 27.

WEST LAWN ADDITION, blocks 1-21. Platted by Frank Forde and Melvin Grigsby. Recorded January 29, 1889, in book 2 of plats, on page 5.

WEST POINT ADDITION, lots 1-15. Platted by Emmett De Bell, and recorded April 16, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 33.

WEST PARK ADDITION, blocks 1-4. Platted by O. S. Swenson and R. J. Wells. Recorded April 2, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 36.

WESTON'S 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-6. Platted by John N. Weston, and recorded August 30, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 46.

WALDRON'S SUBDIVISION of block 20, Park Addition, lots 1-16. Subdivided by E. A. Waldron and D. W. Hogg. Recorded November 13, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 4.

WARD & FOLSOM'S ADDITION, blocks 1-64. Platted by George W. Ward, and recorded November 23, 1889, in book 3 of plats, on page 6.

WARD'S 1ST ADDITION, blocks 1-8. Platted by George W. Ward. Recorded April 2, 1891, in book 3 of plats, on page 26.

YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION of block 11, Emerson's Addition, lots 1-18. Subdivided by Sutton E. Young and Emma S. Young. Recorded June 2, 1888, in book 1 of plats, on page 43.

STATISTICS.

The following table of statistics has been prepared from the United States census reports from 1860 to 1890 inclusive, and from the census report for 1895 of Minnehaha county, taken in accordance with the laws of South Dakota:

This table includes many things not strictly within the scope of a work of this kind, but in the writer's opinion are of such general interest that their insertion is justified.

The first census taken in Dakota territory was in 1860, when the population was 4,837.

1870	14,181
1880	135,177
South Dakota, 1890.....	328,808
North Dakota, 1890.....	182,719

MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

Population of Minnehaha county, 1870.....	355
Population of Minnehaha county, 1880.....	8,251
Population of Minnehaha county, 1890.....	21,879

POPULATION OF SUBDIVISIONS OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY, 1890.

Benton, 408; Brandon, 507; Buffalo, 299; Burk, 452; Clear Lake, 286; Dell Rapids, including the city, 1,488; (in 1880, the village of Dell Rapids had a population of 260, and in 1890, then a city, 993); Edison, 434; Grand Meadow, 336; Hartford, 535; Highland, 321; Humbolt, 324; Logan, 407; Lyons, 514; Palisades, including Garretson, Palisade and Sherman villages, 707; (Garretson village, 341); Red Rock, 294; Sioux Falls, including Sioux Falls city, 10,438; (Sioux Falls city in 1880, 2,164; in 1890, 10,177); Split Rock, including East Sioux Falls and Rowena villages, 1,136; (East Sioux Falls, 577; Rowena, 126); Sverdrup, 528; Taopi, 398; Valley Springs, including Valley Springs village, 661; (Valley Springs village in 1880, 96; in 1890, 308); Wall Lake, 425; Wayne, 287; Wellington, 335.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

Native born, in 1870, 200; 1880, 5,502; 1890, 15,389; foreign born, 1870, 155; 1880, 2,749; 1890, 6,490.

MALE AND FEMALE, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

The population of Dakota in 1860 consisted of 2,797 males and 2,040 females; 1870, 8,878 males and 5,303 females; 1880, 82,296 males and 52,881 females; 1890, South Dakota, 180,250 males and 148,558 females. Native born in South Dakota in 1890, 127,415 males and 110,338 females; foreign born, 52,835 males and 38,220 females; native white, native parents, 69,334 males and 57,898 females; native white, foreign parents, 57,349 males and 51,866 females; foreign white, 52,648 males and 38,195 females; of African descent, 541; blacks, 310; mulattoes, 164; quadroons, 44; octoroons, 23; Chinese, 195; civilized Indians, 782.

Native born in Minnehaha county in 1890, 8,276 males and 7,113 females; foreign born, 3,808 males and 2,682 females; native white, native parents, 4,309 males and 3,600 females; native white, foreign parents, 3,937 males and 3,484 females; foreign white, 3,805 males and 2,682 females; colored, 33 males and 29 females.

The population of the city of Sioux Falls in 1890 consisted of 5,595 males and 4,582 females; native born, 4,197 males and 3,567 females; foreign born, 1,398 males and 1,015 females; native white, native parents, 2,664 males and 2,180 females; native white, foreign parents, 1,508 males and 1,365 females; foreign white, 1,395 males and 1,015 females; colored, 44; Chinese 2; civilized Indians, 4.

NATIONALITY, STATE AND COUNTY.

The foreign population in South Dakota in 1890, consisted of a total number of 91,055, divided into nationalities as follows: Canada and Newfoundland, 9,493; Mexico, 19; Central America, 1; South America, 10; Cuba and the West Indies, 15; England, 5,111; Scotland, 1,579; Wales, 695; Great Britain (not specified), 2; Ireland, 4,774; Germany, 18,188; Austria, 675; Holland, 1,428; Belgium, 183; Luxemburg, 128; Switzerland, 571; Sweden, 7,746; Norway, 19,257; Denmark, 4,369; Russia, 12,398; Hungary, 321; Bohemia, 2,488; Poland, 276; France, 350; Italy, 269; Spain, 7; Portugal, 11; Greece, 1; Asia (not specified), 19; China, 202; India, 9; Africa, 5; Atlantic Islands, 6; Australia, 38; Europe (not specified), 123; Pacific Islands, 203; Sandwich Islands, 3; Turkey, 2. Born at sea, 79; other countries, 1.

Minnehaha county, total, 6,490; Canada and Newfoundland, 408; Ireland, 366; England, 441; Scotland, 141; Wales, 52; Germany, 845; Holland, 7; Sweden, 1,017; Norway, 2,953; Denmark, 140; Russia, 21; Bohemia, 2; other countries, 91.

NATIVITY, AGE AND COLOR, MINNEHAHA COUNTY AND CITY OF
SIOUX FALLS IN 1890.

Native white in Minnehaha county, from 5 to 20 years of age: 3,093 males and 3,114 females; foreign white, 555 males and 501 females. Native white males from 18 to 44 years of age, 3,396; foreign, 2,484; total colored, 28. Native white males 21 years and over, 3,667; foreign, 3,396; total colored, 29.

Native whites in the city of Sioux Falls from 5 to 20 years of age: 1,239 males and 1,373 females; foreign white, 149 males and 190 females; total colored, 3 males and 6 females. Males from 18 to 44 years of age: native white, 2,195; foreign white, 1,043; total colored, 24. Males 21 years and over: native white, 2,362; foreign white, 1,238; total colored, 25.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, FAMILIES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH DWELLING IN DAKOTA, FROM 1850 TO 1890—ALSO NUMBER OF SAME IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

Number of dwellings in Dakota in 1850, none; in 1860, 1,361; in 1870, 3,231; 1880, 29,324; 1890, South Dakota, 68,894. Persons to a dwelling 1860, 3.55; 1870, 4.39; 1880, 4.61; 1890, South Dakota, 4.77. Number of families in Dakota in 1850, none; 1860, 1,241; 1870, 3,090; 1880, 31,202; 1890, South Dakota, 72,250. Persons to a family, 1860, 3.90; 1870, 4.59; 1880, 4.33; 1890, South Dakota, 4.68.

Number of dwellings in Minnehaha county in 1890, 3,801; number of families, 3,979; persons to a dwelling, 5.76; persons to a family, 5.50.

Number of dwellings in the city of Sioux Falls in 1890, 1,690; number of families, 1,816; persons to a dwelling, 6.02; persons to a family, 5.60.

Number of persons to a dwelling in South Dakota in 1890, in detail: 1 person, 6,759; 2 persons, 8,080; 3 persons, 10,120; 4 persons, 10,792; 5 persons, 9,733; 6 persons, 7,793; 7 persons, 5,819; 8 persons, 3,969; 9 persons, 2,508; 10 persons, 1,802; 11 to 15 persons, 1,233; 16 to 20 persons, 135; 21 persons and over, 130.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1890.

Total number of pupils, 82,919; 43,517 males, 39,397 females and 5 colored females. Total number of teachers, 4,692; 1,437 males and 3,255 females.

Pupils in the public schools, total, 77,943; males, 41,008; females, 36,932; and colored 3. Teachers, total, 4,420; males, 1,294 and females, 3,126.

Pupils in public schools additional to common schools, total, 1,228; males, 661 and females, 567. Teachers, total, 58; males, 39 and females, 19.

Pupils in private schools, total, 1,430; males, 663 and females, 767. Teachers, total, 133; males, 48 and females, 85.

Pupils in parochial schools, total, 2,316; males, 1,185 and females, 1,131. Teachers, total, 81; males, 56 and females, 25.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1890.

Total number of organization, 1,589. Edifices, 774, with approximate seating capacity of 149,728; value of church property, \$1,761,277; communicants or members, 85,490.

Adventists, 38 bodies; Regular Baptist (north), 83; Free Will Baptist, 5; other Baptist, 2; Roman Catholic, 177; Congregationalists, 138; Disciples of Christ, 15; Dunkards, 4; Evangelical Association, 74; Friends, 4; Latter-day Saints, 4; Lutheran, 432; Mennonites, 16; Methodist Episcopal, 254; other Methodist, 52; Presbyterian, 134; Protestant Episcopal, 83; Reformed, 35; Salvation Army, 2; United Brethren, 33; Unitarians, 2.

MORTALITY STATISTICS OF SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY AND CITY OF SIOUX FALLS, IN 1890.

Number of deaths in South Dakota in 1890, 3,448. Native born, 1,868; foreign born, 733; birthplace unknown, 92; colored, 754. Under five years of age: White, 1,001; colored, 309.

In Minnehaha county, total 86. Native born, 56; foreign born, 30. Under five years of age, white, 30.

In City of Sioux Falls, total 68. Native born, 50, foreign born, 17, birthplace unknown, 1. Under five years of age, white, 30.

Causes of deaths in Minnehaha county and City of Sioux Falls: Scarlet fever, county 3, city 4; measles, city 1; diphtheria and croup, county 10, city 3; enteric fever, county 7, city 2; malarial fever, county 1; diarrheal diseases, county 11, city 5; cancer and tumors, county 2; consumption, county 4, city 7; pneumonia, county 9, city 4; childbirth and puerperal diseases, county 3, city 1.

INFIRM PERSONS IN STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND COUNTY OF MINNEHAHA IN 1890.

Insane, state 310, county 25; feeble-minded, state 285, county 18; deaf, state 332, county 23; deaf and dumb, state 177, county 21; blind in one eye, state 506, county 30; blind in both eyes, state 177, county 14.

PRISONERS, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1890.

Aggregate number of prisoners, 178. Parents native, 68; one parent foreign, 11; both parents foreign, 37; one or both parents unknown, 3; foreign born, 44; nativity unknown, 4; negroes, 2; Chinese, none; Indians, 9. There were two female prisoners, one with one parent foreign, and the other with both parents foreign. Of these prisoners, 97 were confined in the state penitentiary; 72 in the county jails; military prisoners, 8; insane, 1.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

The total debt of Minnehaha county in 1880 was \$5,650; in 1890, \$553,453; divided into county, \$114,420, municipal, \$357,802, school district, \$81,231. Debt (less sinking fund) per capita, in 1880, 68 cents; in 1890, \$25.30.

CENSUS OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY, 1895.

	Total Popula- tion.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Male.	Female.
Benton township	421	293	128	207	204
Brandon township	526	321	205	285	241
Buffalo township	314	254	60	173	141
Burk township	465	332	133	261	204
Clear Lake township	246	207	39	131	115
Dell Rapids township	470	282	188	262	208
Edison township	479	321	158	268	211
Grand Meadow township	381	302	79	212	169
Hartford township	648	523	125	357	291
Humboldt township	366	277	89	200	166
Lyons township	564	337	227	306	258
Logan township	358	232	126	202	156
Highland township	357	209	148	183	164
Palisade township	329	235	94	184	145
Red Rock township	308	222	86	165	143
Sioux Falls township	255	207	48	149	106
Split Rock township	446	288	158	252	194
Sverdrup township	610	319	291	331	279
Taopi township	435	310	125	248	187
Valley Springs township	307			168	139
Wall Lake township	409	278	131	230	179
Wayne township	259	210	49	140	119
Wellington township	322	251	71	172	150
Mapleton township	338	212	126	182	156
City of Sioux Falls	8,991	7,340	1,651	4,540	4,451
East Sioux Falls	156	98	58	81	75
South Sioux Falls	85	64	21	41	44
City of Dell Rapids	937	724	213	454	483
City of Garretson	398	310	88	218	180
Town of Valley Springs	273	257	16	139	134
	20,455	15,215	5,240	10,757	9,698

CHAPTER VI.

RAILROADS AND MOTOR LINES.

RAILROAD MEETINGS—WORTHINGTON AND SIOUX FALLS R. R.—
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R. R.—BURLINGTON, CEDAR
RAPIDS AND NORTHERN R. R.—ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—
WILLMAR AND SIOUX FALLS R. R.—SOUTH SIOUX FALLS
RAILROAD AND RAPID TRANSIT—SOUTH DAKOTA
RAPID TRANSIT AND RAILWAY CO.—SIOUX FALLS,
YANKTON AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY—
SCHEDULE OF DISTANCES FROM SIOUX
FALLS TO RAILROAD STATIONS IN
THIS COUNTY AND OTHER
IMPORTANT POINTS—
ALTITUDES.

Early in the history of the settlement of Minnehaha county, her enterprising citizens, especially those residing at Sioux Falls, were engaged in projects to obtain railroad connections with the outside world.

The people of the little village of Sioux Falls recognized the advantages of its location and were filled with great expectations that at some time in the near future a prosperous city would rapidly spring up on the banks of the Sioux. To hasten the time when this should be accomplished, nothing promised greater results than securing railroad connections.

On Monday evening, August 20, 1874, with only a few hours notice, a large assembly convened at Allen's hall in Sioux Falls to consider the question of offering some inducement for the building of a railroad into town. Right here, at the first railroad meeting ever held within the boundaries of Minnehaha county the people were told that if Sioux Falls was ever to be anything but a village, railroad facilities must be secured; and this statement has been made with great earnestness at every railroad meeting held since then, whenever steps were being taken to secure a new line of road. Meetings of this character usually result in passing a resolution at least, and this meeting resolved as follows: "That the town of Sioux Falls and Minnehaha county will donate to the first railroad that is completed

to this place fifty thousand dollars, provided said road reaches Sioux Falls by the first day of November, 1876." From information received in reference to this meeting we know that some of those present thought that November 1, 1876, was the latest day Sioux Falls could get along without a railroad, and others thought that it was as early a date as the funds could be secured.

From this time on, the people never let the railroad question rest, and all sorts of projects and schemes were devised to get a railroad; and the town was exceedingly fortunate in having among its early settlers some of the most energetic, enterprising and capable men that ever settled in a new country.

On the 2d day of November, 1875, a large and enthusiastic crowd of people gathered at Allen's hall to consider an offer that had been made to the people of Minnehaha county by the Sioux City and Pembina railroad company to build a railroad to Sioux Falls and have it in operation by the 1st day of November, 1876, upon the condition that Minnehaha county would raise \$100,000 in aid of the project.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that the interest of Minnehaha county demanded a railroad, and that the citizens would do all in their power to aid any company to build a road to Sioux Falls; also that immediate steps be taken to organize a local company, survey a route, open stock books and solicit subscriptions along the line of survey. A committee was appointed to institute the necessary proceedings to this end, consisting of M. L. Wood, E. A. Sherman, Joseph Roberts, Newton Clark, R. F. Pettigrew, J. D. Cameron and Melvin Grigsby. The committee met the day following, and after reviewing the situation it was decided "to organize a railroad company to be known as the Sioux Falls Railroad Company," having for its object the building of a railroad, with one of its termini at Yankton and the other at a point on the eastern boundary of Dakota in the town of Valley Springs. M. Grigsby was appointed to draft the articles of incorporation, and on November 10, the organization was perfected. The company consisted of M. Grigsby, E. A. Sherman, R. F. Pettigrew, A. F. Shaw, Joseph Roberts, M. L. Wood and J. D. Cameron, who at once caused a survey to be made of the line.

Another railroad meeting of the citizens of Minnehaha county was held in Sioux Falls on the 22d day of January, 1876, and although the expression was unanimous in favor of aiding any railroad company in building into Sioux Falls, still, the general opinion was that \$50,000 would be as much as the county could afford to donate. During the month of March, 1876, the Worthington and Sioux Falls railroad company was organized at St. Paul, with the view of making a connection with the road to be built by the Sioux Falls company, and this company proceeded to build a railroad from Worthington in the direction of Sioux Falls, completing its line to Laverne during the fall of 1877.

At a citizen's meeting held September 5, 1877, in Sioux Falls, some of the officials of the Sioux City and St. Paul and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad company made the following proposition: "If the citizens of Minnehaha county will vote us aid to the amount of \$25,000, and the village of Sioux Falls will vote us an additional

amount of \$10,000, we will build and equip a railroad to Sioux Falls on or before October 1, 1878." On the 28th day of September, 1877, Horace Thompson of St. Paul, president of the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Co., addressed a letter to the commissioners of Minnehaha county, proposing to build that line of road into Sioux Falls by the first day of October, 1878, if certain conditions contained in the letter were complied with. He required that the County of Minnehaha should raise \$25,000 in aid of the road, and said in this communication that he made this proposition with the expectation that Sioux Falls would raise an additional sum of \$10,000, and that the company controlling the charter to the Minnesota line would turn over to the Worthington and Sioux Falls company its charters, surveys, right of way, deeds, or releases of the whole line, including land at terminus in Sioux Falls for depot and side tracks, free from all expense. This communication was received by the county board on October 1, and on that day the board decided to submit to the election of the county the question of bonding the county in the sum of \$25,000 in aid of the road, as proposed, the bonds to run twenty years, with interest at ten per cent., and not to be issued by the board until Sioux Falls had raised \$10,000 for the same purpose. The question was submitted at the general election in November, and resulted adversely to the issuance of the bonds, the vote standing 304 *for*, and 492 *against*.

After this defeat, the proposition made by the Worthington and Sioux Falls company was modified, and a proposition was submitted to the people of Sioux Falls, offering to build a road into Sioux Falls before the 1st day of November, 1878, provided they would raise \$20,000 in aid of the road, and comply with the conditions first proposed in reference to the right of way and depot grounds. The citizens of Sioux Falls by this time were determined that the road being built west from Worthington and then completed and in operation to Luverne, should be extended with the greatest possible dispatch to Sioux Falls. Fifty-two citizens of Sioux Falls petitioned the board of trustees of the village to submit the question of bonding the village for this purpose, in the sum of \$20,000, to the electors of the village, and a meeting of the village council was called for December 15, to consider the propriety of so doing.

When the meeting convened, President Howard and Trustees Sherman, VanEps and Phillips were present, Trustee Callender absent. A motion was made to grant the request of the petitioners, which received an unanimous vote, and the election was called for January 15, 1878. The result of this election was 102 votes *for* and three *against* bonding.

At a special meeting of the village board held March 29, 1878, the bonds voted by the corporation were signed by C. K. Howard, president, and C. O. Natesta, clerk, and put into the hands of the village treasurer to be turned over to the Sioux Falls Railroad company at the proper time. The bonds having been issued, the Sioux Falls company was merged into the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad company, and the extension of its line secured.

Sioux Falls was now sure of a railroad, and her people watched

the approach of the iron rail with great pleasure, and every issue of the local newspapers announced the progress that was being made. It reached Valley Springs the first of June, and on Monday, the 4th day of June, the company opened its office at that place for business. Brandon, the next station, was reached on the 15th day of July, although considerable grading had been done on the line west of that place. On Thursday, August 1, 1878, the first train with passengers in charge of Peter Becker, conductor, reached Sioux Falls between twelve and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to be accurate, 12:40. A few gentlemen from Sioux Falls met this train at Brandon and decorated the engine with flags and streamers, and when the train reached its destination it was greeted by a band of music, led by T. H. Brown, and the cheers and shouts of a large assemblage of people.



CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA PASSENGER DEPOT.

It is easy to imagine something of the feeling pervading the people on this occasion, after having so long and so diligently labored for railroad facilities to find at last the work had been accomplished, and their ears could hear the whistle of a locomotive, and their eyes see a train of cars in Sioux Falls.

The writer was in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of September, 1870, when the first railroad train came into that city. It was a great day, and the people for miles around decided to make

the most of it. Thousands of people were in attendance, and when the train approached bands of music played, cannons boomed, and the crowd set up a mighty shout. A few rods from the depot a large, well-dressed woman sat in a two-seated carriage with a driver in front, and the spirited horses attached to her carriage became frightened and commenced to run, when she shouted "let them run, let them run, I have been in the west sixteen years, and this is the first time I have seen the cars."

The first passenger fare established to St. Paul was \$9.75, to Sioux City via Worthington, \$6.20. Freight rates to St. Paul were as follows:

First-class	\$1.00	per hundred pounds
Second-class	90	per hundred pounds
Third-class	70	per hundred pounds
Fourth-class	60	per hundred pounds
Lumber	\$60	per car
Wheat	30	cents per bushel

Trains from St. Paul arrived at 11:45 A. M., and departed at 1:15 P. M. During August and September following, the company erected depot buildings, engine house, and an elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

The Worthington and Sioux Falls line was extended to Salem in McCook county during the fall of 1879, and was eventually absorbed by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Having secured one railroad, the enterprising business men of Sioux Falls set about the securing of other lines into the city.

During the latter part of the year 1878, the Sioux City and Pembina railroad had completed its line to Beloit, and, like all railroad corporations, wanted a donation from the people residing along the line as it proceeded to build. It proposed to build to Sioux Falls during the year 1879, provided an appropriation should be made by her people for that purpose. At this time the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company was building west from McGregor, and was getting its line within hailing distance, and although the proposed route entered Dakota south of Minnehaha county, it was thought advisable to make the attempt to divert it from its course and secure its extension to Sioux Falls.

A railroad company was organized at Sioux Falls called the Sioux Falls and Red River company, and had for its initial object the securing of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line of road. This corporation consisted of B. F. Campbell, M. Grigsby, Wm. VanEps, C. K. Howard, J. M. Washburn, A. Gale, E. W. Caldwell, H. Callender, N. E. Phillips and T. H. Brown of Sioux Falls, and W. J. Sibbison and R. S. Alexander of Dell Rapids.

As soon as incorporated, the company conferred with the management of the C., M. and St. P. R. R. Co., in reference to securing that line of road, but after brief negotiations it was found impos-

sible to divert it from its proposed route, or to secure any assurance that it would build a branch line to Sioux Falls.

During the early part of 1879, the Pembina company manifested a disposition to build to Sioux Falls, but at the same time it wanted a donation, and submitted to the people at different times, propositions for extending its line to Sioux Falls, and promised to have the road in operation before January 1, 1880.

On the 26th day of July, it finally proposed that it would do so if Sioux Falls would donate depot grounds and secure the right of way from Canton. This offer was promptly accepted and the right of way secured, and on the 18th day of December, 1879, the first train over this road arrived in Sioux Falls. During the month of October, 1879, the Sioux City and Pembina, and Dakota Southern railroad companies consolidated, and on the first day of April, 1880, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company absorbed it into its railroad system.



CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL PASSENGER DEPOT.

Another road, the Southern Minnesota, during 1879 was rapidly coming west through southern Minnesota and it was thought desirable that this road should build down the valley of the Sioux to Sioux Falls. It was not very greedy in its demand for a donation for building to Sioux Falls, but asked that depot grounds in the village and the right of way for ten miles north of the corporation limits be given. This proposition was accepted, and the road secured and completed into Sioux Falls in 1881, and was soon absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN
RAILROAD.

As early as the 13th day of August, 1884, P. P. Peck, then one of the aldermen of Sioux Falls, asked the city council, "to appropriate \$500 to make a permanent survey of a line of railroad from Sioux Falls east to a point in Osceola or Lyon counties, Iowa, to intersect with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad." This was done by an unanimous vote, and a warrant ordered drawn in the sum of \$100, "to pay the incidental expenses of such survey." A few months later a warrant was drawn for \$400 to defray the expenses of the survey that had been made.

The foregoing is the first record the writer has been able to find of any attempt made to get the Burlington line of road into Sioux Falls.

During 1885 the subject was discussed, but no definite action taken.

At a railroad meeting held in Sioux Falls January 2, 1886, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company made a proposition to extend its line to Sioux Falls during the year 1886. To do this it required that a fund of \$80,000 be raised by the people residing along the proposed route from Ellsworth to Sioux Falls, and that the right of way and depot grounds be donated. Previous to this, the Sioux Falls, Iowa and Northern Railroad Company had been formed, and the final result of this meeting was to pass a resolution as follows: "*Resolved*, that it is taken to be the sense of the meeting that the officers of the Sioux Falls, Iowa and Northern railroad be requested to draw a guarantee of the proposition here submitted by President Ives, and present the same to the people of Sioux Falls for their signature, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five for that purpose." This meeting was well attended and those present were in a mood to promise almost anything to secure this road, in fact, some of them said, "Sioux Falls could not prosper without it." An agreement was drawn up and signed by the committee on the part of Sioux Falls, and by President Ives on the part of the railroad company to carry into effect the proposition as first made. It was estimated that Sioux Falls would have to raise \$50,000 of the \$80,000 asked for, and the contract was made accordingly.

On the 11th day of January, 1886, the city council convened in special session to consider a petition that had been circulated and largely signed, asking the council to levy a tax on all the taxable property in the city, sufficiently large to raise \$50,000, or else submit to the people the question of bonding the city in that sum to secure the building of this road to Sioux Falls.

The council referred the petition to the finance committee, with instruction to report at the next meeting, and then adjourned until the next day. On the 12th day of January the committee reported, recommending the council to submit the question of bonding the city in the sum of \$50,000 in aid of the road, to the electors of Sioux Falls, and that the election be held on the 9th of February, 1886.

The council at once passed a resolution calling the election, as recommended by the committee. Within a day or two after this action had been taken, it was discovered that \$50,000 would not be sufficient to meet the obligations assumed by the citizens committee, and a public meeting was held to take the subject into consideration.

At this meeting it was thought advisable to raise \$60,000, as it would require at least \$10,000 to get the right of way and depot grounds in Minnehaha county. A resolution was passed, requesting the city council to submit the question of bonding the city in the sum of \$60,000 to a vote of the people. In a called session on the 20th day of January, the city council rescinded its former action in the matter, and ordered the question submitted to a vote of the people on the 16th day of February, 1886, in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted at the citizens' meeting.

The election was held and resulted in there being 709 votes cast, of which 671 were *in favor* of issuing bonds, and 38 *against*.

On the 26th day of February the vote was canvassed and the bonds ordered issued - 120 in number, of \$500 each, at 7 per cent. interest, to become due in twenty years. On the 12th day of May the city council directed the mayor and clerk to sign the bonds and deposit them in the Minnehaha National Bank. This issue of bonds was at a later date destroyed, owing to some informalities, and on the 9th day of March, 1887, a new issue of bonds was made in the same amount, to run for twenty years from date.



BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN PASSENGER DEPOT.

The road was completed into Sioux Falls on the 26th day of October, 1886, J. W. Boyce driving the last spike at 11 o'clock A. M., and the ringing of church bells and blowing of steam whistles announced to the people that the B., C. R & N. railroad was completed. A freight train arrived that day over the road, and the following day, at 3 o'clock P. M., a passenger train left for Ellsworth, to connect with the through train from Watertown, and on the 1st day of November, 1886, regular passenger trains commenced running.

In securing the right of way through the county, and in getting the other towns along the line to Ellsworth to donate their proportionate share, required not a little work on the part of Sioux Falls. Thomas H. Brown did a good deal of this work, and is entitled to a large share of the credit in obtaining this line of road.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On the 26th day of April, 1887, a public meeting was held at Cherokee, Iowa, to take action in the matter of inducing the Illinois Central Railroad Company to build a branch to Sioux Falls. It was a well-attended meeting of the business men of Cherokee, and they were alive to the advantages the city would secure by the building of this road. A committee was appointed to confer with the officials of the road, and to set before them the advantages that Cherokee had over all other towns on the line as a terminus of a branch road to Sioux Falls. The committee had also instruction to confer with the people of Sioux Falls, and get them interested in the enterprise.

This may be said to be the initial step that culminated in securing to Sioux Falls a connection with the Illinois Central, although the citizens of Sioux Falls had before this taken some action in the same direction.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, May 12, 1887, a delegation of twenty-two gentlemen arrived in Sioux Falls in the interest of the proposed railroad from Cherokee. This delegation was made up of business men from Cherokee, Primgar, Sheldon and Rock Rapids. They were expected to arrive the next day, but the citizens were ready for them, and dodgers were at once circulated, calling the business men to assemble at the Cataract house that evening to confer with the delegation regarding the projected railroad connection.

Representatives of all the various interests in the city responded to the call, and the visitors were assured that nothing would please the people of Sioux Falls more, than to secure the railroad connection they desired.

Just prior to this time, it had been intimated in railroad circles that the Illinois Central had a project to extend its road from Fort Dodge to Sioux Falls, and from whatever point this road commenced to build through northwestern Iowa, the people of Sioux Falls were determined to offer such inducements as to secure the connection. R. F. Pettigrew, A. Beveridge, C. E. McKinney, E. A. Sherman and Major E. G. Smith were appointed on the part of Sioux Falls to act with the delegations present from the several localities, with instructions to do everything possible to secure the road.

The delegations returned home the next day, and reported they had been enthusiastically received all along the line, and that the people were alive to the importance of energetic, concerted action, if they were to secure the road from Cherokee to Sioux Falls.

Sioux Falls had been fixed upon by the Central, as the ultimate terminus of the proposed branch, and whether it was to commence at Fort Dodge, Tara, Manson, or Cherokee, (although her citizens preferred it should be at Cherokee) she was reasonably certain of the connection.

On the 22d day of May, 1887, the officials of the Illinois Central visited Cherokee, and the advantages and feasibility of the route from Cherokee to Sioux Falls were so strongly presented to them by the people of that enterprising city, that they secured an order directing Division Superintendent Gilleas to make a survey of the route at once.

On Wednesday, June 1, 1887, D. C. Rice of Sioux Falls, who had been summoned to Cherokee, returned home and reported that the route had been divided into three surveying districts—one from Cherokee to Sheldon, one from Sheldon west, and one from Sioux Falls east; that he had charge of the one from Sioux Falls, and had received instructions to push his work with all possible vigor, and that he would commence the next day.

June 2, 1887, Superintendent Gilleas was in Sioux Falls, and he said the survey would be completed over the entire route within two weeks. On Wednesday, July 11, he again visited Sioux Falls, accompanied by Wm. J. Knight, attorney of the Illinois Central railroad, and it was soon known that they came with authority to contract for the building of the road from Cherokee to Sioux Falls before January 1, 1888. As usual on occasions like this, a meeting was held at the Cataract house in the evening. It was largely attended by representative business men, and without any delay Mr. Knight made the following proposition: "The Illinois Central will at once commence grading and have its line from Cherokee to Sioux Falls in operation by January 1, 1888, if the city of Sioux Falls will secure it depot grounds and the right of way thereto from the corporation limits." The proposition was accompanied with a statement that the depot grounds wanted by the company was a strip of land 300 feet wide and about 2,000 feet long, on the east side of the river north of Eighth street, between the river bank and the Omaha track, and that the company desired the right of way to the packing house, polishing works and quarries, and sufficient ground for stock yard and roundhouse purposes.

Before this, the people of Sioux Falls had agreed with the towns east, through which the road was to be built, that Sioux Falls would secure the right of way in Minnehaha county. After the proposition had been submitted by Mr. Knight, it was discussed fully by those present and finally submitted to a vote, and it was unanimously decided to accept the proposition. A committee was then appointed, consisting of R. F. Pettigrew, C. E. McKinney, E. G. Smith, E. A. Sherman and C. O. Bailey, to obtain a guaranty that the agreement would be carried out, and to arrange with the company in reference to all matters contained in its proposition.

Although this project of building the road from Cherokee to Sioux Falls was being carried on by the Illinois Central company, still it could not do it directly, as its charter obtained from the State of Illinois did not permit it to construct any railroad lines outside of the state, but it could acquire possession of railroads by purchase or consolidation. To avoid this inhibition, the Cherokee and Dakota, a construction company, was incorporated, composed of prominent officials of the Illinois Central.

On Tuesday, July 12, 1887, a large delegation came over from Rock Rapids for the purpose of seeing what could be done in reference to the right of way nine miles in length, in Minnesota. This delegation wanted Sioux Falls to take care of it, as they had all they could do at Rock Rapids, having to procure thirty-two miles of right of way in Lyon county besides depot grounds. The result of this conference was an agreement that Sioux Falls should obtain the right of way in Minnesota.

The following Thursday prominent officials of the Illinois Central came to Sioux Falls and informed the people just what was wanted to settle the question whether the road would be built or not. Some of the requirements it was impossible to perform, and soon after, E. A. Sherman and R. F. Pettigrew went to Dubuque to confer further with the railroad officials, and obtain, if possible, such modifications of the contract as would enable the people of Sioux Falls to enter into it, feeling assured that they could perform the obligations assumed.

In this mission they were successful, and Mr. Sherman returned to Sioux Falls. On Tuesday, July 26, 1887, he started out with a contract of guaranty to obtain the signatures of the business men of the city, and the amount they would be individually responsible for if the road was built in 1887. The city had bonded for \$60,000 in building the B., C. R. and N. railroad, and had promised the Willmar and Sioux Falls company \$60,000 more, and it looked like a big job to secure \$40,000 for this road, and it was probable that it could not be obtained for a less sum.

Mr. Sherman put in a good day's work, and at night had \$30,000 subscribed. Thirteen men had subscribed \$1,000 each, and thirty-four men \$500 each. The next day he increased the guaranty to \$42,250, and then telegraphed the officials of the Illinois Central that the guaranty was completed in accordance with the Dubuque agreement. Thursday evening a public meeting was held, but it was only necessary as a ratification meeting, and it is safe to say that a Sioux Falls audience was never in a happier mood. A committee was appointed to secure the right of way, consisting of E. A. Sherman, R. F. Pettigrew, C. E. McKinney, H. M. Avery and R. G. Parmley.

On Saturday, July 30, 1887, the guaranty was accepted by the railroad officials, and the grading of the road let, to be completed within sixty days, and the people of Sioux Falls retired that night assured of another connection with a great railroad system.

E. A. Sherman, R. F. Pettigrew and R. G. Parmley went into Minnesota to secure the right of way, in fact, all along the line as far as Sioux Falls was to obtain it, and one of the committee re-

ported that when they were all together they could always secure it. Pettigrew and Sherman would get the men into their barns and Parmley would go into their houses and by his bland smiles, winning deportment and entertaining songs would so please the ladies that when they came to the point of contracting for the amount that should be paid, they always found the wives more liberal than the husbands. On the 12th day of August, 1887, this committee reported that they had secured the right of way through Minnesota, except for a short distance over the property of two nonresidents, and that in so doing, had contracted to pay \$6,400.

The first iron rail laid on this road was on Monday, September 26, 1887, at Cherokee, Iowa.

Monday, December 19, 1887, was a cold day, but nearly five hundred men with two hundred teams were approaching the terminus of the Illinois Central in the city of Sioux Falls, laying the iron rail as they advanced, and the whole city was ready for a burst of enthusiasm when the last spike should be driven. At just 11:30 o'clock, P. M., everything was ready, when Mayor Norton, wielding the sledge with with a few well directed blows, sent the last spike home, and the whole city was soon made aware by the great commotion that followed that Sioux Falls had an air line railroad connection with Chicago.



ILLINOIS CENTRAL PASSENGER DEPOT.

It had been previously arranged that a banquet should be given the officials of the Illinois Central when the road was completed, and the evening of the 19th day of December had been fixed upon as the time, and as Governor L. K. Church was to be in the city on that day, it was made a dual affair in honor of the officials and his excellency.

At midnight Mayor Norton appeared at the banquet room with the railroad officials, and as the governor and other invited guests were present all sat down to one of the most elegant spreads Sioux Falls had ever given. E. W. Caldwell was toastmaster, and called on Governor Church to welcome the Central to Dakota, which he did in a splendid speech. This was followed by speeches from D. R. Bailey and Major E. G. Smith on the part of Sioux Falls. General Manager Jeffries then made the speech of the occasion, and eloquently asserted that notwithstanding a majority of the stock and bonds of his company was held by foreigners it was American to the core. Speeches from F. R. Aikens, C. H. Winsor and E. G. Wright followed, and the gathering dispersed after having given three cheers and a tiger for the Queen City.

On Thursday, December 22, \$30,000 was paid out in Sioux Falls to the laborers on the new line of road.

Freight trains commenced running on this road in January, 1888. A Cherokee accommodation train was put on April 2, and a regular passenger train June 3, 1888.

It only remains to add that Sioux Falls fulfilled all the obligations entered into by her citizens to secure this road, and that the city council issued the warrants of the city in the sum of \$43,329.52, to pay for the right of way and depot grounds.

WILLMAR AND SIOUX FALLS RAILROAD.

On the 18th day of February, 1886, several business men of Pipestone visited Sioux Falls to work up the interest among her people in building a railroad to be known as the Willmar and Sioux Falls railroad. They registered at the Cataract House and then called upon some of the most prominent business men in the city, extolling the enterprise they had in hand as only men can do who want a railroad. In the evening a meeting was held in one of the sample rooms at the Cataract House and the project discussed in all its phases. E. A. Sherman was chairman of the meeting, and before it adjourned it was decided unanimously to make a move to obtain the road, and Andrew Beveridge, C. L. Norton and Cyrus Walts were appointed a committee to act for the city. A day or two after this meeting a local company was organized as the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railroad Company, with \$2,000,000 capital to build the line, and among the directors elected were E. A. Sherman and H. T. Corson of Sioux Falls. On March 11, 1886, articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state of Minnesota, and on April 6, the local company ordered a preliminary survey to be made.

On Tuesday, July 20, 1886, a mass meeting was held in Sioux Falls to get an expression of the citizens and to see what could be done to secure the road. The meeting was quite largely attended, and resulted in passing a resolution guaranteeing \$50,000 and the right of way for the line in Minnehaha county to the Manitoba Railway Company, if the company would build the road into Sioux Falls.

After this time, during the year 1886, conferences were held in St. Paul with the Manitoba management by prominent citizens of Sioux Falls for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the assurance

that the road would come to Sioux Falls. Nothing of a definite character was accomplished, although the people at this end of the line were doing everything they could to aid in the project.

On the 8th day of January, 1887, it was reported that the surveying party was west of Willmar, and coming west, and on the 7th day of March, that the survey had been completed to Pipestone. March 24, the surveyors arrived in Sioux Falls, having completed the survey of the entire line.

April 28, 1887, a meeting was held in the court house by the citizens of Sioux Falls, for the purpose of considering a proposition that had been made by President J. M. Spicer, which contemplated the building of the road to Sioux Falls. It was largely attended, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed; and when it was known that the conditions of securing the road were a donation of \$50,000, and the right of way in Minnehaha county, it was so good a thing that no discussion took place and the proposition was accepted by a unanimous vote. A petition to the city council was then and there signed by upwards of fifty taxpayers, asking the council to levy a direct tax in aid of the road, and pledging the signers to use their best endeavors to secure the name of every taxpayer in the city. William Van Eps, W. H. Corson, P. P. Peck, N. E. Phillips and John Sundback were appointed a committee to wait upon the county commissioners at once, and urge them to call a special election, and submit the question of levying a direct tax in aid of the road to the electors of the county. A committee, consisting of M. Grigsby, C. E. McKinney, R. F. Pettigrew, M. Gerin and J. T. Gilbert, was appointed to draw up and circulate for signatures a guaranty to the company in sufficient amount to secure the immediate commencement of work on the line. May 8, 1887, this committee reported that there had been secured \$48,000 upon the guaranty. A meeting was held in Palisade township on the same day, which was largely attended, and W. W. Coon, E. Millard and Ezra Royce were appointed a committee to aid in securing the right of way through the township.

June 18, 1887, President Spicer came to Sioux Falls, and upon his arrival a meeting of the citizens was called for the evening. It was a representative gathering of the people, and when convened E. A. Sherman stated that the people had come together to hear a report of the meeting of the directors of the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railroad Company held at Pipestone the day before. He said it had been determined at that meeting that the road could not be built to Sioux Falls during the year 1887, as it was impossible to secure the necessary ties, but that the management of the road through its president was ready to submit a proposition to the people, which would, if accepted, secure the road. President Spicer then came forward and submitted the following proposition:

The Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company being desirous of obtaining from the City of Sioux Falls, County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, a bonus from said city in aid of the construction of the line of railway of said company from Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, to Sioux Falls, Dakota, hereby makes to said City of Sioux Falls, the following definite proposition as heretofore mutually agreed upon:

First. The amount of such aid is \$50,000, and the right of way through Minnehaha county, Dakota, to the City of Sioux Falls.

Second. The said amount of aid to be paid as follows: At the time of the acceptance of this proposition the citizens of Sioux Falls shall execute an indemnity bond to said railway company in the amount of \$50,000. Said bond to be approved by the president of said railway company and conditioned upon the construction of said railway line as herein proposed and the payment of the said aid as follows: At the time of the completion of said line of railway to Sioux Falls, \$50,000 in cash, with the option on the part of the city to make said payment as follows: \$20,000 January 1, 1889; \$15,000 January 1, 1890, and \$15,000 January 1, 1891, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the time when said railway company shall have cars running to the said City of Sioux Falls. Said right of way through Minnehaha county to the City of Sioux Falls to be obtained at the expense of the citizens of Sioux Falls, or of Minnehaha county, Dakota, and deeds to be placed in the hands of the said railway company on or before September 1, 1887, and it is hereby understood and agreed that the citizens of Sioux Falls shall fully protect and indemnify said railway company against any cost or expense in obtaining the right of way through Minnehaha county, Dakota, to the City of Sioux Falls.

Third. The said railway company proposes and agrees, in consideration of said bonus, to cause to be constructed its line of railway from Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, to Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, Dakota, and to complete its line of railway and have cars running thereon to Sioux Falls, Dakota, on or before the 1st day of January, 1889, and to grade said railway through Minnehaha county to Sioux Falls on or before January 1, 1888.

In witness whereof said Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company has on this 18th day of June, 1887, caused this proposition to be signed by John M. Spicer, its president, and Charles C. Goodnow, its secretary, and sealed with its corporate seal.

THE WILLMAR AND SIOUX FALLS RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Seal.)

By JOHN M. SPICER, *President*.

CHARLES C. GOODNOW, *Secretary*.

He said that all the counties along the proposed route in Minnesota had voted a tax and secured the right of way, except Pipestone county, and that the people of that county would vote on the question the following Monday. He urged the people to take prompt action in the matter, as Sioux City on the one side, and townswest of Sioux Falls would pay liberal bonuses to divert the road from Sioux Falls, and that Sioux City had already offered \$300,000 for the road. Other remarks were made, when R. F. Pettigrew made a motion that the proposition submitted be accepted and the bond given. It received a unanimous vote. A committee to secure the guaranty was appointed, composed of John Norton, Andrew Beveridge, C. E. McKinney, M. Gerin and J. T. Gilbert.

During the summer a good deal of speculation was engaged in, in reference to the commencement of the work here, the location of the depot and other matters pertaining to the road.

August 1, 1887, a large crew of men and several hundred teams camped on the Willmar and Sioux Falls line at a point about equidistant from Willmar and Granite Falls, and by the 5th of September there were about one hundred camps of graders between Willmar and Sioux Falls. September 12 it was learned that a large force of graders had been laid off, and that there was trouble somewhere. E. A. Sherman and R. F. Pettigrew visited St. Paul at once and saw James J. Hill, and were not long in finding the cause of the trouble. The Manitoba wanted depot grounds near the Omaha depot south of Eighth street, but expected to get what land the company wanted for \$25,000, but had been asked \$50,000, which sum was considered exorbitant. The result of the interview was an order by Mr. Hill that

the grading should go on, and that the matter of depot grounds should rest until the spring of 1888, when, if necessary, condemnation proceedings would be instituted to obtain them. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Hill said: "I have agreed to put my line through to Sioux Falls, and it is going there." This statement was a great relief to the people of Minnehaha county, for it must be admitted that the boomers at Sioux City had not only kept them guessing, but had given them a great amount of hard work, and sharp work to thwart their schemes to divert the road from its original destination.

September 20, 1887, a meeting of the directors of the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company was called at St. Paul. At this meeting all the directors resigned and an election was held for a new board. It was the intention to elect a director from each of the principal towns along the road, but it resulted in retaining only President Spicer and Vice President Sherman, the balance being made up of prominent officials of the Manitoba.

Mr. Sherman arrived home on the 22d of September, and the next day it was known that the road had secured depot grounds in the southwestern part of the city, but at the same time it was known that the management still desired to obtain land near the Omaha depot for depot grounds, if it could be obtained at a reasonable price. This it was impossible to do, and on the 9th day of October, 1887, the depot was located where it now is.

The work of grading the road commenced early in the spring of 1888, but was delayed by heavy rains during the latter part of the spring and early summer, but on the first day of August a large force was put on, and from that time the work was pushed with great vigor. The approach of the force engaged in completing the road to Sioux Falls about October 20, 1888, astonished the people. It looked like a small, well equipped army. Some of the boarding cars were three stories high; and when the people saw seven hundred feet of track laid in just eight minutes, they were all ready to vote for "Jim Hill" for president of the United States. The line was completed to Sioux Falls at 4:30 o'clock, in the afternoon of October 25, 1888.

The first regular passenger train on the Willmar and Sioux Falls railroad pulled out of the city of Sioux Falls at 8:30 A. M., November 1, 1888. The bridge not being completed over the Big Sioux river near the company's depot, temporary quarters had been provided on Eighth street, east of the Omaha depot.

E. A. Sherman secured the right of way and depot grounds for this road in Minnehaha county, and in doing so, labored hard to have it cost the city as little as possible, but having done the best he could the city was compelled to pay \$77,403.65.

After the completion of the road, it was considered the right thing by the citizens of Sioux Falls, to formally express to James J. Hill its appreciation of what he had done for the city in giving her a connection with the great combination lines of railroads under his management, and a time had been fixed for so doing, but had been changed, and finally Tuesday, December 11, was settled upon for the

occasion. At first the intention was to give a reception to the railroad officials, but as time wore on the original plan was enlarged and the business men of St. Paul, Minneapolis and towns along the line were invited to the hospitalities of the city.

On Monday night, December 10, 1888, a train of nine sleepers and day coaches started from St. Paul for Sioux Falls. At different points along the line delegations got aboard the train, and when it arrived at its destination there were 185 passengers. A few persons from adjoining towns had also been invited, so that the guests of the city numbered more than two hundred. It was a great disappointment to every one that James J. Hill could not be present, but a law suit involving about two million dollars detained him.

From the arrival of the train until its departure ten hours later, nothing was left undone by the people of Sioux Falls to make the occasion enjoyable for her guests and memorable in the annals of the Queen City. The arrangements were simply perfect, the banquet elegant, and the whole affair terminating in some admirable speeches in harmony with the occasion.

SOUTH SIOUX FALLS RAILROAD AND RAPID TRANSIT.

The South Sioux Falls Railroad and Rapid Transit company was incorporated in December, 1888.

The incorporators were R. F. Pettigrew, S. L. Tate, F. H. Gerish, C. G. Ferguson and F. W. Pettigrew. It was supposed at first that the company intended to build a belt motor line around the city, the central station to be located at South Sioux Falls.

January 4, 1889, the city council of Sioux Falls passed an ordinance giving this company the right to build and operate a motor line within the city limits, and the exclusive right to certain streets in the city, commencing at the intersection of Eleventh street and Phillips avenue.

During the spring and early summer the road was graded and ironed to South Sioux Falls. Two new passenger cars for this road arrived in the city about the 10th day of May, 1889. The 18th day of June, 1889, the first business was done on this road, over one thousand people being conveyed from Eleventh street to Coats' race track. A trial trip was made Tuesday, June 25, 1889, to South Sioux Falls, and all the city officials were invited to honor the occasion with their presence.

During the summer of that year all sort of surmises were made as to where the western terminus would be located, but the idea prevailed quite generally that it was the eastern end of the Midland Pacific, and would ultimately be built to Puget Sound.

In March, 1890, the name of this company was changed to the Sioux Falls Terminal Railroad Company.

A portion of this line between the city of Sioux Falls and South Sioux Falls is now operated by the Great Northern Railroad Company.

SOUTH DAKOTA RAPID TRANSIT AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

In June, 1889, it was known in Sioux Falls that there was a project on foot to construct a motor line from Sioux Falls to East Sioux Falls. The organization was perfected about the 1st of July of that year under the name of South Dakota Rapid Transit and Railway Company. W. R. Kingsbury, R. J. Wells, C. C. Crandall, C. E. Johnson, A. M. Crosby, J. T. Little, Jr., and S. C. French were elected directors, and they elected Kingsbury, president, French, vice president, Johnson, treasurer and W. S. Welliver, secretary.

An ordinance was passed by the city council of the city of Sioux Falls on the 1st day of July, 1889, granting the right of way for this company to build and operate a single track of its railway along and upon certain streets in the city, commencing at the foot of Ninth street crossing the Sioux river and thence east to the city limits. But before anything was done at the west end of the line, the company and the owners of property on Tenth street arranged for the building of a viaduct on that street, east of the bridge over the tracks of the Milwaukee, Omaha and Great Northern railroads, and the ordinance granting the right of way, was afterwards amended so as to begin the line at the intersection of Tenth street and Phillips avenue.

About this time the Tenth street bridge was condemned, and owing to the fact that this line was to cross the river on Tenth street, the bridge was rebuilt in a most substantial manner.

As soon as the right of way through the city had been secured the company proceeded to survey the route, and when it was completed on the 1st of August, Engineer Jackson reported that the line was just six miles in length. The building of the bridges on the line, seven in all, was completed in November and track laying commenced on January 27, 1890.

About February 20, 1890, the contract was let for the equipment of the road, all except the cars, for the sum of \$35,000.

The motors for the electric cars arrived April 8, and were taken to the engine house on block one in East Park addition. The engine arrived on April 12, and the boiler—weighing 13,000 lbs.—on April 17, 1890.

About this time in the history of the electric motor line, a disagreement arose between the city council and the company, and during the afternoon of May 14, a special meeting of the committee on rules and ordinances met to consider the matter.

At the time of the passage of the original ordinance number 81, the company thought it possible that they might want to cross the river on Tenth street, although by the terms of the ordinance it was to cross at Ninth street. Afterwards ordinance number 102 was passed, amending ordinance 81, giving the company the right to enter the city by way of Tenth street across the viaduct, and the laying of a double track on the bridge, the company to keep up the repair of the bridge roadway between the rails. At the time this ordinance was passed, Col. J. H. Drake appeared in opposition to it.

The meeting of the committee was called to consider an ordinance amending ordinance number 81. Col. Drake and Wm. Van Eps were present and discussed at length the question at issue, while the company was represented by J. W. Jones and its president W. R. Kingsbury. This proposed amendment declared the rights and privileges granted under ordinance 81 forfeited, unless the line of railway should be wholly built and equipped for business and in full operation within the limits of the city of Sioux Falls on or before the 15th day of July, 1890, or within fifteen days after the Tenth street bridge and viaduct should be completed and open to travel.

The hearing in this case ended with the promise of President Kingsbury that the company would lay only one track over the bridge and viaduct, and that it should be laid upon one of the sidewalks supported by brackets if found practicable.

The committee reported this ordinance to the city council on May 17, with a recommendation that it be referred to the city attorney, which was accordingly done.

About this time one of those little affairs occurred in the city that usually follow in building motor and street car lines where there are, or are supposed to be, conflicting interests. Sunday morning, May 25, just after midnight, there appeared to be an unusual activity in the vicinity of Tenth street and Phillips avenue. It so happened that, owing to some public gatherings in the city that were just breaking up, a good many people were on the streets, and, as it was only a step out of the way to visit Tenth street, they did so to verify the rumor that something unusual was taking place at that point. A crowd soon gathered, and to their surprise found about fifty persons on Tenth street engaged in laying a street car track. Mayor Peck soon arrived, and was horrified at finding so many men breaking the Sabbath, and expostulated with them, using some of the most approved scriptural quotations "in accents wild," but all to no effect. The tall form of George Arneson was to be seen everywhere among the Sabbath breakers urging them on. Fred Pettigrew and C. G. Ferguson appeared to be associated with Arneson in command, and this gave the whole scheme away, for who was there but Judge Tate, that could induce such men to work on the Sabbath. The mayor and City Attorney Brockway took a hack for Judge Tate's home. They found him asleep, or apparently so, but they aroused him, and then commenced one of the most remarkable disquisitions upon the desecration of the Sabbath that was ever delivered to a wicked man. Peck told him that the example he was setting was not in keeping with his Presbyterian pretensions, and Brockway reminded him that there would be a hereafter that was fearful to contemplate for such men as would induce unreflecting persons like Arneson, Pettigrew and Ferguson to break the Sabbath. The judge was awed, if not convinced, and with a trembling hand he wrote a note and handed it to the mayor, which read as follows: "To George Arneson, F. W. Pettigrew and Mr. Hyde:—Please to stop work on Tenth street and level up the ground so that the work can be renewed Monday morning. S. L. Tate." This note was recognized as authority by the street car force. Of course, this movement was

for the purpose of occupying the street in advance of the motor line, and the mayor, after having stopped the street car scheme, turned his attention to the managers of the motor line, and they agreed to do nothing on Sunday. All day Sunday the air was full of rumors as to what would happen on Tenth street at the beginning of the next secular day, and a good many people took an afternoon nap on Sunday, so as to be present when the exercises commenced. About eleven o'clock Sunday night two hundred men appeared on Tenth street between Phillips and First avenues, armed with spikes. They were there in the interest of the motor line. The mayor was also there with the police force augmented by thirty specials sworn in for the occasion. The street car managers were also present and tried to induce the mayor to disarm their opponents, but the mayor had enlisted in the interest of peace, and while he would not disarm any one, still, he declared he was there to see that no weapons were used by either party in the attempt to occupy Tenth street. It was evident, however, that he was pleased with the extensive preparations that the motor line had made to give the public the advantage of their line upon Tenth street at as early a date as possible. During Sunday evening the street car people had been engaged in spiking rails onto ties and had them in readiness for laying. Just before midnight a crowd of men started from the street car barn on Eleventh street, with rails spiked to ties. At this demonstration large wagons of the motor company came from Phillips avenue into Tenth street; the first was loaded with ties, the second with rails, and the last with spikes, which were dropped as they proceeded east on Tenth street. The motor force occupying the line, went at the work in earnest, and in four minutes had the iron laid to First avenue, in fifteen minutes more they had the rails spiked in place, and at 12:20 o'clock Monday morning, the motor line was running a handcar over the line. The horse car people carried three lengths of rails spiked to ties to First avenue, but in attempting to lay one of them in the middle of Tenth street, it resulted in its being dropped in the gutter on one side of the street. The collision was not much of an affair, as the force of the motor line was so much stronger that they had only to place themselves in the path of the street car people to prevent them accomplishing anything. After the motor people had the track laid they proceeded to perfect the line and put it in as good condition as possible. The street car people after being repulsed, drew several loads of ties and rails into Tenth street between Phillips and Main avenues, but the motor people were prepared to prevent any further attempt on the part of the company in laying its track.

During Sunday the motor people had prepared injunction papers against any interference by the car company in laying its track on Tenth street, and during Sunday evening W. R. Kingsbury, J. W. Jones, W. A. Wilkes and C. E. Johnson took an engine, went to Canton and induced Judge Aikens to return with them, and they arrived in the city at midnight. Judge Aikens signed the papers, and within thirty minutes they were served on Judge Tate and the foreman of the car company—and the war for the occupation of Tenth street was transferred to the courts.

The cause of this little scrimmage, of course, was the desire on the part of the street car company to prevent the motor from occupying any of the principal streets of the city. The company had an exclusive franchise for twenty years, and had been operating its street cars at a loss, and the managers felt that the motor was trespassing upon its rights, and that the building of the motor line would lessen the value of the street car property.

It is only necessary to add, that in the end the matter was amicably adjusted.

We left the ordinance limiting the time for the completion of the motor line, when we turned aside to chronicle the Sunday war between the two companies, in the hands of City Attorney Brockway, who reported to the city council on May 27, that in his opinion the ordinance ought not to pass and the council defeated the passage of the ordinance.

On Friday, June 13, 1890, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the first trip over the electric motor line was made. Three trips in all were made during the evening of that day, and as this was the first electric train that had ever been run in the state, it was quite an event. Everything worked smoothly, and to the entire satisfaction of the management.

On Saturday, June 21, 1890, the motor line commenced running regular trains to East Sioux Falls.

For two or three years there was considerable traffic over this line, and during the summers it was largely patronized by picnic parties and pleasure seekers, who invariably enjoyed the seven-mile trip between the two cities. But the enterprise did not prove a good investment, and after considerable struggling against adverse circumstances, it went into the hands of a receiver, and during the summer of 1898 the rails were taken up, and we regret to state, there is now nothing left but the bare roadbed to remind the people that there was at one time a rapid transit railway line between the cities of Sioux Falls and East Sioux Falls.

SIoux FALLS, YANKTON AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

This railroad, the last one to enter Sioux Falls, was opened to the traveling public October 19, 1893. No railroad project ever conceived of by a citizen of Sioux Falls, had been so constantly before the public, as a railroad from Sioux Falls to Yankton. The files of the newspapers in Sioux Falls for fifteen years, disclose the fact, that this project, though dormant at times, was ready to come to the front whenever the slightest interest in railroad building was manifest among her citizens. At times its construction seemed assured, and then again, it would for months appear as remote as aerial navigation.

A bill was passed by the last territorial legislature, 1889, in aid of the construction of railroads, that was introduced and pushed through, with nothing behind it but this project of Sioux Falls to build a road to Yankton. The writer was sent to Bismarck by the

Commercial Club of Sioux Falls, and spent thirty days in getting this measure (with others of less importance) through, and while there reported to R. F. Pettigrew, then president of the club, that it seemed impossible to get the law enacted, and received in reply a telegram which directed the writer to "stick," that it must be done, and strongly intimated that the writer's residence in Sioux Falls would not be desirable if this measure did not become a law. The law was enacted, and before the constitution of the state was adopted, the citizens of Sioux Falls went at this project with a determination that it should be accomplished. E. A. Sherman in particular, devoted a good deal of time to the matter, organizing a company and endeavoring to enlist capital in the East, and at one time it seemed as though he would be successful. But it was decreed otherwise, and all hope of aid through any legislation after the adoption of the constitution was at an end. On the 27th day of September, 1892, some of the foremost citizens of Sioux Falls met at the request of Senator Pettigrew, "to consider a matter of public interest," and when the meeting was organized, he stated that the time had come when a railroad could be built to Yankton upon certain conditions. The conditions were stated, and the meeting promptly decided that the requirements were reasonable, and proceeded at once to pledge that the city of Sioux Falls should perform all that was required of her people. This much having been accomplished, the Sioux Falls, Yankton, and Southwestern Railway company was organized, with Senator Pettigrew as president. On the 31st day of October, the Argus-Leader announced that the grading contracts had been let by Senator Pettigrew. From this time on, the work progressed rapidly. On August 15, 1893, the first passengers came from Lennox to Sioux Falls on a construction train. As the road approached completion, the Jobbers and Manufacturers Association of Sioux Falls decided that the road should be opened in due form, and proceeded to arrange for an excursion to the Queen City from all points on the line, and Monday, October 19, 1893, was the day fixed upon.

The train left Yankton at 8:20 A. M., consisting of six coaches, and arrived in Sioux Falls at 11 o'clock sharp, having made the run of sixty-two miles in two hours and forty minutes. The train was in charge of Conductor August Burr and Engineer C. N. Oram. Upon the arrival of the train at the corner of Eleventh street and Phillips avenue, nearly 700 people disembarked from the cars, and a procession, headed by the Sioux Falls band, the city council and reception committee, was soon formed, and all falling in line marched down Phillips avenue to Eighth street and thence up Main avenue to the council chamber, where the visitors were received and welcomed by C. A. Jewett, president of the Jobbers Association. Mayor Peck followed in a speech of welcome on the part of the city. The Yankton fire department, accompanied by the K. P. band of Yankton, were among the excursionists, having received an invitation from the fire department of Sioux Falls to honor the occasion with their presence.

The banquet in the evening was the finest ever given in the city. The Press of the 20th of October said: "Germania hall shone re-

splendent last night. The banquet hall with its decorations, its lights, its beauty and the attending brains, made a gem that scintillated in the breast of the metropolis of the Dakotas never before equalled, and long to be remembered. The management of the celebration had turned over the entire management and arrangement of the spread to the Ladies' Industrial Society and the St. Agnes Guild of the Episcopal church. Royally the ladies did their duty. The two societies had for assistants thirty-five young ladies of this city, who, under the supervision of captains, did the service at the tables in a manner to do credit to Delmonico's finest. Stout's orchestra occupied the stage and furnished music throughout the entire programme. Seven tables were tastefully arranged with palms and flowers. Banquet lamps and boundary ribbons of colors to match were used to divide the tables in sections. Over each section a bevy of young ladies, costumed in the same colors as the decorations, gave the guests constant attention. Everything was the perfection of order. Every section had distinctive arrangement of plate and decoration. Two hundred and seventy-five covers were laid. The service was solid silver, and at each cover was a rose boutonniere." E. W. Caldwell was toastmaster, and Captain W. H. Stoddard, William Blatt, Esq., of Yankton, W. H. Wait of Lennox, Melvin Grigsby, E. A. Sherman, J. Tomlinson, Jr., Herbert L. Greene, H. H. Keith of Sioux Falls and Judge George W. Roberts, Otto Peemiller and W. B. Wilcox of Yankton responded to the toasts. The speeches were all admirable, but the gem of the evening was the address of Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Tomlinson in closing his response to the toast "Sioux Falls and Her Business as a Jobbing and Manufacturing Center" said: "And further, I want to pay my respects to one man who more than any other has made possible the occasion tonight. A man, who day and night, can always be found pushing, working and accomplishing for Sioux Falls, a man who differed with him in politics, but who every man in Sioux Falls should be ready and is ready to honor as her most energetic and worthy citizen, the Honorable R. F. Pettigrew." During the construction of the road, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., acted as disbursing agent, and furnished for publication the following list of the stations and their distance from Sioux Falls: Byron, 10 miles; Lennox, 17 miles; Davis, 26 miles; Viborg, 33½ miles; Irene, 41 miles; Volin, 50 miles; Yankton, 62 miles. On Monday, October 23, regular trains, both passenger and freight, commenced running over this line under the management of the Great Northern.

Right here the subject of railroads is dismissed, and although nothing is expected in a work like this but a record of the past, the writer cannot forego the pleasure of predicting that in the near future other railroad enterprises will originate in Sioux Falls, become accomplished facts, and bring additional prosperity to the city and the country tributary thereto.

SCHEDULE OF DISTANCES FROM SIOUX FALLS TO RAILROAD STATIONS IN THIS COUNTY AND OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA.

From Sioux Falls, going east, to Brandon 8.6 miles, to Valley Springs 15.1 miles, to St. Paul 240 miles; going west, to Ellis 6.6 miles, to Hartford 14.2 miles, to Humboldt 20.9 miles.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

From Sioux Falls, going north, to Renner 6 miles, Baltic 13.6 miles, Dell Rapids 20 miles, Egan 34.2 miles, Flandreau 40.6 miles; going south, to Harrisburg 9 miles, Canton 20 miles, Elk Point 69.7 miles, Sioux City 91.5 miles.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

From Sioux Falls to East Sioux Falls 6.7 miles, Rowena 9.3 miles, Ben Clare 13.4 miles, Chicago 547 miles.

GREAT NORTHERN.

From Sioux Falls, going north, to Corson 11 miles, Garretson 19 miles, Sherman 22 miles, St. Paul 249 miles; going south, to Yankton 63 miles.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN.

From Sioux Falls to Chicago 554 miles.

ELEVATION OF STATIONS.

Sioux Falls---	{ Omaha depot-----	1,397 feet
	{ Milwaukee depot-----	1,395 feet
	{ Burlington depot-----	1,400 feet
	{ Great Northern depot-----	1,420 feet
Brandon-----		1,319 feet
Corson-----		1,362 feet
Garretson-----		1,457 feet
Sherman-----		1,396 feet
Dell Rapids-----		1,485 feet
Hartford-----		1,564 feet
Valley Springs-----		1,392 feet

ELEVATION OF THE BIG SIOUX RIVER.

Low water mark near Dell Rapids-----	1,485 feet
Low water mark above the falls, Sioux Falls-----	1,380 feet
Low water mark near Brandon-----	1,281 feet
Low water mark Sioux City-----	1,098 feet

CHAPTER VII.

SOUTH DAKOTA PENITENTIARY COUNTY POOR-FARM —CHILDREN'S HOME.

On the 8th day of February, 1881, a bill that had passed the fourteenth session of the territorial legislative assembly, providing for the location and government of a territorial penitentiary, was approved by the governor. The law provided that it should be located on a tract of land not less than eighty acres in extent, to be selected by the directors therein mentioned, within the corporate limits of the village of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, D. T.; and if a suitable tract of land could not be obtained within the corporate limits of said village, then the said penitentiary should be located on such tract of land as said directors should select within a radius of one mile of the corporate limits of said village. The law also provided that the penitentiary should be "erected and constructed under the direction and government of three directors" who were to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and that they should immediately proceed to contract for the erection of a suitable building for a penitentiary of such dimensions as would accommodate one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty persons, at a cost of land and buildings not to exceed fifty thousand dollars. In accordance with section 2 of the act, Thomas H. Brown and Richard H. Booth of Sioux Falls, and Wallace L. Dow of Pierre were appointed directors.

The following is a summary of the facts contained in the directors' report to Governor Ordway, December 23, 1882: That owing to the impassable condition of the roads during the spring of 1881 the board was unable to meet until June, at which time it organized by electing W. L. Dow chairman and T. H. Brown secretary. That two sites, one located on the Omaha and the other on the Milwaukee line of railroad, were found suitable. That the sum of five hundred dollars appropriated to pay for the required amount of land for a site was insufficient. That the financial difficulty was finally removed by the offer of the company securing the site to pay any deficiency; and resulted in the selection of the site located on the C., M. and St. P. railroad. That the United States government had made an appropriation of \$30,000, for a territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls, and by the provisions of chapter 23 of the session laws of 1881, an act passed to provide for raising funds to build the penitentiary it

gave the directors the right to receive this sum from the government, and they were to place it to the credit of the penitentiary fund, and if they did receive it, then they were to raise the balance only, in all sufficient to make \$50,000.

That the board soon learned after its organization, that the \$30,000 appropriated by the United States government, could not be used in the construction of the contemplated buildings, but upon consultation with the proper officials, eighty-five acres were purchased, of which eighty-one acres were deeded to the Territory of Dakota, and four acres to the United States government. That it was agreed that the government should erect one wing of the proposed building and pay for the four acres five hundred dollars, this being the amount the directors were permitted to pay for the site. The location having been settled and the plans and specifications made, sealed proposals for the construction of the buildings were advertised for, and on August 30, 1881, the masonry and carpenter work was let to R. D. Silver of Lincoln, Nebraska, for the sum of \$34,813.80. R. H. Booth was appointed superintendent of construction. October 27, the contract for the iron work complete was let to Messrs. Martin & Anderson of Yankton for the sum of \$6,550.00. September 30, 1882, a final settlement was made with R. D. Silver, and on November 22, with Martin & Anderson, their work being completed.

On the 13th day of December following, twenty-nine prisoners were transferred to the building from Detroit, Michigan, and placed in charge of C. M. Koehler as warden. Territorial bonds in the sum of \$50,000 were issued, running for a period of twenty years, and payable at the option of the territory after a term of five years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and were sold at a premium of one thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. The appropriation made in 1881, for directors and warden, and subsistence of prisoners, was eighteen thousand dollars. The cost of the land, buildings, water supply, heating and cooking apparatus, pay of directors, and numerous miscellaneous items, was in all the sum of fifty-nine thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents.

In 1883, W. L. Dow and R. H. Booth of Sioux Falls and George P. Harvey of Minto, were appointed directors. The legislature made an appropriation of seventy-seven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars to defray the ordinary expenses of the institution for two years ensuing; and at the same session directed the territorial treasurer to issue bonds in the sum of thirty thousand dollars to provide funds to pay the cost of constructing a boiler house, laundry, hospital, a prison for females, residence for warden, steam heating, machinery and tools, finishing main building, and purchasing or leasing stone quarry. The bonds were to run twenty years, with the same rate of interest and upon the same conditions as the first issue of bonds for the penitentiary. From the directors' report, bringing the affairs of the penitentiary down to December 1, 1884, it would appear that all the improvements contemplated had been completed, and that nearly all the common labor and carpenter work had

been performed by the prisoners. From the warden's report it appears that on December 1, 1883, there were in confinement seventy-five prisoners, and on December 1, 1884, one hundred. From January 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884, fifty-nine prisoners had been received—two sentenced for life, and the remaining fifty-seven for such terms as made the average two years and six months.

On the 20th day of February, 1885, by an act of the legislature, the government of the penitentiary was placed in the hands of five directors, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., B. F. Campbell, William McBain, H. S. Hills of Sioux Falls, and Gust A. Uline of Dell Rapids, were appointed as directors. Amos F. Shaw was elected warden and Andrew J. Mills deputy. Mr. Koehler's connection with the institution terminated in June, 1885. On the 19th day of October, 1886, Mr. Hills died, and Henry T. Corson was elected by the board to fill the unexpired term. In 1887, W. H. Corson, Porter P. Peck, E. P. Beebe and John Murray of Sioux Falls, and Phil Runkle of Salem were appointed directors; Daniel S. Glidden warden and Den Donahoe deputy warden; John J. Patton clerk.

In 1889 the territorial legislature enacted a law by which the public institutions of Dakota were each to be governed by a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, two of them to hold their office for the period of two years, and three for a period of three years. The trustees for the penitentiary were Roy Williams president, Gust A. Uline secretary, J. F. Ferguson, O. S. Pendar and B. S. Williams. Theodore Kanouse was elected warden, and C. T. Jeffers deputy warden; John J. Patton clerk.

At the first session in 1890, of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, a law was enacted, by which the penitentiary and the school for deaf and dumb, located at Sioux Falls, the hospital for insane at Yankton and the reform school at Plankinton, were placed under the control of five commissioners, who constituted a State Board of Charities and Corrections. By the provisions of this law, one of the commissioners held the office for one year, two for the term of three years, and two for five years. Governor A. C. Mellette appointed J. M. Talcott of Elk Point for one year, G. A. Uline and Z. Richey for three years, C. M. Howe and Robert W. Haire for five years. The board organized March 28, 1890, and elected G. A. Uline president, and Z. Richey secretary. Two important laws were enacted at this session of the legislature, bearing upon the term of imprisonment of persons confined in the South Dakota penitentiary. One of them related to the parole of prisoners, and the other, good time to be earned by them. The law relating to the parole of prisoners, in substance provided, that the board should have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who was then or thereafter might be imprisoned under sentence other than for murder in the first or second degree, who had served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted, and who had not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, might be allowed to go upon parole outside the buildings and enclosures, but while on parole to remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board.

The other law in relation to good time provided, that "every convict sentenced for any term less than life, who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary or laws of the state recorded against him, shall be entitled to a deduction of his sentence for one year, and pro rata for any part of a year when the sentence is for more or less than one year, as follows: From and including the first year up to the third, a deduction of two months for each year; from and including the third year up to the fifth year, a deduction of seventy-five days for each year; from and including the fifth year up to the seventh year, a deduction of three months for each year; from and including the seventh year up to the tenth year, a deduction of one hundred and five days for each year; from and including the tenth year up to the fifteenth year, a deduction of four months for each year; from and including the fifteenth year up to the twentieth year, a deduction of five months for each year; from and including the twentieth year up to the period fixed for the expiration of the sentence, six months for each year."

These laws took effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature.

By virtue of the power conferred, the board established rules for paroling prisoners, which were in substance as follows:

1. That the warden should not recommend prisoners for parole, except upon request of the board, and then his recommendation should be limited "to a statement of good time earned by the prisoner and his conduct during confinement."

2. No prisoner should be paroled until satisfactory evidence had been furnished the board in writing, stating that employment had been secured for the prisoner "from responsible persons."

3. No prisoner should be paroled who had not been obedient to the rules of the penitentiary for at least six months preceding his application for parole.

4. No prisoner should be paroled until the board was satisfied that he would conform to the rules of the parole.

5. Every paroled prisoner should be liable to be retaken and again confined, for any reason that should be satisfactory to the board.

6. It should require the affirmative vote of at least four members of the board to grant a parole.

The last rule [the seventh] prescribed the form of the parole to be issued to the prisoner, in which was clearly set forth what the paroled prisoner must do to keep his parole in force.

During the time the law was in force the board paroled eighty-two prisoners and such was the character of some of the prisoners paroled, and the great length of time they had to serve when paroled, that the people of the state became alarmed, and on the 27th day of February, 1893, repealed the law of 1890. By the report of the board it appears that thirty-eight prisoners had been paroled during the first six months after the law went into operation, and that from December 1, 1890, to June 30, 1892, twenty-seven were paroled, and sixteen more after this date and prior to February 27, 1893.

Upon examination of the records at the penitentiary, it appeared

that the twenty-seven prisoners paroled between December 1, 1890, and June 30, 1892, had received sentences amounting in the aggregate to seventy-nine years and three months, and that the aggregate time they had served when paroled amounted to only thirty-one years, nine months and seven days. With such a record it is unnecessary to add, that the repealing law had an emergency clause.

Mr. Kanouse was warden until June 1, 1892, when he resigned, and was succeeded by I. R. Spooner, who held the position until April 3, 1893. At that time, N. E. Phillips assumed the wardenship, and remained in charge until May, 1899, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, John A. Bowler of Sioux Falls.

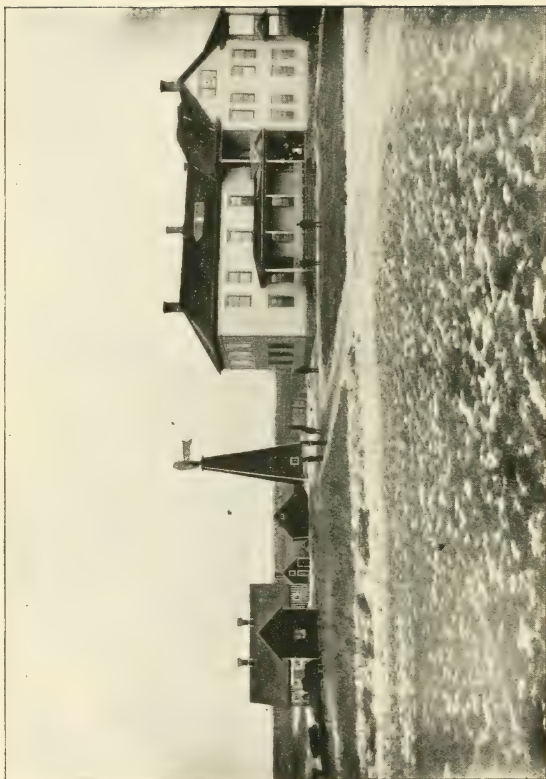
This institution has been very fortunate in the selection of wardens, all of them having proved to be competent and faithful officials. Shaw, Glidden and Phillips, all residents of the city of Sioux Falls, were in charge ten years.

During the administration of Mr. Phillips, the convicts were set to work upon the construction of a stone wall enclosing about two acres of ground. Before the wall was commenced it was estimated that it would cost \$36,000, but Mr. Phillips so conducted the enterprise that it cost the State less than \$12,000. The wall is 1,182 feet in length, about 30 feet in height, and 11 feet in thickness at the base, and has a guard walk near the top the entire length.

July 1, 1899, there were one hundred and twenty-nine prisoners confined in this institution.

MINNEHAHA COUNTY POOR-FARM.

At a session of the board of county commissioners on February, 11, 1880, the proposition of N. E. Phillips to sell to the county the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven in Mapleton township for a county poor-farm was accepted. The price paid was \$15,000. For several years after the occupation of this farm by the county, very few improvements were made, but at a session of the county commissioners in April, 1889, a contract for building a county poorhouse thereon was awarded to A. S. Leonard for the sum of \$6,720, and on the 24th of September following, the building, having been completed, was turned over to the county and accepted by the commissioners. Since that time other improvements have been made, but as they appear in the illustration, no further description is given. The farm is gradually being made self-supporting, and its management and the care of the inmates of the poorhouse have for the greater portion of the time been under the supervision of competent superintendents. The present superintendent is Joseph Hostetter, and the poor-farm has been under his able management since July 1, 1895.



MINNEHAHA COUNTY POOR-FARM.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

The first work done in South Dakota in behalf of homeless and neglected children was commenced in October, 1891, by the Rev. I. R. McConneghey in connection with a similar work in North Dakota, with headquarters at Fargo, and under the management of the Minnesota department of the Children's Home society.

The society soon realized that the territory was too large for one man to thoroughly care for, and decided to open another Home in this state. With this end in view, the Rev. E. P. Savage of St. Paul, Rev. J. R. McConneghey and W. B. Sherrard visited Sioux Falls in December, 1892, and laid their plans before the pastors and Christian workers of the city. They were cordially received; and it was agreed that the Woman's Benevolent Association should take charge of the local work. They also agreed to assume the responsibility of paying the rent, furnishing the house and providing it with fuel. Committees were appointed, and the work received such hearty support of the business men, that in a few days there had been over four hundred dollars subscribed, besides donations of furniture and other useful articles. The general expenses of the work such as board, clothing and transportation, were to be provided for by the superintendent.

The first children were received February 16, 1893, and up to June 1, 1895, there had been received two hundred and two children, forty-three of them from Minnehaha county. All of these children had been placed in homes, except seventeen, who still remained at that time.

The Home is located a short distance south of the Baptist college, and although not pretentious in appearance, serves its purpose in making a temporary home for homeless and neglected children. When a child has been received at the Home, the first work of the superintendent is to find a clean, Christian home for the child. The society requires great care to be exercised in so doing, and when the child has been placed in a home, it does not for this reason cease to watch over it.

This institution is supported wholly by voluntary contributions.

Until May 1, 1895, the work had been carried on under the supervision of the department of Minnesota. During the session of the legislature of South Dakota in 1895, an act was passed providing for the incorporation of associations to provide homes for destitute children. Under this law, the South Dakota Children's Home Society became incorporated August 20, 1895, with the following board of directors: For three years, Bishop W. H. Hare, C. E. Baker, W. B. Sherrard, Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips of Sioux Falls, A. S. Disbrow of Alcester, N. C. Mallory of Aberdeen, Mrs. J. K. Woods of Rapid City, Coe I. Crawford of Pierre. For two years, W. H. Stiffler, J. N. Hutchinson, C. E. McKinney, Mrs. A. Beveridge of Sioux Falls, Joseph Stone of Tyndall, S. R. Thrall of Huron, E. M. Williams of Yankton, Geo. G. Ware of Deadwood. For one year, J. O. Dobson, D. B. Scott, C. S. Palmer, P. P. Peck, Amund Mikkelsen, Mrs. S. G. Tuthill of Sioux Falls, Mrs. Alice Gossage of Rapid City, W. F. T. Bushnell of Aberdeen.

The object and scope of this association as now incorporated is "to take charge of and place in family homes any children surrendered to them by parents or guardians, or delivered to them upon the order of any court of record of this state, or by any board of county commissioners or other body having the care of the poor."

W. B. Sherrard has been superintendent and in charge of the Children's Home ever since it was first located at Sioux Falls. He has labored industriously and conscientiously, with his whole heart in the work, and is entitled to the hearty support of all in his effort to find Christian homes for the poor little waifs of humanity. Since May 1, 1895, Miss Allie Jewell of the Iowa Children's Home Society, has been engaged as assistant superintendent of the South Dakota society, and has active charge of the Children's Home at Sioux Falls, and is well adapted for the work.

Mr. Sherrard, in speaking of the Home, said that the committee of charities and corrections of the Congregational convention held in Sioux Falls in 1892, called attention to the fact, that before the state recognized a child it had to become a truant, vagrant or criminal; and put the following inquiry to the convention: "Is it well to take a young criminal and try and keep him from becoming an old criminal; is it not better to keep him from becoming a criminal at all?"

One of the objects of the Children's Home, in the language of Mr. Sherrard, is to prevent the child from becoming a criminal at all.

The great good this society is doing, commends it to the consideration of all, and it hardly seems possible that the good people of South Dakota will permit an institution of this character to lack in material support.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS — SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES — SIOUX FALLS COLLEGE—ALL SAINTS SCHOOL— LUTHERAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

At the second meeting of the county commissioners of Minnehaha county, held April 3, 1871, at the store of W. S. Bloom, in the village of Sioux Falls, James A. Hand was appointed superintendent of schools. At a special meeting of the board on April 12, this appointment was rescinded for the purpose of appointing Mr. Hand county attorney, and John Bippus was appointed county superintendent of schools. The first official act of Mr. Bippus under this appointment was to divide the county of Minnehaha into school districts, and a report of the division he made was submitted to the board of county commissioners at their next meeting, July 3, 1871. This report was adopted by the board, and seven school districts were created.

School district No. 1, comprised the entire township of Sioux Falls; No. 2, nearly the entire township of Mapleton; No. 3, sections one, and part of twelve in Benton, three sections in the northwest corner of Mapleton, four sections on the east side of Lyons, and twelve sections in Sverdrup; No. 4, ten and one-half sections in the north and west part of Sverdrup, and eight sections in the south and west part of Dell Rapids township; No. 5, the township of Wayne; No. 6, the township of Split Rock, and No. 7, the township of Brandon.

These original districts were subsequently divided and subdivided and other districts organized as the population of the county increased. There have been as many as one hundred and thirty districts, but through consolidations the number has been reduced, and at this writing (1899) there are one hundred and twenty-two school districts in Minnehaha county in which schools are taught. The number of persons of school age 6-21 years in the county is 7,100, and the average attendance during the last school year was 3,619.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The South Dakota School for Deaf-Mutes was established in the fall of 1880 under the name of Dakota School for Deaf-Mutes, and was located at the City of Sioux Falls.

Mrs. D. F. Mingus, *nee* Miss Jennie Wright, now a resident of San Diego, Cal., took the first steps toward the establishment of the school, which has grown to such proportions during the past eighteen years.

Upon her arrival here, Mrs. Mingus secured the co-operation of Rev. Thomas B. Berry, an Episcopal minister, who had been instructor in the New York and Maryland schools for the deaf.

There were at this time four deaf children in Sioux Falls—Hester Black, Willie Hanley, and two brothers, Lewis and Harry Garrison. These children Mrs. Mingus and Mr. Berry took into their care, and soon added a fifth, Andrew Sieverson, from the vicinity of Sioux Falls.

The work of educating these children was carried on in a private dwelling, and the expenses were paid by private donations. In the latter part of the summer following, Professor James Simpson, for three years a teacher in the Iowa institute for the education of the deaf, and brother-in-law of Mrs. D. F. Mingus, came to Sioux Falls and assumed the management of the school. A fund of \$1,000 was donated by the City of Sioux Falls, besides an appropriation of \$2,000 from the territory, and a site of ten acres, which was the gift of E. A. Sherman, R. F. Pettigrew and L. T. Dunning, all of Sioux Falls, and Isaac Emerson of Melrose, Mass.

A frame structure 36x40 feet and a wing 16x24 feet, containing fourteen rooms, was at once erected upon the site donated. This building was ready for occupancy October 21, 1881, on which date the pupils were removed to it. There were then seven pupils, Sarah Collins of Sioux Falls and Willie Richmond of Bon Homme county having been added to the previous inmates.

The first board of directors was made up of the following gentlemen: E. A. Sherman president; Amos F. Shaw treasurer; E. G. Wright secretary and C. K. Howard, all of Sioux Falls, J. O'Brien Scobey of Brookings, Rev. G. C. Pennell of Deadwood, C. A. Lounsbury of Bismarck, V. P. Thielman of Parker and O. S. Gifford of Canton.

During its session of 1883 the territorial legislature appropriated the sum of \$12,000 for the erection of a new building. At the beginning of the term of 1884-5, the frame structure was vacated, and the main building occupied.

Shortly after, more room was needed, and two years after securing the appropriation for the main building, another appropriation from the territory, this time \$16,000, was obtained. The erection of the boy's dormitory was then commenced, and was completed in the spring of 1886. Both buildings were made of Sioux Falls granite, the first being trimmed with red bricks and the last with red pipestone from the famous quarries in Minnesota.

The next appropriation secured for buildings and improvements



MAIN BUILDING.



BOY'S DORMITORY.

was the sum of \$56,000, obtained in February, 1887. A shop building was erected, also a barn, both built of Sioux Falls granite. A water tank holding 525 barrels, and a wind mill were put up, and twenty acres of land adjoining the original site were purchased.

Up to the summer of 1887, the superintendent and his wife, with an assistant part of the time, were the only teachers, but the school had increased to such proportions that additional teachers were needed.

The opening of the school in the fall of 1887 saw three teachers, appointed during the summer ready to take up the work. These were Miss Emma Von Behren, Miss M. Frances Walker and Mr. H. McP. Hofsteter. After a year of teaching, Miss Walker resigned her position and was succeeded by Mr. Frank R. Wright. After another year Miss Von Behren resigned her position as teacher and accepted that of matron of the school, which position had been held for five years by Miss Ida E. Wright. Previous to the appointment of Miss Wright as matron, Miss Kate Harrington held this position for a short time. Mrs. M. L. Simpson was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Von Behren's resignation. Mrs. Simpson had been for several years a teacher in the St. Louis day school for the deaf. Miss Von Behren held her position as matron until 1891, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss M. Frances Walker, formerly a teacher in the school. Mr. Wright also resigned in 1891, and Miss Von Behren again became a teacher. In 1892, Mr. Hofsteter resigned and Phil L. Axling, one of the first graduates of the school, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

An art department was created in the latter part of 1889, and Charles A. Locke, a graduate of the Iowa school for the deaf, was appointed instructor. Failure to obtain sufficient provision for the maintenance of this department, caused it to be discontinued, and Mr. Locke left the school in the spring of 1892.

In August, 1887, a boys' supervisor and a night watchman were appointed, W. E. Dobson and H. J. Harlow filling these positions. Two years later both of them resigned, and C. R. Hemstreet and A. T. Richardson were appointed. Mr. Hemstreet resigned in July, 1892, and was succeeded by John Griffiths.

In the fall of 1889 the territory was divided and the states of North and South Dakota were created. The following winter the North Dakota legislature established a school for her deaf children. As a result of a conference between Governor Mellette of South Dakota and Governor Miller of North Dakota, the children of the last mentioned state attending school at Sioux Falls were sent home in April, 1890. Prior to that time the pupils in the South Dakota school numbered forty-seven. Thirteen belonged to North Dakota, and before the close of the term one or two others had left the school, leaving thirty-two pupils. Within three years after, the number of pupils had increased to forty-eight, while at the same time ten or twelve had graduated, or left never to return as pupils.

During the year 1892, a ninety-ton round silo was built, and the same year it was filled with corn ensilage, raised on the twenty acres of land belonging to the school. This ensilage constituted almost

the sole feed for ten cows and some fifty head of sheep. For the latter a frame addition to the barn was built in the fall of 1892, the boys of the school doing the work with the assistance of a carpenter.

One of the first trades taught in the school was printing, a small outfit being purchased in May, 1887, and the publication of a small paper was commenced in December of the same year. About a year after, carpentry and the tinner's trade were introduced. Farming operations have been carried on more or less from the first, and today the results of the labor in this direction stand out very conspicuously.

Several of the older boys are instructed as thoroughly as possible in practical farming and dairying. After one term the tinner's trade had to be abandoned by reason of lack of funds to pay for the services of a competent foreman. Printing continued to be taught. The boys received their first lessons in the art from H. McP. Hofsteater, one of the teachers, and in December, 1887, started a small leaflet called *The Advocate*. The paper circulated first at home, but in January following it was enlarged and sent out as a fortnightly, under the title of *The Dakota Advocate*, and later it became a weekly.

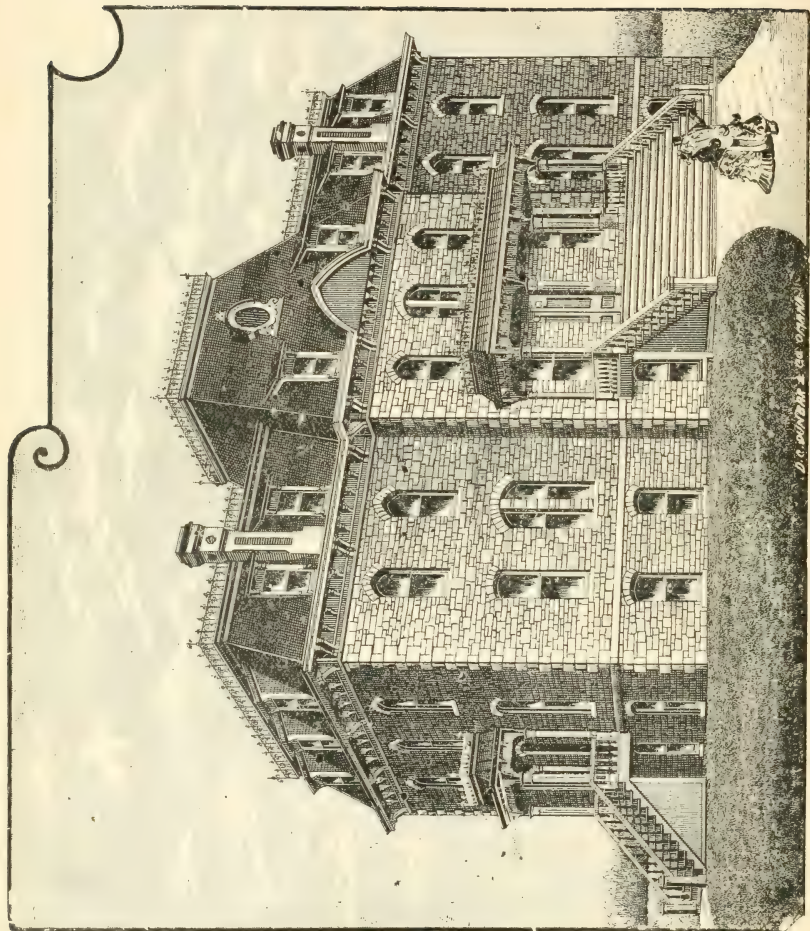
A steam-heating apparatus was placed in the main building as early as 1885, and about two years after the completion of the boys' dormitory the building was heated by steam. In January, 1891, electric lights were placed in all the buildings, including the barn.

The school term begins on the second Wednesday in September in each year, and closes on the second Wednesday in June following. All pupils return to their homes for a summer vacation of twelve weeks. The course of study pursued in the school consists of the English language, composition, history, arithmetic, geography, grammar, physiology, penmanship, drawing and bookkeeping.

During the whole period since the school was opened, the health of the pupils has been good. Every pupil has recourse to the bath apartments at least once a week. They are always furnished with good, serviceable clothing, well-cooked and wholesome food, and comfortable beds. In study, labor, and recreation, constant watchfulness is exercised over their health, as well as their intellectual and moral training.

In Professor Simpson's report covering the time from November 30, 1890, to June 30, 1892, he stated that they had obtained through the United States census office the names of over one hundred and twenty deaf persons between the age of six and twenty-one years residing in South Dakota. Of this but fifty-six had availed themselves of the benefits of this school, while the remainder were growing up to manhood and womanhood in total darkness. He thinks it is an outrage on civilization, and a disgrace, and an exhibition of rank ignorance on the part of the parents and guardians who refuse to allow the afflicted children the benefits of the school. "Education is necessary for every child, but more so for the deaf, for obvious reasons." The proper age at which deaf-mutes should be sent to school is between six and ten, according to health and growth.

The method of instruction in this school is known as the "com-



SIoux FALLS COLLEGE.

D. C. BENTLEY & CO. ENGRAVERS

bined system," that is, signs and the manuel alphabet are used in teaching all, and articulation is taught to those only whose vocal organs have not been sufficiently impaired to render them incapable of utterance.

The number of pupils during the school year of 1893 was forty-eight, and during the school years of 1894 and 1895, there were in attendance each year forty-seven pupils. At the close of the school in June, 1895, the following persons were in charge of the school: Professor James Simpson, superintendent; Miss Hester E. Bridges, matron; Phil L. Axling, Mrs. M. L. Simpson and Miss M. F. Walker, teachers.

The school has been under the care of a board of directors, a board of trustees and finally a board of charities and corrections. This last mentioned board consists of five members, who have in their charge besides the school for deaf-mutes, the state reform school, the South Dakota hospital for insane, and the South Dakota penitentiary.

Governor Lee in his annual message in January, 1899, said of this school that "no state institution is conducted in a more energetic and conscientious manner than the deaf-mute school under the able management of Professor Simpson and his wife."

SIoux FALLS COLLEGE.

In July, 1881, a mass meeting of Baptists in the southern half of Dakota Territory was held in Madison, and during this meeting a committee was appointed to secure offers from different localities for the establishment of an institution of learning to be under the guidance and control of the Baptist denomination. Edward Ellis, A. W. Hilton, A. S. Orcutt, M. J. Lewis and B. Morse were appointed such committee. The citizens of Sioux Falls made an offer of \$6,000 in cash and land, for the location of the institution in the City of Sioux Falls, which offer was accepted. A board of trustees was elected, and the institution named Dakota Collegiate Institute. The school opened September 18, 1883, in the basement of the Baptist church, where it was held for two years. Professor Hardy C. Stone was in charge of the work until his death February 11, 1885. During that year the school was reorganized and then became known as the Sioux Falls University, and the Rev. E. B. Meredith was elected president. He held this position until January 1, 1895, when he was succeeded by Professor E. A. Ufford, who resigned after having been in charge one year, and Professor E. B. McKay took his place and remained its president until his death, when Professor A. B. Price, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The first class graduated in 1886, and each succeeding year a class has graduated from the academic department. President Meredith and F. J. Walsh who was a professor in this school for seven years), placed all the friends of the institution under great obligations for their untiring, self-sacrificing devotion to its interests. The faculty has been composed of an able corps of teachers, and it is not too much to predict that notwithstanding the financial embarrassment under which it has hitherto labored, it will soon take

a prominent position among the leading institutions of learning in the Northwest.

The board of trustees have quite recently changed the name of this institution, and it is now known as the Sioux Falls College. The accompanying illustration of the school building makes it unnecessary to describe it, except that it is seventy-six feet long and forty feet wide. It is beautifully located southwest of the business portion of the city, with ample grounds for college purposes; and one of the most admirable features of its location is, that it is far enough from the city to secure the tranquility so desirable for a school, while at the same time it is near enough to make it pleasantly accessible from the city.

ALL SAINTS SCHOOL.

Bishop Hare, on the 7th day of April, 1884, met by appointment a few of the most influential citizens of Sioux Falls in the parlors of the Cataract house, to lay before them a project he had in view of locating somewhere within his diocese an institution for the education of young ladies. When they had all assembled, the Bishop made a statement of what he wished to do, and said that he did not come to get a bid and then go elsewhere to see if he could get more favorable terms, but that he had come to the conclusion that Sioux Falls, taking all things into consideration, was the most appropriate place for the institution he was about to establish, and that he would locate it at Sioux Falls upon certain conditions. He then proceeded to say that he had a certain sum of money at his disposal for that purpose, and that his proposition was one of business. That he should require, if his proposition was accepted, the most unqualified assurance that it would be fulfilled on the part of the citizens of Sioux Falls, and that he was willing to give an ample bond that he would faithfully perform all that he proposed on his part. He then laid before them the plans of the main building as it now stands, and said he would proceed at once to erect it, and have it ready for occupancy as a school for young ladies in September the following year. But before agreeing to do so he must have a donation of \$10,000 in land and cash. His estimate of the cost of the structure was in excess of \$40,000. After having made this proposition he left the room. The citizens present, at once determined that the proposition was one which the people of Sioux Falls could not afford to reject. A vote was taken, and all present voted to accept the proposition, and appointed a committee to see that the land was obtained, and the balance of cash raised. The committee engaged in the work assigned them with great zeal, and only a few days elapsed before they had secured the site for the buildings, and the necessary amount of money.

During the summer of 1884, the foundations were built, and on the 11th day of September, the corner stone was laid, with such ecclesiastical and masonic ceremonies as were appropriate to the formal beginning of such a great educational enterprise. A procession was formed at the Masonic Temple, composed of the Knights Templar, Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2, the Blue Lodge and members of the Grand Lodge, in the order named, numbering 140. This pro-



ALL SAINTS SCHOOL.

cession, at the head of which was the Canton band, proceeded to Main avenue, then south on Main avenue. Between Fourteenth street and the railroad track it halted to receive the ecclesiastical body, composed of sixteen clergyman and several lay members, headed by Bishop Hare, which was approaching from the site of the building. The Knights Templars formed in open ranks and the ecclesiastical body passed through and took a position between the Knights and the Chapter, after which the united procession marched to the place of the final exercises. The initiatory ceremonies of laying the corner stone were conducted by Bishop Hare. Psalm 145 was read responsively by the Bishop and the clergy, the Apostle's Creed was recited and other exercises engaged in, after which the Bishop deposited in a copper box in the cavity the articles that had been prepared for that purpose. The box was then sealed, and the laying of the corner stone was committed by the Bishop to the Masonic fraternity. The Grand Lodge took charge of putting the stone in place. Wm. Blatt of Yankton, Grand Master, had charge of the ceremonies, which were those prescribed by the ritual for such occasions. At the conclusion of the ceremonies several addresses were made. Bishop Hare gave the history of the enterprise, and addressed the multitude present in a very feeling manner; and all who heard him were convinced, that the enterprise so auspiciously begun, would under his direction and care not only become in due time an educational institution of great advantage to Sioux Falls, but also a grand memorial of the good Bishop's labors in behalf of the people under his charge.

The Rev. W. J. Harris, D. D., followed the Bishop in an address on behalf of the clergy, D. R. Bailey on behalf of the city of Sioux Falls, the Rev. S. G. Updyke of Watertown on behalf of the Masonic fraternity, and Judge C. S. Palmer and Governor Gilbert A. Pierce made eloquent addresses, congratulating the Bishop, the city of Sioux Falls and the people who would be able to avail themselves of the educational advantages of such an institution of learning.

The building was completed during the summer of 1885, and on the 17th day of September of that year it was dedicated with appropriate exercises to the purpose for which it had been erected. Since that time the building has been materially enlarged, and its capacity as a young ladies' boarding school greatly increased.

In 1896, an endowment fund for All Saints School of \$10,000 was presented to Bishop Hare by some of his Philadelphia friends, to mark the completion of his twenty-two years' work as Missionary Bishop.

Since the opening of the school in September, 1885, it has been in charge of Bishop Hare as president and Miss Helen Peabody as principal, assisted by an able corps of teachers, and its patrons have been more than pleased with its work and progress, as their messages of good will and confidence to the management will verify.

The buildings are pleasantly located, with ample, well kept grounds, and the arrangements are such as to insure the health and comfort of teachers and pupils. The course of instruction is complete, and the young ladies attending this school enjoy all the advantages of a refined home life.

LUTHERAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

In the southern part of the city near the South Sioux Falls street car line this school, more generally known as the "Norwegian College," is located. It is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1889 at a cost of \$25,000. The citizens of Sioux Falls offered a bonus of \$8,000, Pettigrew & Tate donated four acres of land, and the remaining expenses were paid by subscription and by the Lutheran Synod. The school is supported in part by fees paid by the pupils for tuition, the balance of the expenses being provided for by the Synod. During the fall of 1894 a three-story granite-veneered dormitory was constructed, which has proved a great advantage to the college. Its interior arrangements are very complete, comfortable and pleasant, with all modern conveniences. It was dedicated with appropriate exercises on the 3d day of January, 1895.

The school commenced in the fall of 1889, with fifty pupils and the following faculty: Prof. A. Mikkelsen, teacher of the Norwegian language and theology; Prof. Munson, science and mathematics; Miss S. Mikkelsen, instrumental music, and Mr. O. Otterson, vocal music. Prof. Mikkelsen resigned his position in the fall of 1891, when Prof. L. Aga was appointed to fill the vacancy to the end of the school year. In 1892-3 the Rev. C. N. Peterson was principal of the school, and he was succeeded by Prof. H. B. Hustvedt.

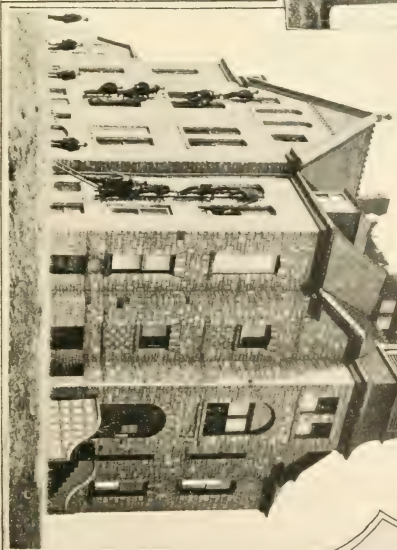
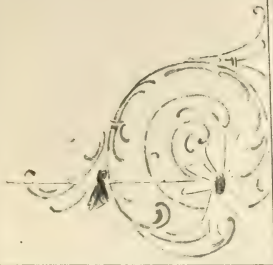
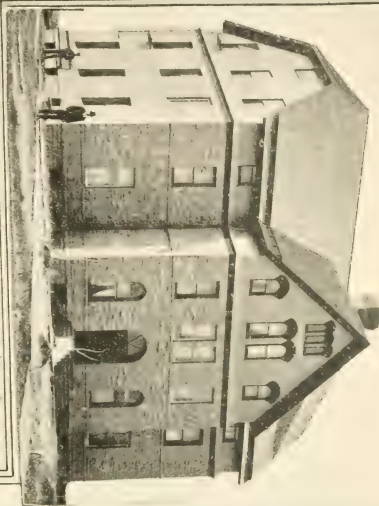
In 1894, Prof. H. B. Hustvedt was principal and teacher of the German language; Prof. Hougan, bookkeeping, writing, geography and arithmetic; Prof. Christianson, sciences; Miss K. Johnson, preceptress and teacher in English literature and history; Miss S. Mikkelsen, instrumental music; Miss M. Larson, vocal music; Prof. Langseth, Norwegian language, literature and church history; Prof. A. Mikkelsen, New Testament exegesis, catechetics and pneumatics.

In 1895, the teachers were the same as the year previous, with the exception of Miss Larson, teacher of vocal music, who was succeeded by Carl Mannerud.

In 1896, the faculty consisted of Prof. A. Mikkelsen, principal; Miss Karen Johnson, preceptress; Prof. P. Langseth, Prof. C. Christianson, and Miss M. Galby, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

The course of study is four years, and is open to both sexes for the purpose of training young people to become teachers in common and parochial schools. No pupils are admitted under fourteen years of age.

This school has become deservedly popular, and its patrons are not limited to the County of Minnehaha or its immediate vicinity. The graduating class in 1899 numbered seventeen, and the number of pupils has been as high as one hundred. It is one of the institutions of learning of which the people of Sioux Falls are justly proud.



LUTHERAN NORMAL SCHOOL.



CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS CARNIVAL RACES AND RACE HORSES.

COUNTY FAIRS.

The first agricultural fair held in the County of Minnehaha occupied two days, the 8th and 9th of October, 1874. There is only a brief record in existence as to its doings, but it is possible it may be complete though it is brief. It is important, however, as being the first fair held in the county.

The society was called the Minnehaha County Agricultural Society. Artemas Gale was president, G. J. Skinner secretary and C. K. Howard treasurer. Porter P. Peck was chief marshal, and there was quite a number of persons scattered about the county who were vice presidents of this society.

There were 112 premiums advertised to be paid to the exhibitors, amounting in all to \$77.25. Although the weather was fine and the attendance good, and all the officials looking carefully after their respective departments, still the meritorious exhibits were so limited that only twenty-eight premiums were awarded, amounting in all to \$21.75.

It has been so long since this fair delighted the residents of the county that it has passed from the memory of the participants whether the premiums were paid in full or not.

In 1882, after the matter of fairs had remained dormant for years, the people of Sioux Falls awakened to the fact that an exposition was desirable, and an organization was perfected called the Sioux Falls Exposition. Great preparations were made for the event. Grounds were secured south of the city and a race track made in a corn field. Four halls and an amphitheatre were erected, stalls for horses and cattle, and sheds for sheep and hogs were constructed, over 275,000 feet of lumber being used. The fair was held September 13, 14 and 15, the exhibits were quite large, and there was a good attendance, but a high wind made it very uncomfortable. It was not a financial success, and the premiums could not be paid in full. W. C. Boyce was the most active person in this movement, and became the secretary of the association; R. F. Pettigrew was elected president, but not being able to give his attention to the enterprise R. M. Crawford of Brookings was elected to the place.

In 1883 the second annual fair of the Sioux Falls Exposition was held in Sioux Falls September 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. In order to make this fair a success the people of Minnehaha county worked with great vigor not only to secure a large attendance but also large exhibits, and to give the people who should attend, full compensation for their time and money. Six thousand dollars was offered in prizes and purses, one thousand dollars being for one race. New buildings were erected, the amphitheatre enlarged, the stalls and sheds for stock were increased in number, the race track put in good condition, and excursion rates procured over the railroads for passengers, and special freight rates for stock and other articles for exhibition. The weather was favorable and the attendance at the fair, although not what was expected, was reasonably good. It was during this fair that a man by the name of Clark appeared on the grounds with what looked to be an ordinary farm horse, and entered him in a running race, making a good deal of boast about how fast the horse was, and that he would back the horse for a small amount to win the race. He was accommodated, and after the race the sports handed over to the owner of "Ben Lee" about \$600. Bob Kneeb's was on the wrong side of the betting in this race. This fair was not a financial success, the management being about \$2,000 behind.

In February, 1884, several farmers of Minnehaha county met in the office of G. J. Skinner in Sioux Falls to take the initiatory steps towards the organization of the Sioux Valley Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. This association was finally organized with M. T. Hogaboom as president. During the summer the management determined to have an exposition on September 24, 25 and 26, at the driving park in Sioux Falls.

Quite extensive preparations were made to make this fair a success. The weather on the first day was all that could be desired, but the attendance was small. The second day the wind blew a gale and was one of the most disagreeable days ever experienced in Sioux Falls. The third day it began raining in the morning and it poured all day. Further comments would be superfluous.

The next fair in the county was held on September 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1885, at the driving park in Sioux Falls. During the winter preceding an agricultural society had been organized in Sioux Falls called the Southeastern Dakota Agricultural Society, and its first exposition was held as above. The weather was favorable, the exhibits good, the races satisfactory, and the management, after having paid all the expenses and premiums, had \$29.99 left in the treasury.

On September 22, 23 and 24, 1886, the Southeastern Dakota Agricultural Society held its second annual fair at the base ball park on Duluth avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets. Temporary buildings had been erected, but there was no race track. The exhibits were quite large and the attendance good. A novel feature of this fair was the great number of brief addresses made by prominent gentlemen of Sioux Falls. Judge J. F. Kelley of Ohio also delivered an address on the last day.

Since 1886, three State fairs, in 1891-2-5, and the Tri-state fair in 1896, have been held in Sioux Falls, but there has been no County fair organization attempted.

STATE FAIRS.

The legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota in 1885, created a department of agriculture for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures and domestic arts.

The management of this department was entrusted to a board styled the Territorial Board of Agriculture, to consist of one president and a vice president from each legislative district of the territory, to be elected at Mitchell on the 17th day of June, 1885, and thereafter on the fair grounds on Wednesday of the week of the annual fair, by the delegates chosen by the several agricultural societies in counties where they existed, and in counties where there were no such societies, the delegates were to be appointed by the county commissioners of such counties. By the provisions of this law each county was entitled to three delegates. The officers of the board were to serve without pay, except the secretary and treasurer, but were to receive mileage one way between their homes and the place of the meeting.

In 1887, the territorial legislature amended the law of 1885, creating two districts, which were to be managed by two boards styled District Boards of Agriculture. District number one comprised all that part of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the seventh standard parallel, and district number two all that portion lying north of said parallel. The only change made in reference to the officers of the boards, their election and compensation, was to pay the members of the boards, in addition to mileage, their actual expenses when in attendance upon the meetings.

In 1889, the territorial legislature appropriated \$10,000, to be paid in equal moieties to the district boards, to be used only in the payment of premiums and expenses contingent upon the holding of annual fairs.

The first legislature of the State of South Dakota in 1890, made no amendments to the law, and made no appropriation to the state board of agriculture.

In 1891, the legislature appropriated to the state board of agriculture the annual sum of \$2,000 for the payment of premiums and contingent expenses for holding annual fairs for the years 1891 and 1892.

The legislature of 1893 made no appropriation to the state board of agriculture for that year, but appropriated \$2,500 for the year 1894.

In 1895, the legislature made no appropriation whatever, and defeated a bill providing for the payment of the indebtedness of the board, amounting to a little over \$5,000. At this session of the legislature a bill was passed authorizing the board of agriculture to locate the state annual fair at such place as the board might think best, for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years.

At a meeting of the state board of agriculture on the 19th day of March, 1895, at Huron, it was decided to locate the state annual fair at Sioux Falls for the term of six years, and on the 22d day of March the board entered into a contract with Clark G. Coats for the old

fair grounds near his residence, and with certain citizens of Sioux Falls for the annual payment of certain sums to the board, in consideration of holding the state fairs at Sioux Falls.

The officers of the state board of agriculture in 1895 were Oscar P. Kemp of Watertown, president; J. E. Platt of Clark, treasurer; Morris H. Kelly of Aberdeen, secretary.

The fairs have been held at the following places: At Huron in 1885 and 1886; at Mitchell in 1887 and 1888; at Aberdeen in 1889 and 1890; at Sioux Falls in 1891 and 1892; at Aberdeen in 1893 and 1894.

The annual state fair for 1895 commenced at Sioux Falls on September 30, and was an interesting fair in many respects, and we cannot forego the pleasure of placing before our readers some of its most salient features.

Owing to some acts of commission and omission that occurred between the board and the other parties to the contract of March, 1895, matters were greatly delayed in making the necessary preparations for the exposition, and when the real work commenced it had to be done in a hurry.

So far as Secretary Kelly is concerned, the writer wishes to place upon record that he acted as promptly as circumstances would permit, and came to Sioux Falls several weeks before the fair and remained there most of the time attending to the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

If the management were unfortunate in getting the fair advertised, a committee composed of Sioux Falls business men made up for the defect by putting in operation such plans as informed all the people who would naturally visit the exposition that there was to be a fair held in Sioux Falls, and that it would be a fair such as had never before been seen in South Dakota.

The weather was simply perfect, and the exhibits surpassed anything ever brought together in South Dakota. It was not a horse-racing affair, but a grand exhibit of the products of the state. Some of the county exhibits were exceedingly fine, and it would have been creditable to any county in the United States to have made an equally fine display of its products.

The art hall was tastily decorated by a committee composed of Mrs. W. G. George, Miss Belle Beveridge and Miss Alice Phillips, and was filled with such a fine display of pictures and textile fabrics that made Dakotians proud of their state. The business men of Sioux Falls had erected an arcade on the fair grounds, forty feet wide and two hundred feet long, which was filled with a magnificent display of goods. It was elegantly decorated, and much credit is due to a committee of ladies of Sioux Falls, of which Mrs. T. J. Foley was chairman, for its artistic arrangement.

At five o'clock in the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday during the fair week, balloon ascensions were made from the grounds in front of the grand stand by Professor W. Z. Love of Indianapolis, Ind., which were declared by all who witnessed them to be the finest ever seen in this locality. The Brookings band, the best in the state, the attractive Juvenile band of Mitchell and the Santee Indian band, composed of Sioux Indians in costume, furnished as fine music as any state fair could wish for.

What the fair management failed to procure in the way of special attractions the citizens of Sioux Falls supplied through the efforts of a special committee, with J. Tomlinson, Jr., as chairman. A banquet to the editors of the state; a barbeque for the farmers, on the island; a bicycle tournament; parades of the traveling men, the Knights of Pythias, the Shriners and other secret societies, and illumination of the streets of the city during fair week, were some of the principal attractions provided by the city of Sioux Falls for her guests.

The attendance was large, but the fair was not a financial success, and the board was severely criticised by the people and newspapers for not paying the premiums in full.

The writer was in this boat, being one of the members of the board, and has nothing to say by way of extenuation or vindication of himself, except that he never labored more faithfully for the success of any enterprise and never received so small compensation for services performed.

The last state fair has been held at Sioux Falls under the existing laws governing the state agricultural board.

THE TRI-STATE FAIR.

The attendance during the state fair at Sioux Falls in 1895 was so large, and the benefits resulting therefrom so apparent to the business men in the city that early in the spring of 1896 a public meeting was called to consider the expediency of organizing an association for the purpose of having a fair in Sioux Falls during the fall of that year. The sentiment was nearly unanimous in favor of the plan, and after several meetings an organization was perfected which was called the Tri-State Fair Association. J. Tomlinson, Jr., was elected president, and had associated with him the best business men in the city. From the outset it was voted that the fair should be a success financially, and to secure this beyond question a cash deposit of five thousand dollars was demanded by the management from the citizens of Sioux Falls to secure the payment of the premiums offered and expenses incurred by the association. The amount was raised, and the association went to work with great energy and enthusiasm to give the people the best fair ever held in the state. In the matter of premiums a new departure was decided upon. No individual premiums were offered by the association for the exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain, seed and vegetables, in fact for anything, except county agricultural exhibits as such, and one hundred and fifty dollars for butter and cheese. Private individuals in the city offered special premiums, but they were limited to a small class of exhibits. In place of the usual exhibits and premiums for the same, the management determined upon presenting some rare attractions to secure the attendance necessary to insure success.

The first day Buffalo Bill with his Wild West Show appeared on the grounds. There was a large crowd in attendance, and when he left he took with him a large per cent of the people's half dollars that

might otherwise have been exchanged for tickets upon the subsequent days of the fair.

High-diving men and horses, balloon ascensions, bicycle contests, horse racing, elk trotting, and shooting exhibitions were the principal specialities on the grounds, and the city at night was grandly illuminated and the people entertained at banquets and by political speakers of national reputation. The exhibits were fair and in some respects admirable, especially in the art department which was under the management of Arthur C. Phillips, who had labored industriously for several weeks to make it attractive. Nothing was left undone to secure a large attendance of the people, but notwithstanding the mighty efforts put forth it was not a financial success.

SIoux FALLS CARNIVAL.

During the year 1897, the people of Sioux Falls took a much needed rest, and no effort was made in the county to have an agricultural fair or exposition of any kind whatever. But during the spring and early summer of 1898, under the inspiration of the Business Men's League, the business men of Sioux Falls decided to have a carnival during the fall. An organization was perfected, and those who had the project in charge worked industriously to make it a success. Wednesday, the 12th day of October was fixed upon as the opening day. Various attractions had been secured, and the carnival was well advertised. But the 12th of October proved to be anything but an ideal day for carnival sports, in fact, the rain prevented the carrying out of the program. The next day, Thursday, there was an improvement in the weather and during the evening the harvest parade (postponed from the evening before) and the bicycle parade were merged, and made a splendid display. Friday, German day, was a success, and although the outside attendance was not as large as expected, there were at least four or five thousand strangers in the city. Football games, balloon ascensions, professional bicycle races, cake walks, and, best of all, an industrial parade Friday evening, brought Sioux Falls' first carnival to such a successful conclusion that for a few years at least, an annual carnival will be one of the events looked forward to by the residents of the Queen City and vicinity.

RACING AND RACE HORSES.

Late in the seventies there was a half-mile race track on section seven, in Wayne township, owned by Frank Forde. The people of Sioux Falls would occasionally go out there and have a few hours' sport. At that time there were no fast horses in the county, comparatively speaking, but it was on this track that the grading-up process commenced. In 1882, when the Sioux Falls Exposition was formed, one of the features of this enterprise was the making of a half-mile race track, and during the fairs of that year and 1883 some good racing, both trotting and running, was had on this track. These races undoubtedly inspired some of the lovers of good horses in Sioux Falls to secure a better class of race horses. In any event,

it was about this time that several parties in the city began to purchase high-bred trotting horses, and some of them have attracted more than local attention, particularly Moody, Fanchon and Little Mike. Prairie Lily, a young pacing filly that secured a national reputation in 1895, was bred in Sioux Falls by J. W. Boyce, and M. Grigsby's Pinta, a pacing colt, also won distinction in fast classes the same season.

But to go back a little and consecutively follow the different schemes which have materialized in Sioux Falls for the training of race horses. The exposition in 1883 having proved a financial failure, the horsemen secured the holding of a turfmen's congress at the Cataract House on the 5th day of March, 1884, and organized the "Sioux City and Dakota Circuit." On the 14th day of the same month the Sioux Falls Driving Park association was organized with a capital of \$20,000, and the old grounds were fitted up for the use of the circuit. On the 11th and 12th days of June following, a race meeting was held on these grounds. The attendance was fair, and the entertainment good, although no fast time was made. The next meeting was held June 17, 18 and 19, 1885, and like the one the year before, it afforded the public a great amount of pleasure, but was not a financial success, and the grounds were finally disposed of. The fastest time made during these races was 2:26½.

In the summer of 1888 C. G. Coats decided to build a half-mile track on his farm south of the city, and on the 21st day of September he had it completed and ready for use. Some pretty good races were had on this track. In 1891 the location of the state fair was secured by Sioux Falls, and Mr. Coats, at great expense, built a kite track upon which races were had during the fair of that year and the year following.

Early in 1893 a few enterprising gentlemen in Sioux Falls organized the Sioux Falls Driving association, and rented the fair grounds—tracks and buildings—of Mr. Coats for a term of years, and proceeded at once to make arrangements for a great trotting meeting to be held July 18, 19 and 20 following. Quite large purses were offered, but at the appointed time the attendance was not as large as was expected, considering the inducements offered by the association, some of the fastest horses in the Northwest being on the grounds.

The following year the association made great efforts for a successful trotting meeting. It was well advertised, good purses offered, fast horses secured, the time opportune and the weather fine, but it was not a financial success. This meeting was held on July 10, 11, 12 and 13, and the best time made was by the pacer Ontonion, 2:09¼. The loss to the association was so large that no further attempts have since been made to give the people of Sioux Falls an opportunity of seeing good races at home.

CHAPTER X.

MINNEHAHA COUNTY AID SOCIETY—FARMERS GRANGE -- FARMERS ALLIANCE—FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION—EARLY SET- TLERS ASSOCIATION.

MINNEHAHA COUNTY AID SOCIETY.

On the 26th day of January, 1874, the Minnehaha County Aid Society was organized in Sioux Falls. It was known as the "Grasshopper Beggars."

The summer before, the grasshoppers had destroyed everything in this section of the country, and the pioneer settlers had nothing left upon which they could subsist, and in order to relieve such destitution this society was organized. Col. T. H. Brown was sent East to secure money, food and clothing. Over \$500 in cash was contributed, and he also obtained a large amount of food and clothing, which was sent to Sioux Falls and distributed among the sufferers through the agency of this society. It was the first as well as the last society organized in this county to solicit outside aid to relieve the suffering of her citizens.

FARMERS GRANGE.

The farmers in Minnehaha county, although few in number, organized a Farmers Grange the last week in August, 1873, and adopted the name of Minnehaha Grange, with W. Robertson as Master. Scarcely any mention of this organization appeared in the local newspapers after this date.

FARMERS ALLIANCE.

Several Farmers Alliances had been started in Minnehaha county and were in a more or less prosperous condition in 1886. On December 4, of that year, a meeting of several prominent farmers alliance men was held in Sioux Falls for the purpose of organizing a County Alliance. At this meeting it was decided to form such an organization, and a call was formulated for alliances in the county to

send delegates to a meeting to be held February 16, 1887. The alliances responded to the call, and the Minnehaha County Farmers Alliance was organized. H. W. Smith was elected president, L. S. Gage vice president, P. F. Sherman secretary and John T. Lee treasurer. At first considerable interest was manifested by the members of this organization, but it soon became inoculated with politics and is now one of the by-gones.

FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

This company was organized March 23, 1885, its members being composed of farmers in the central portion of the county. It has been well managed and very satisfactory to its members. At its annual meeting January 17, 1895, the secretary's report showed that there had been policies issued in the amount of \$767,632 since its organization, with a total membership of 533. During the year 1894 it issued 138 policies and the amount in the treasury was \$5,288.69. The officers elected at that time were John Thompson president, E. J. Berdahl vice president, Ole J. Aasen treasurer, and John R. Bjorgan secretary. At the close of the year 1895 there was a balance on hand of \$4,709.91. During 1896 it received in premiums \$1,373.31, paid in losses \$816.25, and expenses \$334.89, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$4,932.08. The amount of property insured during 1896 was \$184,360, making the total amount insured at the close of the year \$851,887. There were 148 policies issued, 44 of them to new members. At the annual meeting January 5, 1897, the following were elected members of the board of directors: John Thompson, Ole Thompson, Gust. Grant, A. G. Risty, Charles N. Searl, John G. Tyler, W. A. Crooks, S. O. Henjum, Tom Hanson, C. T. Austin, E. J. Berdahl, Ole J. Aasen and John R. Bjorgan. John Thompson was elected president, C. T. Austin vice president, Ole J. Aasen treasurer and J. R. Bjorgan secretary.

At the annual meeting held January 28, 1899, John Thompson was elected president, E. J. Berdahl vice president, Ole J. Aasen treasurer, and John R. Bjorgan secretary. The amount paid in losses during 1898 was \$1,755.55, expenses during the year \$365.95, balance on hand \$4,870.65, amount of risks outstanding \$976,355, policies issued 185, new members 43.

EARLY SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.

Early in June, 1892, it was announced in the newspapers that there would be a picnic in Foster's grove in the northwestern part of Grand Meadow on Wednesday, June 29, at which time it was proposed to organize an early settlers association for the western part of Minnehaha county.

When the time arrived there was a large attendance, and during the afternoon several speeches were made in favor of such an organization. Finally a temporary organization was made and Samuel Huckins was elected president. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws and present the same at a meeting to be called the following year.

In the latter part of June, 1893, the officers of the temporary organization announced that there would be a meeting of the association in J. B. Goddard's grove in Taopi, on Wednesday, July 19. It was a beautiful day, and before noon there were several hundred people present. The tables arranged for the occasion were loaded with good things, and although they were 159 feet in length, the people stood about two deep around them when the time for refreshments arrived. After dinner a general good time was had, and singing and speeches delighted the audience, after which the meeting was called to order and a permanent organization of the association perfected. J. J. Foster was elected president, J. E. Colton secretary, and C. F. Farrell treasurer. The membership of the association was limited to such persons who had been residents of the county west of the Sioux river prior to 1880, and it was decided to hold annual meetings of the association at such times and places as the officers should decide upon.

The third annual meeting was held in Warner's grove at Hartford, Wednesday, June 27, 1894. Before dinner there were recitations and short addresses by pioneer settlers from all over the county. At noon the Ladies' Aid Society of Hartford served refreshments, and the Grand Meadow band entertained the people with good music during the day. At the business meeting the first article in the constitution was amended so as to include all persons who settled in Minnehaha county prior to 1880. J. J. Foster was elected president; F. E. Van De Mark vice president; J. E. Colton secretary; C. F. Farrell treasurer; directors, J. B. Goddard, J. J. Foster, C. J. Farrell; Mrs. J. J. Foster, Mrs. L. L. Willard and Mrs. E. E. Gage were also elected to look after the affairs of the association.

The fourth annual meeting of this association was held in John Thompson's grove in the town of Sverdrup on Friday the 14th day June, 1895. During the preceding night there had been a heavy rainfall, which undoubtedly deterred a good many from going, but as it was, it was estimated that at least 1,000 persons visited the grounds during the day. A stand for the speakers and bands had been erected and seats provided for the audience. Three brass bands and the Baltic Mandskor were present and furnished music and singing for the occasion. The morning exercises consisted of a grand march by the old settlers, instrumental and vocal music and a few short speeches. After dinner quite a number of the early settlers related their experience when they first settled in Minnehaha county, which proved to be highly interesting. Recitations by Miss Willard, Miss Kingsbury, Mrs. Woody and Mrs. J. G. Tyler added very much to the enjoyment of those participating in the annual festival of the early settlers. The officers elected for the ensuing year were J. J. Foster president; Sever Wilkinson vice president; J. E. Colton secretary; D. W. Oaks treasurer; board of directors, John Thompson, Luther Gage, L. Lyman, Mrs. E. S. Gage, Mrs. L. L. Willard, Silas E. Blauvelt and Nels Simons.

The fifth annual meeting was held June 25 and 26, 1896, at the same place as the year before. On the first day there were about

twelve hundred people present and on the second day about two thousand. Addresses were made by prominent citizens of the county; the New Hope and Benton bands furnished the music, and a quartette of fine singers helped to entertain the people; a merry-go-round and games added to the pleasure of the occasion, and taken as a whole, it was the most successful meeting of the association. J. J. Foster was elected president; Sever Wilkinson vice president; and Geo. O. Goddard secretary; and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in the same place for one day only.

The sixth annual meeting was held at the John Thompson grove in Sverdrup, Friday, June 11, 1897. It was estimated that there were at least three thousand people present during the day, and was the most successful event in the history of the society. It was a pleasant day, and all enjoyed the well-arranged programme of entertainments. The New Hope band furnished the music, and the Sioux Falls Glee Club rendered some enjoyable selections, and several fine songs and recitations added greatly to the pleasure of the day. A ball game between Hartford and Sioux Falls resulted in favor of the Hartford boys.

The following officers were elected: President, J. J. Foster; vice president, S. E. Blauvelt; secretary, J. G. Tyler; treasurer, D. W. Oaks; directors, J. R. Griffith, W. F. Kelly, F. E. Van De Mark, L. Lyman, Mrs. Eugene Hale, W. J. Hunt and C. T. Austin.

The seventh annual meeting was held at the John Thompson grove June 16, 1898. There was a great crowd in attendance and the weather was propitious. The Rev. Dr. Scott of Sioux Falls delivered a fine address, and several short speeches were made by prominent citizens. A good literary programme and good music helped to make the day an enjoyable one. J. J. Foster was again elected president; S. E. Blauvelt vice president; J. G. Tyler secretary; D. W. Oaks treasurer; directors, F. E. Van De Mark, E. S. Gage, Wm. F. Kelly, D. O. Crooks, Mrs. John Lott, John Thompson and Axel Scott.

The eighth annual meeting was held at John Thompson's grove July 4, 1899. It was a fine day, and there were not less than 5,000 people present. Professor Binks delivered the customary address, and he was at his best. Several short speeches were made by residents of the county, and a highly entertaining literary programme was one of the important features of the occasion. Good music and games were also on the programme. S. E. Blauvelt was elected president, J. G. Tyler secretary, and John Thompson treasurer; directors, F. E. Van De Mark, L. Lyman, J. J. Foster, John Powers, D. O. Crooks, W. F. Kelly and Axel Scott.

CHAPTER XI.

WATER SUPPLY—SNOW AND RAIN FALL—FLOOD OF
APRIL, 1881—CLOUD-BURST IN HIGHLAND, 1876—
EXTREMES OF HEAT AND COLD—BLIZZARDS -
CYCLONES—ELECTRIC STORMS.

WATER SUPPLY.

In October, 1895, quite a lengthy and well considered editorial appeared in the Dell Rapids Tribune in reference to the drying up of the smaller lakes in the Northwest, and mention was made of the fact that in Minnehaha county numerous lakes, which only a few years ago contained quite large bodies of water, were entirely dried up and their bottoms turned into cultivated fields. The editor had seen an extended article in the Pioneer Press, upon the subject of the drying up of the lakes in the Northwest, and took occasion to express the opinion that we would again see the former lake beds in Minnehaha county filled, though probably not as full as they were when the surrounding country was an unbroken prairie, and was drained into them. The opinion was expressed in the Pioneer Press, that we would never again see water in a vast number of the dry lake beds, and that the drying up of the lakes and smaller streams was not only due to the dry period of the past few years, but that the cultivation of the adjacent country had absorbed the rainfall to such an extent that it had materially lessened the quantity of water flowing into the lakes, and was a more important factor still in the drying up of the smaller streams.

While admitting to a certain extent that the cultivation of the land adjacent to the lakes would result in a greater absorption of the rainfall, the editor of the Tribune was of the opinion that too much importance had been given to this fact as a cause for the drying up of the lakes and smaller streams of water.

Since the publication of this article in the Tribune, in an interview at Washington, Hydrographer F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey, went over this whole subject from a scientific standpoint, and many interesting facts were referred to, and important deductions made therefrom, which can not fail to interest the people of

Minnehaha county, who have witnessed the gradual diminution of the water supply in the county from all sources during the last decade. Only a summary of this interview can be presented here, and it is gratifying to note the fact that Mr. Nisbet's views were more in accord with these of the distinguished scientist than those of the Pioneer Press.

Mr. Newell, when questioned as to the cause of the shrinkage of the water supply in the Northwest, in substance replied, that the shrinkage of water supply was not local to the Northwest, for there has been during the past few years a material shrinkage in the water supply in the Ohio valley region and in several of the eastern states. This condition of things in the Northwest is not new, for at various times within the historic period lakes in which there is now considerable water have been completely dried up. The larger shallow lakes have retreated in many instances to mere pools, while the wide surface of the larger bodies with well defined shores has fallen so considerably that navigation has been injured or destroyed. The records of almost any water body demonstrate a similar behavior of the lakes in the Northwest.

There has been an unbroken record of the height of Lake Michigan since 1859, and while it shows considerable fluctuations there is a certain rhythm or regularity about it. The causes of the fluctuations in the lakes and streams are mainly climatic. By an examination of tables of rainfall and temperature it will be seen that these have a certain range of fluctuation up and down, going down gradually for several years and then coming up again with great irregularity, too great for prediction. The increase or diminution of water surface is the resultant of not only the greater or less rainfall, but also of the changes of temperature, of average humidity and of wind movement. The irregular fluctuations in the intensity of the force of nature are sufficient to account for all the variations we find in the water supply. The cultivation of the soil and the increase of settlement have an influence, but in comparison to the forces of nature they are exceedingly small. In 1890 the census figures show that one-seventh of the land in South Dakota was improved, and it is to be doubted, even if no water ran off from the cultivated land, whether the effect would be noticeable.

Many other minor considerations were discussed in this interview, but in concluding he said: "As to the future prospect, it will probably be as in the past. The larger lakes will undoubtedly fill to a height equal to that of the average of high waters in the past, and the smaller lakes, where not permanently drained, will probably reappear and for a series of years increase and again shrink. As to when this increase in water will begin to take place, or how long it will last is impossible to predict, for these fluctuations, as shown by the oldest records, sometimes are short and sharp, at other times long continued and apparently regular. It is fairly safe to assume, however, that what has happened many times before will probably recur again, except in so far as the works of man may have to a small extent, modified the effect of nature's forces."

That the annual rainfall, one of the main sources of water sup-

ply in South Dakota, for the past ten years has been considerably below the normal, is known to every resident of the state, and if Mr. Newell is correct in his statement that there is to a certain extent a regular succession in the fluctuations of the annual rainfall above and below the normal for a series of years, then we may reasonably expect to again see in the near future many of the now dry lake beds in Minnehaha county filled with water.

Since writing the foregoing in 1896, the annual rainfall has been gradually increasing, and it would seem as though the predictions of Mr. Newell are likely to be fulfilled.

SNOW AND RAIN FALL.

The amount of snowfall in Minnehaha county is usually very light, but there have been several winters since inhabited by the white man during which there was a great amount of snow. During the winter of 1856-7, there was an immense snowfall, and during the entire winter the cold was intense, accompanied by a penetrating northwest wind. It is reported that in some of the deep ravines the snow did not melt until the July following. One of the old settlers says that during the winter of 1869, more snow fell in this section than during any year since then, not excepting the winter of 1880-1. Mr. Clark Coats says, that in the spring of 1870 he came from Flaudreau to Sioux Falls at the time of the high water, and that never since then has he seen such high water in the Sioux river as he saw at that time. He also says, that where the brewery now stands in the City of Sioux Falls, there was an immense snow drift, and that from the brow of the hill for fifty rods south there was so much snow that it looked as though the ground was level. From this time until the winter of 1880-1 there were no remarkable snowfalls, except during the winter of 1872-3. On October 14, 1880, the first snow fell, and it did not disappear until the following spring. For a long time traveling was practically impossible, and the Village of Sioux Falls was as effectually isolated from the outside world as it would have been if surrounded by a hostile army. During the winter the railroads were blockaded, and it was only at rare intervals and with great difficulty that mails were obtained. Fuel became so scarce that families not only had to economize, but colonize, in order to delay, and if possible prevent, the exhaustion of the supply. Wheat, the lumber in the lumber yards, and railroad ties piled up in the city for the extension of the Worthington and Sioux Falls railroad, were all burned; in fact, everything available was used for fuel. A great many privations had to be endured. Sugar was sugar about the first of March, and a good many of the ordinary comforts of life were dispensed with for the time being. The nearest railroad connection was Canton, and for the greater part of the winter the only means by which Canton could be reached from Sioux Falls was by men on snowshoes, it being impossible for a horse to get through the snow. A train reached Laverne April 9, containing a quantity of provisions for Sioux Falls, which was transported by teams to its destination, and by this means the most pressing wants of the people were supplied, although it proved inadequate to meet the demand. The trans-

portation was accompanied with great difficulties, as twelve inches of snow fell on the 7th and 8th of April, and four inches on the 10th and a like amount on the 11th during the same month. During this memorable winter the people were in the best of spirits. Social distinctions were abolished for the time being, although at this early date in the history of Sioux Falls there was but little to abolish. The newspapers were published, but aside from guessing at what was going on in the outside world, the columns were filled with local matter. On the 12th day of April, the Sioux Falls Times was printed on a single sheet of blue paper, and the next day the Dakota Pantagraph appeared on pink muslin. Such, in part, is the history of one of the most remarkable experiences that the people of Sioux Falls have been compelled to pass through, all this resulting from an excessive fall of "the beautiful snow".

As there has been no unusual fall of snow in this section of the country since that time, a short description of the

FLOOD OF APRIL, 1881,

which followed will appropriately come in here. As spring advanced, the people in Sioux Falls realized the danger they would be in from high water when this great quantity of snow melted. Some of the old settlers predicted a destruction of the village, but when the flood came they seemed as much surprised as those who drifted along apprehending no danger.

On Sunday, April 17, the first signs of the breaking up of the ice in the river were observed, but not until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of the 20th did it go out, and the work of destruction commence. The Pembina railroad bridge (now Milwaukee), the Eighth and Tenth street bridges, the Webber restaurant, the Henjum and Olson blacksmith shop, the Badger lumber office, the McKinnon and Ross planing mill and sash factory, the Cascade mill offices, the Cochran stable, the Gilbert ice house and the Queen Bee mill office went out with the ice. Then the river fell about a foot, and the people felt assured that the worst was over, but the next day the water began rising and kept it up steadily until the middle of the forenoon Saturday, when the highest point was reached, which was fifteen feet and six inches above its ordinary level.



HIGH WATER SIOUX FALLS, 1881.

At 2 o'clock Saturday morning, the Riverside hotel went down stream, followed about 7 o'clock A. M., by the Sioux Falls mill at the foot of the falls. The miller, C. K. Weir, was on the point of stepping into the mill to dress the stones during the enforced stoppage. He stooped to pick up a board, and when he looked up, the mill had taken its departure.

The eastern portion of the wrecked Tenth street bridge was dislodged, and floating down stream struck a building on the east side of the river. The two steered across Eighth street in the direction of the Cascade mill and elevator, but in some unaccountable way they changed course and passed these structures without doing any damage. It seemed almost a miracle to the on-lookers that the Cascade mill was not destroyed, as it stood directly in the current and was in constant danger from the numerous buildings that were coming down stream from above. The stock of the lumber yards was strewn along the bank for miles below the falls, the boom which had been constructed for the purpose of saving it having broke. During the day the Wisconsin hotel, D. Z. Clark's dwelling and laundry, Phillip Plaster's saloon, the calaboose (from which the prisoners had been removed), numerous ice houses and a stable succumbed to the pressure of the water and went down stream. Saturday morning, while the water was rising higher and higher, the citizens commenced to take precautionary measures. The St. Paul railroad bridge was uncoupled in the middle and at both ends and anchored to the piling with hawsers. Donahoe's house at his brick yard south of the bridge, stood in the middle of the flood, but loaded on the first floor with 10,000 bricks, maintained its place. Numerous small buildings were anchored with ropes. The buildings on the east side of Phillips avenue, north of the Gilbert block, were emptied of their contents, and the merchants on the west side got their goods ready for removal, but these precautions happily proved unnecessary.

Fortunately no lives were lost, although there were a number of narrow escapes. The damage to the railroads was great, and the total damage to property in Sioux Falls was estimated at \$140,300.00.

At Dell Rapids the damage was proportionately the same as at Sioux Falls. Lumber yards, buildings and bridges were washed away and property damaged, but no lives were lost. As has already been said, this flood was occasioned by the melting of the heavy snow which had fallen during the winter preceding, but owing to the contour of the county nothing of a similar nature can ever happen except from a similar cause. There have been several heavy falls of rain since the county was settled, but no damage worthy of mention has resulted. The term "rainy season" will never be used to describe the rainfall in this county, but the New England term of "rainy spell" could at times be very appropriately made use of, and at no time more so than during the spring of 1888. On the 26th day of April it began to rain, and for twenty-nine consecutive days rain fell at some time during the twenty-four hours. It was a "rainy spell" and probably the longest the inhabitants of the county ever experienced, but even this long continuous rainfall did not raise the water in the streams to a dangerous height.

CLOUD-BURST IN HIGHLAND, 1876.

Mr. Ole O. Graves, one of the earliest settlers of Highland township, has furnished us with the following account of a cloud-burst a few miles north of his farm:

"About the first day of May, 1876, there was a cloud-burst a few miles north of my place on the upper Split Rock. The water came rolling down over the bottom from eight to twelve feet in depth. One of my neighbors, a Mr. Lee, saw something moving quite a distance north of us and thought it was an immense flock of geese, and took his gun and started for the place. He discovered his mistake just in time to escape with his life. A pair of oxen were picketed out on the bottom below my place, and the water was so deep that it took them off their feet, and for a while the picket stakes held them fast so that they floated. A man on horseback attempted to rescue the oxen, but was thrown from his horse. He could not swim, but was fortunate in getting hold of the horse's tail, and the horse took him to the shore. When the stakes finally became loosened the oxen saved themselves by swimming ashore."

EXTREMES OF HEAT AND COLD.

This section of the country is not remarkable for extremes of heat and cold, but at the same time it must be admitted that when a thermometer registers 35° below zero and within six months registers 100° above, it has traveled over a wide field. Reliable thermometers have done this in Minnehaha county, but these extremes are seldom reached, the temperature being rarely 30° degrees below zero. The first winter the writer spent in Minnehaha county the coldest day was 26° below zero. Of course, there are cold winters and mild winters, hot summers and those of moderate heat. The extreme cold spells are usually longer here than in the same latitude in the eastern states, and the same is also true of the extreme warm spells of weather, and it must also be admitted that there are few places where there are more sudden changes in temperature than in South Dakota. But taken as a whole, the climate is invigorating and healthful, notwithstanding these occasional extremes of cold and heat, and the statistics show that the death rate in South Dakota, in proportion to the total population, is lower than in any other country in the world. As appears elsewhere, the summer of 1871 was unusually warm, and the summer of 1886 was called a hot one; and during the summer of 1889 there was a long spell of excessively hot weather. But the summer of 1894 was both hot and dry, and the Daily Press in its issue of August 9, said: "Skunk creek is dried up and the prairie chickens have left the country along that stream because of the lack of water."

The coldest winters during the last fifteen years were the winters of 1884-5-6-7, especially during the two last years there were long spells of extreme cold weather. But one of the coldest days during this period was February 4, 1883, when reliable thermometers registered 37° below zero. Occasionally in midsummer the heat is 100°, but it is an unusually hot day in Minnehaha county when it is

above 90°. The 17th day of September, 1895, was one of the hottest days experienced in this vicinity. A thermometer at the Cataract house, at 3:30 in the afternoon of that day marked 104° in the shade, and other thermometers in the city indorsed these figures as being about right.

Dr. Levi S. Carter, Volunteer Meteorological Observer at Sioux Falls for the United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau, kindly loaned us the record of his observations for the last few years. We have summarized the average monthly maximum, minimum and mean temperature, also the average precipitation and the number of clear days for the years 1893-4-5-6, a table of which will be found below:

	MAXI- MUM	MINI- MUM	MEAN	PRECIPI- TATION	CLEAR DAYS
January -----	43	-24	11	1.20	17
February -----	53	-23	16	.51	17
March -----	70	- 9	39	1.61	17
April -----	80	19	48	3.80	15
May -----	89	30	61	2.83	18
June -----	95	36	68	3.34	19
July -----	101	44	72	1.63	24
August -----	99	36	71	1.38	21
September -----	96	24	62	1.71	21
October -----	77	15	45	1.33	21
November -----	62	- 8	27	1.37	15
December -----	47	-12	21	.70	18

Coldest day, February 21, 1893, 35 degrees below zero.

Warmest day, July 25, 1894, 107 degrees.

Precipitation 1893 -----	26.71 inches
Precipitation 1894 -----	10.44 inches
Precipitation 1895 -----	20.33 inches
Precipitation 1896 -----	27.97 inches

Since writing the foregoing, there has been such extreme cold weather, remarkable also for its great duration, that we should almost feel like stopping the press to record it, if this work was being printed.

If extreme cold weather should be encountered in the future, it would be well to examine the record of the cold spell which the whole country experienced in January and February, 1899. Hicks predicted mild, pleasant weather for the week commencing January 22, but notwithstanding Hicks, it commenced growing cold Wednesday evening January 25. The next day it was colder still, and so on, until Sunday night when there was a snowfall of about four inches. Monday it was cold, and it continued growing colder until Wednesday the 8th day of February. During that day, the thermometer at no time indicated less than twenty-three degrees below zero, and at eight o'clock the following morning it was forty-two degrees below, and some ambitious thermometers indicated one or two degrees colder still. This kind of weather, with little variation continued until Sunday night, February 12, when it grew warmer.

It was one cold wave after another for eighteen days, or one cold

wave coming down from the northwest in sections, with but little intermediate space between them. It was a record breaker, not only in this locality, but all over the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Following is the minimum record of Dr. L. S. Carter for the first thirteen days in February, 1899: 9, 19, 14, 29, 28, 30, 29, 38, 42, 22, 40, 32, 13 degrees below zero.

CLIMATIC DISTURBANCES.

BLIZZARDS.

Although Minnehaha county is not remarkable for severe storms, still there have been some that are worthy of mention. It is undoubtedly true that during the early settlement of southeastern Dakota, the class of storms known as "blizzards" were more frequent and severe than during the past decade. In the biographical sketch of C. K. Howard will be found some incidents in connection with the blizzards of thirty years ago, and other early settlers have informed the writer that scarcely a winter passed without two or three blizzards of more or less severity. Perhaps the most notable one that occurred since white people commenced to inhabit this county was the January blizzard of 1873. It extended throughout Dakota, Minnesota, a portion of Iowa and the northern half of Wisconsin. Upwards of seventy people perished in Minnesota. In Minnehaha county the storm commenced in the forenoon of the 7th, and continued with but little abatement for nearly three days; four persons lost their lives and several others met with narrow escapes. Robert Foster, who lived with his family in a sod-shanty in the northwest part of section 33 in Benton, lost two children. On the morning of the storm his son Robert, fourteen years old, and his daughter Sarah, twelve years old, started out to go a little over a half a mile north, where some bait had been put out for foxes, when the storm overtook them. They walked about a mile and a half south and a half a mile east, and finally stopped in a roofless sod-shanty, where they were found on the 15th day of March following, the girl still standing, and it was evident that the boy had died standing by his sister, but had fallen over as the snow melted away. The other persons who perished in the storm were A. M. Abbott and a Scandinavian, whose name the writer has been unable to learn. On the 15th day of October, 1880, there was a heavy snow storm, and it would seem that it was worthy of being classed as a blizzard. The last genuine blizzard visited this section of the country on the 12th of January, 1888. It struck Sioux Falls about the middle of the afternoon. At 2 o'clock the sun was shining brightly, and the weather was delightfully mild and pleasant, but before four o'clock it was several degrees below zero, and the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest. This storm was quite extensive, and coming as it did just about the time of the closing of the district schools, many a sad disaster happened. At Baltic a Miss Jacobson was teaching school, and about the time the storm commenced she started to walk to the house of John O. Langness, in company with one of her pupils about fourteen years of age by the name of Josephine Grinde, daughter of

Andrew Grinde, then living in Brandon. They were blinded by the snow and frozen to death. Another distressing case during this blizzard was the death of a Mrs. Kennedy and her son Joseph. The home of the Kennedy's was four or five miles west of the City of Sioux Falls. About dark Mr. Kennedy started to go to a well a few rods from the house, and not returning Mrs. Kennedy and son went out to look for him. When the blizzard had subsided she was found only a short distance from the house frozen to death, but the boy was not found until about the 20th of March following. He had traveled about two miles and a half in the direction the wind was blowing. Mr. Kennedy finding he could not return to the house crawled into a straw stack and remained during the night. Three other persons in the county lost their lives during this storm.

Mr. Zeliff of Sherman has furnished us with the following interesting description of his experience in a blizzard: "Since coming to Dakota I have seen but two blizzards. The first one was in the winter of 1880-1, and the second one in January, 1888. On the morning of January 12, during the last-mentioned year, I left Sioux Falls to drive to my home, a distance of twenty-five miles. The snow was drifted, and my horses got down several times, and I progressed so slowly that at four o'clock in the afternoon I was still six miles from home. I had just got my horses out of a snow drift and was letting them rest. The sun was shining and it was so warm that I had taken off my coat. The first I knew I was covered with a cloud of snow, accompanied with a sharp wind. I looked at my watch; it was four o'clock. I started at once to get to a house, but soon found I was traveling in a circle, and was getting cold. I stopped and unharnessed my horses, cut the ice off their nostrils, and let them loose. I thought I would give them a chance for their lives. I then turned the sleigh-box over and got under it and wrapped myself up in my buffalo coat and blankets. I had hard work to keep awake. My horses did not leave, and occasionally I would kick the box and one of them would neigh in response. At eight o'clock the next morning I pried the sleigh-box up with the neck-yoke I had taken under with me. When I got out I could not stand, and I crawled around on my hands and knees until I found a landmark by which I knew the way to Mr. Royce's house, and managed to get there, but I was so nearly frozen that I could not speak or stand. Through the kind attentions of Mrs. Royce, I was able late in the afternoon to go for my horses, and found them leaning against each other by the sleigh. They had attempted to follow me in the morning, but owing to a great bank of snow had been unable to do so. They were quite warm when the blizzard struck us, and they were soon covered with a sheet of ice, and I think this protected them."

As an illustration of the mental condition of some persons caught in a blizzard, we give below the wanderings of Peter E. Oien, a young man in the employ of Ole Gunderson of Mapleton, who was frozen to death during this blizzard. He took a load of manure about seventy rods from Gunderson's barn and unloaded it, and as he started back the storm struck him. After it was time for him to return, and not doing so, Mr. Gunderson started out to pilot him in.

He soon found that instead of coming in the direction of his buildings, Oien had gone south. Following the track he found that he had driven into a deep snow drift in a ravine. Here he had unhitched the horses and left the sled. After this he could find no trace of him, although he continued the search until after dark. The next morning he resumed the search and traced him in his wanderings several miles. He finally was found dead within six rods of Joe Nielson's house, six miles south of Mr. Gunderson's place. In one place he had followed a fence quite a long distance, and when coming to the end of it had turned and followed it back nearly its entire length, and if he had continued a few rods further would have come to a barn. At another place he had gone straight through a grove and had passed near to a house. Three times he was within three or four rods of a dwelling house, but did not seem to realize his surroundings. He kept both horses with him. Once he got into a snow drift. He first got one of the horses out, and then went back for the other. He drove them most of the way, but at last walked beside them. When his body was found one of the horses stood near by it.

At the time of this blizzard there was a good deal of discussion in the newspapers as to what causes the singular conduct most people manifest when caught out in a blizzard, and in one thing they all agreed, that a majority of those people lose all power of reasoning and do not seem to recognize the most familiar surroundings.

CYCLONES.

There has never been a real, genuine cyclone in Minnehaha county, but there has been some violent windstorms sweeping through this section at different times which in a few instances have almost reached the dignity of a cyclone, and have been termed by the newspapers "Baby Cyclones."

During the summer of 1883 a strong wind accompanied by a thunderstorm swept over the northwestern portion of the City of Sioux Falls, and two or three houses in process of construction were destroyed, a few small buildings tipped over and a dozen chimneys blown down. During the afternoon of Monday, July 21, 1884, a heavy thunder storm swept over the entire county, resulting in the loss of several lives and causing the destruction of considerable property. The wind was terrific, but did not have the cyclonic twist. The storm was most destructive in the northern portion of the county. At Dell Rapids the Congregational church, a school house and three store buildings were blown down, and considerable damage was done to other buildings. Another school house a few miles out from Dell Rapids was also blown down, and two children killed. A store building was demolished at Baltic, and several buildings at Valley Springs were seriously damaged. The most curious incident in connection with this great storm occurred in the southeastern portion of Highland. A school house, occupied by the teacher, a Miss Chase, and twenty-one scholars, was driven before the wind a half a mile. Miss Chase, in relating the incident, said: "The first I noticed was a violent rocking of the building, and the overturning of the stove, and then the building began to move; at times it would seem to bound over

the ground, and then to slip along smoothly." She called on the children to pray for deliverance, but a little daughter of Ransom Walter replied: "Let us get out first!" Strange as it may seem no one was seriously injured, and the building but slightly damaged; and the people in the school district acquiesced in the new location of the school house. The house of Peter Digre in Highland was blown down, one child killed and Mrs. Digre seriously injured. A daughter of Samuel Dukken of Burk was blown some distance and killed. But the destructive feature of this storm was not confined to the wind alone; the lightning was a fearful accessory. Mrs. John Hill, of Highland, was struck by lightning and instantly killed; the house of Axel Scott in Lyons was also struck, killing Mrs. Scott and prostrating five others. Several other buildings were struck, and considerable stock was killed.

The nearest approach in this county to a real twister occurred on the afternoon of May 3, 1895. During a heavy shower in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, a little commotion was noticed on south Minnesota avenue in the city, and it was soon evident that arrangements were being made for a cyclonic display. After everything was in readiness, it started out in a northwesterly direction, and as it advanced its track widened, regardless of the obstacles in its way. At first it only overturned small buildings in a playful way, but it soon increased in fury, and after giving the Summit avenue viaduct a sharp blow it turned west and commenced business in earnest. The trees in Pettigrew's grove were blown down, some barns destroyed, and it at last focused on the Willowdale mansion and the bridge across the Sioux river; the house was unroofed and the bridge demolished. The chain mortising works were visited, and the upper story of this "castle in the air" was scattered about the prairie. But the most serious damage was done to the carriage works standing near the river. One building containing nearly 100 carriages was blown down, and some of the carriages completely ruined and all of them more or less damaged. From this point it went up the river about half a mile, and then as quietly disappeared as a real estate boom.

The western portion of the county has not been entirely exempt from cyclonic manifestations. About four o'clock in the morning of June 21, 1892, the people in the southwestern part of Clear Lake township became suddenly aware that a "baby cyclone" was playing about their premises. It originated a few miles west of this county. In Montrose, McCook county, it destroyed the house of Wm. Olin, and his wife was killed. As it came east it destroyed several barns and granaries, but became somewhat moderated in force when it entered this county. When it reached the residence of John S. Lacy in section thirty in Clear Lake, it picked up his barn and hen-house and carried them away, but it did not move a buggy top that stood on the ground facing the wind not more than three feet from the barn. It spent its force by the time it reached Hartford, but while traveling through Clear Lake it did considerable damage, breaking a woman's arm, shaking up E. C. Kibbe's buildings, destroying small buildings and removing others from their foundations. In one instance where a building was destroyed the windows were found a half a mile away with the glass unbroken.

ELECTRIC STORMS.

In addition to the usual electric display during thunder storms, there have been occasional storms in Minnehaha county which could be only characterized as electric storms. During the summer of 1871, there were quite a number of them. It was hot and dry all summer, and although every few days it looked like rain, it all ended in electrical displays without a drop of rain. From time to time since then the old settlers of the county have reported similar occurrences. But the electric storm of all others of which any account has come to the knowledge of the writer occurred during the summer of 1886. About two o'clock one morning, if there was a person living within the limits of Sioux Falls who was not suddenly awakened, then there can be but little hope for such a person at the resurrection. Upon looking out to see the cause of all the commotion going on, a cloud could be seen hanging over the northwestern portion of the city, from which lightning and peals of thunder were emitted at the rate of forty-five per minute. The cloud was moving in a southeasterly direction, and passed over the city, without shedding a drop of rain, and was succeeded by bright starlight. In the centre of its path the electric fluid seemed to be in a hurry to take the shortest line and make the quickest time possible to the earth. Although, while passing over the city several buildings were struck by lightning, the storm did not seem to have any particular object in view and did no serious damage. To those who were not too much frightened to appreciate it, it was a grand display, but such an one that no person could possibly wish to see repeated. During the time the cloud was passing over the city the atmosphere was in such a peculiar condition that ordinary conversation could be distinctly heard and understood two blocks away. Taking it altogether it was the finest free exhibition ever given in Sioux Falls.

Very frequently our newspapers publish articles with the head line "What a stranger thinks of Sioux Falls" and a little incident which occurred in connection with this pyrotechnical display would probably have found its way into the columns of the local newspapers if it had not been for fear of destroying the reputation of the place. A gentleman had come in from the east on the Omaha train the evening before, with a view of making some investments in city property. He was fatigued after his long journey, and retired early to his room at the Commercial hotel, and was soon sound asleep. At two o'clock in the morning he awoke very suddenly, and, as he said, for a long time could not imagine where he was. He felt certain he was not on the earth or in any other place he had ever heard of, and for awhile thought that he was being transferred somewhere in chariots of fire. As soon as the storm was over, and he had regained his strength, he got up, dressed, and came into the hotel office. He asked the clerk what had happened, and when he was told that nothing unusual had transpired as he knew of, he inquired when the first train would leave Sioux Falls; he returned east that morning. But before leaving, he told a gentleman in the city that he would not remain another night in this region of the country for all the gold there was on the continent.

CHAPTER XII.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS—SANTA FE SCRIP AND ITS BOGUS ISSUE BY JOHN D. CAMERON— IMPEACHMENT OF ALDERMAN SAMP- SON—POLITICS.

The history of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Minnehaha county, although not differing widely from what it has been in other places with about the same population where local option and prohibition have been tried, yet it would seem to be of sufficient importance to occupy a little space in a work of this kind.

Prior to 1862 about the only restriction upon the sale grew out of a scarcity of exchange for the commodity.

The first territorial legislature passed an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors to the extent that it became necessary to procure a license from the county commissioners or the town council of incorporated towns to lawfully sell in less quantities than one pint. The sum to be paid for a license was not to exceed one hundred dollars, nor be less than ten dollars, and in fixing the amount in each individual case the commissioners and council were charged to have "proper regard to the apparent advantages of the applicant's situation for business."

Any person disobeying this restrictive measure, upon conviction was liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than thirty dollars, and in case the fine should not be paid, to confinement in the county jail one day for every five dollars of fine. This law took effect May 13, 1862, and from that time there has been trouble in the traffic in quantities of less than a pint.

At the next session of the territorial legislature it was made unlawful for any person to sell or expose for sale any intoxicating liquors within two miles of any camp or grove meeting, convened for the purpose of religious worship.

At the third session of the territorial legislature an act was passed "concerning licenses," also an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors or to any person on Sunday. These acts took effect January 9, 1864.

By the provisions of the act concerning licenses, the board of county commissioners and the president and board of trustees of incorporated towns were given authority to grant licenses to keep saloons, hotels, public houses and groceries, the applicant paying into the treasury for the privilege a sum not exceeding three hundred

dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars, in the discretion of the board, and giving a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he would "keep an orderly house and not permit any unlawful gaming or riotous conduct in his house." Applications for keeping saloons or groceries might be rejected, and whenever the board should be satisfied that the privilege had been abused, they had the power to revoke the license.

The penal code, approved January 11, 1865, provided for punishing persons guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to Indians, habitual drunkards, persons under eighteen years of age and paupers. It also provided that any person found intoxicated in a public place, should be punished by a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The next legislation upon this subject was an act approved January 8, 1868, by which a license to run for a period of not less than six months was required for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any quantity less than a quart. It was also made the duty of the county board, at each term of the district court, to deliver to the grand jury a list of all licensed persons, and the grand jury were directed to indict all persons engaged in selling intoxicating liquors without a license. An important feature of this act was the repeal of that portion of the law of 1864 by which groceries were classified with saloons.

The legislature on the 10th day of January, 1873, passed "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Dakota," which went into effect in July of the same year. The first section of this act declared it to be unlawful for any person without having first obtained a license, to sell in any quantity intoxicating liquors, to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, and that no person should be granted a license without first giving a bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, with two good sureties, conditioned that he would pay all damages to any person or persons, which might be inflicted upon them, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of the person so obtaining a license, selling or giving away intoxicating liquors.

By this act it was made unlawful to sell to minors, or to cause the intoxication of any person; and all the property of the person selling intoxicating liquors, real and personal, was made liable to seizure and sale to pay any fine or judgment against the person, for the violation of the law. At the same session of the legislature, it was made unlawful to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors on the day of any general or special election.

On the 15th day of January, 1875, the legislature passed an act amending the laws enacted in 1868 and 1873. Under this law, one of the conditions of the bond to be given by the person obtaining a license was, that he would keep a quiet and orderly house, and that the bond given could be sued and recovered upon in a civil action for the use of any person injured by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors by the person obtaining a license. It was also provided, that before the license should be granted, payment should be made in advance. But the most important change was the provision making it competent and lawful for both the county commissioners of any

county and also the mayor and city council of any town or city situated therein, to require the payment of a license. Upon the adjournment of the legislature of 1877, all the laws in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors were in the revised political code.

By this code the amount of the bond required for the sale of intoxicating liquors, was reduced from three thousand to five hundred dollars, and one of the conditions of the bond in addition to those before required was, that the place of business should "be closed at the hour of eleven-thirty o'clock P. M. every night." Another new feature of this law was that after notice by any person to a county commissioner or mayor, that a relative was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and of whom he was in the habit of obtaining his liquor, it became the duty of the commissioner or mayor to notify such person not to furnish liquor to such habitual drunkard, and in case he did so, he was liable to a heavy fine, and also to pay the person causing the notice to be given, the sum of five hundred dollars for each offense. The amount to be paid for a license was left in the discretion of the county and city authorities, not to exceed three hundred dollars, nor less than thirty dollars, and both county and city license could be required and a city license could not be taken out without first taking a county license.

The territorial legislature in 1879, revised the whole law by the enactment of chapter 26, comprising 23 sections. The first section required a license to sell in quantities less than five gallons, and the amount to be paid for a license per year was left in the discretion of the authorities granting licenses, not to exceed five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars. A bond was required in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned to keep a quiet, orderly house, not to permit gambling, and to close at eleven o'clock P. M. every night. The liabilities imposed for selling to an habitual drunkard by former acts were retained. Every person causing the intoxication of another person by the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors was made liable to pay for his care while intoxicated, and the person who became intoxicated was liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Commissioners were made liable to fine for taking insufficient bonds, and every person selling in violation of the law was made liable to both fine and imprisonment.

Druggists were permitted to sell without license upon a physician's prescription. It was not lawful to sell to minors, and the grand juries were enjoined to indict all persons violating the law.

The legislature of 1881 and 1883 made no change in the law, and the legislature of 1885 only prohibited the sale within one-half mile of any agricultural, horticultural or mechanical fair being held under the auspices of the territorial board of agriculture; within three miles of the University of Dakota; and within one mile of that part of the village of Iroquois and Denver, lying in the county of Kingsbury, during the time no license should be granted in Kingsbury county.

The legislature of 1887 made no changes in the law of any account, except to raise the maximum fee for a license from three to eight hundred dollars.

The first innovation upon the practice of regulating the sale of liquors by license, except in isolated cases, was the enactment of the law March 11, 1887, providing for prohibition by local option.

This act provided for prohibition by counties. By its terms, whenever one-third of the legal voters petitioned the county board to submit the question of prohibition to the voters of the county, it became the duty of the board to do so at the next general election after the filing of the petition. Chapter 70 of the session laws of 1887, had no more than become the law of the territory, than the prohibitionists in Minnehaha county commenced to make the "wheels go round" under its provisions. The petition was obtained and submitted to the board at its July session, 1887, and by the board very deliberately examined, resulting finally in an election being ordered to determine the question in November.

After the question had been settled that the people of Minnehaha county would have an opportunity to vote upon the question, the next thing in order of course came about—a campaign for and against the measure. It was a campaign with some new features in it. Women for the first time in the history of the county went to the polls and labored industriously to obtain votes for the measure. When the canvassers were through with their labors, it was known that Minnehaha county was prohibition by a vote of 1,676 *for*, and 1,288 *against*. The City of Sioux Falls cast 745 *for*, and 453 *against* the measure. Prohibition had been established by law, and the next question was: What would it avail? It must be said that the prohibitionists, realizing that a good many persons would be compelled to stop business at a loss not only of a daily revenue but upon their fixtures, very kindly and generously intimidated by both acts and words, that those who would make a beginning towards closing the business of selling intoxicating liquors would not be unduly accelerated in their movements. This disposition was indorsed by a good many of the good people, but it was only a short time before it was evident that the lions were eating the lambs, and that closing up the business in this way would be a lingering experiment, to say the least. Active operations were commenced by way of injunctions. The forces rallied on both sides, and it was for a while a sort of rough and tumble fight. One case went to the supreme court and the state prevailed. After the law had been in operation a few months, the violators became emboldened, and when it was decided by the county commissioners in July, 1889, to resubmit the question to a vote in November, all restraint seemed to be removed, and the law had a standing place only upon the statute book. The vote cast at the November election was *for* the sale 2,314, *against* the sale 1,314, and this was the end of prohibition in Minnehaha county under the provisions of the local option law.

On the 22d day of February, 1889, the President signed the act providing for the admission of South Dakota as a state. This was no sooner done than the prohibitionists began to work for constitutional prohibition, and when the delegates to the constitutional convention assembled, it was soon evident that the question would be submitted to a vote of the people in some form.

So desirous were the members of the convention that there should be a strong vote in favor of the constitution to be submitted by them, that the question of constitutional prohibition was submitted to a separate vote. The vote in the county upon this question was 2,244 *in favor* and 1,442 *against*. The vote in the state was 40,234 *for* and 34,510 *against*.

Article 24 of the constitution is as follows: "No person or corporation shall manufacture or aid in the manufacture for sale, any intoxicating liquor; no person shall keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor. The legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof."

The first session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota for the enactment of laws, convened January 7, 1890, and adjourned the 7th day of March following. One of the most important matters considered by that body was the framing of a law to enforce prohibition, and as a result of their labors we have chapter 101 of the session laws of 1890, comprising 36 sections, which took effect the first day of May following. It was unskillfully arranged and its meaning obscure, and it would seem that its authors, whenever in doubt just what to do, adopted the plan of covering the subject with blanket provisions, hoping that, in some way, a construction would be put upon them, calculated to destroy the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Of course, it could not be expected, that the law would be a wise one in all respects, but there was no excuse for its unintelligible provisions in reference to jurisdictional matters, that must naturally arise in its attempted execution. While criticising it, it is but just to say, that its provisions were strong enough to make it a terror to evil doers, provided public sentiment had favored its enforcement. It is one thing to enact a law, and quite another to enforce it, and no intelligent person will have the courage to say that there is any other subject upon which penal legislation, here or elsewhere, has ever been enacted that is so dependent upon public sentiment for its execution. The large interests involved, the desire for strong drink, the dislike by persons and communities to be dictated to in matters of this kind, all conspire to make the enforcement of prohibitory laws almost an utter impossibility in certain localities. Minnehaha county, and especially Sioux Falls, is one of those localities.

Soon after the first of May in 1890, proceedings were commenced in Sioux Falls with the view of closing the saloons. C. O. Bailey, then state's attorney, proceeded to take testimony in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, but in his innocence failed to subpoena before him such persons as had the required knowledge. It is interesting to know the different phases the defense has taken as time has progressed. At first the witnesses had drank in several places, but their recollection was dim as to when it was, possibly it was before the first of May; it was whiskey and beer, but when it was, they could not remember.

The next attempt was made in September, 1890. Testimony was procured and injunctions brought against the Sioux Falls Brewery and about thirty saloons in the county before the first day of January, 1891.

Three or four informations were filed against persons, charging them with selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, at the September term of the county court in 1890. In all these proceedings, W. A. Wilkes, Esq., was associated with the writer in the prosecution, having been employed by the Sioux Falls Committee of One Hundred. In March, 1891, several informations were filed in the county court and jury trials had. In May following about a dozen indictments were found by the grand jury, charging persons with selling and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors. From that time until 1895, a few violations of the law were brought to the attention of the grand jury, and indictments found, and occasionally an effort would be made to close the saloons not only in Valley Springs, Garretson, Hartford, Baltic and Dell Rapids, but in Sioux Falls.

Right here we will devote a little space to the history of the Law and Order leagues that have been organized in Minnehaha county, especially those which were organized after statehood.

As soon as the prohibitory law had been enacted, both its friends and enemies looked upon Sioux Falls as the place where its efficiency would be determined. At a very early date the friends of the law in Sioux Falls organized a local league, a branch of the state league, which had been organized for the enforcement of the law, and everything was put on a war footing. Notwithstanding this organization, eighty-three citizens of Sioux Falls signed a call for a mass meeting, to be held on the 7th day of March, 1890, for the purpose of considering the advisability of a still further local organization in aid of enforcement. This meeting was well attended, and the subject of the enforcement of the law was discussed in all its bearings. After a long session, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution for the government of an independent local Law and Order league. The meeting adjourned until the 11th day of March, and on that day the committee presented the draft of a constitution to govern a local Law and Order association "to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city." The work of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the association organized with a full corps of officers.

It was about this time that a new feature was injected into the prohibition arena. The "original package decision," rendered by the United States supreme court, gave the liquor dealers power to practically evade the law, and they put on a bold front. The Val Blatz brewing company of Milwaukee put on the streets of Sioux Falls, for the delivery of beer in "original packages," a very fine red wagon, drawn by a very attractive pair of horses "toggled out" in great shape. But the prohibitionists of the country went to the fountain head, and secured the passage by Congress of an act that took the "original package" feature off the field of battle.

But it is hardly within the scope of this work, and we will rest content with saying that in our opinion it is inexpedient and unwise to attempt by such organizations to aid in the enforcement of law, whether it be for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, the whipping of immoral persons, or the lynching of horse-thieves. Efforts of this character, when purely in aid of the local officials, are

at best ephemeral in character, and when they subside and their stimulating influence is a thing of the past, it is impossible that the lawfully constituted authorities should not be carried back from their outposts with the subsiding wave.

But to return to the history of the enforcement of the law in Minnehaha county.

The trials to a jury upon informations and indictments were anything but satisfactory. In some cases where the testimony was overwhelmingly conclusive as to the guilt of the persons charged, and no attempt made to contradict the testimony, the jury acquitted or failed to agree. If the crime charged had been burglary, robbery or other crimes of like character, the testimony would have been ample, and a conviction would have resulted. However much such a state of facts was to be deplored, the fact remained that such was the condition of affairs in Minnehaha county during the attempted enforcement of prohibition. In fact, the violation of the prohibitory law was not looked upon by the public like the violation of any other law, and the verdicts of jurors will not rise above public sentiment, and no one but an unreasoning enthusiast will ever expect to enforce a prohibitory law without the aid of a strong, healthy public sentiment in favor of it. The adverse public sentiment not only affects jurors, but it deters public prosecutors in the performance of their duties, and our judges are more or less influenced and intimidated in their actions by it. It was impossible to convict anyone charged with selling intoxicating liquors, unless he was friendless. In some cases where the defendant was known to be guilty of about everything else, and his character was known to the trial jury, a conviction was obtained and the minimum punishment inflicted, but in no other case was there a conviction, with one exception. The testimony upon the trials was usually given by either witnesses who were employed to get the testimony, or by those who testified unwillingly, and after four years of experience with them it is still an open question with the writer which class is the most available. It would be a hard matter to get together twelve jurymen who would believe the first class. There is a widespread prejudice against spotter testimony, as it is called, and verdicts of guilty upon the testimony of "spotters" are not returned.

But how is it with the other class? They commence by knowing nothing, and the longer you interrogate them the less they know. Drive them into a corner and you will find that their eyesight is dim—their hearing hard—their sense of smell impaired, and as to their sense of taste, why, it never had been educated to discern liquids. Call their attention to buttermilk and molasses, and a ray of intelligence will brighten up their countenances for a moment, but name beer or whiskey, and they will become as expressionless as a graven image. And this is what public sentiment will do to a witness.

The nuisance feature of the law, was at first supposed to be an insurmountable obstacle in the way of maintaining a place of business for the sale of intoxicating liquors. An injunction upon the business and closing the doors, would at first blush seem to be a pretty effectual remedy. But it did not prove to be very damaging to the

liquor interests. Before proceedings could be commenced, testimony had to be procured, and it had to be clear and unequivocal that the premises sought to be closed were used for the sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to law. This would appear to be an easy matter, but instead of receiving assistance in obtaining testimony, every conceivable obstacle was thrown in the way of the prosecutor. An unwilling witness, as a rule, never tells the whole truth, and the portion left untold is just what is wanted. If a "spotter" is employed, he requires constant attention, and if his wants are not looked after by his original employer, he gets nourishment from the other side, and when you are ready to use him he is generally to be found in the camp of the enemy. For awhile, all the places closed belonged to innocent parties, and under the statute they proceeded at once to give bonds, that the premises should not be used for a year in the liquor business, and got them released and the action abated. Some of the places enjoined would not sell at auction for ten dollars—the parties occupying them worthless—and when you closed one shanty, they would slide into another hen-house and set up business.

One of the circuit judges in the state held that a person engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquors himself in his own building, could repent, pay the costs, give bonds for one year and be absolved. In short, have the injunction dissolved and the proceedings abated. The platter had been pretty cleanly licked before, but this "lapped out the spoon."

Again, it was somewhat troublesome at times to get the necessary and legitimate costs paid. The county board, or rather a majority of the members believing that nothing could come of attempted enforcement, were for the first two years adverse to expense being incurred in liquor prosecutions, and this made it unpleasant for the officials engaged in the work.

In 1893, the following request, signed by 256 citizens of Sioux Falls, was sent to the writer, then state's attorney:

"Hon. D. R. Bailey, State's Attorney of Minnehaha county:

"Dear sir:—We the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the City of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, do respectfully request that in the future you desist from suing out of court any writ or writs of injunction restraining the sale of liquors in this city, or taking any steps toward enforcing the present prohibitory law. We respectfully suggest that your own experience in seeking to enforce such law must have convinced you of the utter futility of such effort, and call your attention to the 'Fine System' so called, that is in operation in this city, and venture the opinion that it is productive of far better results than the 'Hole in the Wall' system which prevailed prior to the institution of such Fine system. We call your attention to the large sums of money that have been expended in the attempt to enforce the prohibitory law, and request that no further burdens of this nature be imposed upon the citizens and taxpayers of this county."

The county commissioners on the 10th day of August, 1893, Commissioner Colton absent, passed a resolution [see proceedings of

commissioners of that date, requesting the state's attorney to desist and refrain from bringing any action either civil or criminal under the prohibition act, unless fully satisfied that a conviction could be had; and also gave a little advice to the court in the matter. We do not refer to this for any other purpose than to show that there was an "irrepressible conflict" always being waged, whenever the question of prohibition was brought into the courts in Minnehaha county, and that the impression prevailed that it was impossible to enforce the law. That the utility of any law can be determined best by its enforcement is conceded; that unwise or odious laws had better be repealed than evaded, will be conceded by all good citizens, and that it is not within the province of those appointed to enforce the laws to so manage as to make them a dead letter, will also be admitted; but notwithstanding all this, it is a fact that can not be controverted, that it is the laws, and only the laws, that meet with the approbation of the public, that are heartily and successfully enforced.

The legislature of 1895, submitted the question to a vote of the electors at the general election in 1896, whether article twenty-four of the constitution should be repealed. The prohibitionists at once began active work to defeat the proposed amendment, and, on the other hand, those in favor of the license system were not idle. It was a well fought campaign throughout the state. The result was a vote 31,901 *for*, and 24,910 *against* the repeal. At the next session of the legislature (1897) a high license law was passed. It is evident that the law makers intended to cover the whole field of licensing, restricting and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in such a manner as to remove some of the most objectionable features that usually attend the retailing of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It has several prohibitive clauses, namely:

No one who has served a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary can obtain a license, and no one convicted of keeping a disorderly house after the enactment of the law will be permitted to receive a license. No person under twenty-one years of age can obtain a license for selling intoxicating liquors, and no person without first obtaining a certificate signed by twenty-five legal voters residing in the precinct where he proposes to engage in business; "that he is a person of good moral character, and one who can be safely trusted to engage in the business or calling of selling intoxicating liquors at retail," and no person under twenty-one years of age can become a bartender in a saloon. It is made the duty of all venders of intoxicating liquors to keep the windows or doors of their respective places of business unobstructed by screens, blinds, paint, or other articles, and to have the windows so located that there may be an unobstructed view from the main street into the entire room, and no partitions, tables, chairs or seats are permitted in the place of business, and no games are allowed. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold are required to be closed on Sunday, and on all election days from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, and on each week day night from and after the hour of eleven o'clock until five o'clock the succeeding morning. It is made unlawful for any person to sell, furnish or give away any intoxicating liquors to any minor,

or intoxicated person, or to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to any person when forbidden in writing so to do by the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian or employer of such person, or the supervisor of the township, or the president or trustee of a town, mayor of a city, or the board of county commissioners of the county where such person shall reside or temporarily remain.

Again there is a local option feature. At the annual municipal election held in any township, town or city, the question of granting permits to sell intoxicating liquors at retail, must be submitted to the legal voters upon the petition of twenty-five legal voters of such township, town or city, and if a majority vote against the granting of permits then the granting of permits is prohibited.

Upon the business of manufacturing or selling spiritous or intoxicating liquors at wholesale an annual license of one thousand dollars is required to be paid; upon the business of selling brewed and malt liquors at wholesale, six hundred dollars; and upon the manufacture of same, four hundred; and upon the business of retailing intoxicating liquors, the sum of four hundred dollars must be paid to the county treasurer, and such further sum not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than six hundred dollars to the township, town or city where the business is to be engaged in, as such township, town or city may by ordinance require.

All persons before engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors are required to give a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two good sureties, conditioned, that they will conform to all the requirements of the law and pay all judgments for damages or fines imposed for the violation of any of its provisions.

The foregoing, although not a full summary, comprises the main features of the law under which the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors is now being conducted in South Dakota.

But the legislature of 1897 did not stop with the enactment of a high license law, but passed the following joint resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of South Dakota is hereby agreed to, and which amendment, when approved and ratified, shall become part of the constitution as Article twenty-seven thereof.

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be under exclusive state control and shall be conducted by duly authorized agents of the state who shall be paid by salary and not by commissions. All liquors sold shall be first examined by a state chemist and the purity thereof established.

"The legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof."

This amendment was submitted to the electors at the general election in November, 1898, and was ratified by them by a majority of 1,613. The vote in the county was 1,340 *for*, and 1,097 *against* its ratification. This matter was scarcely alluded to during the campaign, and was not made a party measure. The vote itself is evidence of the fact that a large proportion of the people did not take enough interest in the measure to register their votes.

We say "it is the law under which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is now being conducted" that is, if it can be lawfully conducted at all. As seen above, it was incumbent upon the legislature of 1899 to enact a law for its enforcement, but when it assembled there proved to be such a contrariety of views entertained by the members that no measure proposed could obtain the necessary votes to secure its passage, and the legislature adjourned without enacting any law upon the subject.

One thing is certain, the State of South Dakota has a remarkable record upon the liquor question; license, local option, prohibition, and high license, and now, although the constitution of the State prescribes that "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be conducted by duly authorized agents of the State, who shall be paid a salary" for so doing, the State is not manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors.

It is evident that the people of the State in the near future will endeavor to rescue the subject from its present entanglement, but what the end will be, no one would dare to predict.

SANTA FE SCRIP AND ITS BOGUS ISSUE BY

J. D. CAMERON.

On the 3d day of March, 1879, Congress passed an act which provided that settlers upon unsurveyed lands could have the same surveyed by applying to the surveyor general and depositing money with some assistant treasurer or other designated depository of the United States to defray the expenses of the survey. Upon the money being deposited the depository was instructed by a circular issued by the commissioner of the general land office to issue triplicate certificates in the sums not less than \$200 each, that the settler had deposited such sums, the original certificate to be sent to the secretary of the treasurer, the duplicate to surveyor general of the district in which the land was situated, and the triplicate to the settler. The triplicate could be used by the settler in payment for public land, and it was assignable to other parties for the same use. Large sums of this scrip were issued. At first it sold at a discount, but the demand for it had so increased in 1881 that it left but a small margin. The certificates were printed upon paper ordinarily used for blanks, and no methods were used in their manufacture to make them difficult to counterfeit.

It was at this stage of affairs that John D. Cameron, then a resident of Sioux Falls, conceived the idea of counterfeiting this scrip. A large amount of it was manufactured. Of course, at a discount of eight per cent it was an object for bankers and land agents in localities where parties wished to pay for government land to have scrip on hand to supply their customers.

To put this into circulation, a bogus firm under the name of Burt & Miller of St. Louis, Mo., sent circulars to the banks and land agents all over the Northwest that they could furnish this scrip, designated as Santa Fe Scrip, at the discount above named.

The First National Bank of Sioux Falls ordered \$5,000 of it, and

the McKinney & Scougal Bank \$1,000. The scrip ordered by the First National Bank came to John D. Cameron, and he claimed that he had been appointed agent for the sale of the scrip in Dakota, but the bank having become suspicious, refused to take it. McKinney & Scougal had expressed the money in payment of the scrip ordered, but were warned in time to stop its delivery by the express company.

C. H. Winsor of Sioux Falls was sent to St. Louis to look up Burt & Miller, but he was unable to find the parties comprising the firm, although an office of Burt & Miller was found furnished with a table and two chairs with a boy in charge.

But it was a short-lived swindle. The bogus scrip was an exact counterfeit of the original. The conspirators—for Cameron had accomplices—after procuring the paper and type sent a printer from Beloit, Ia., to Canton, S. D., where he printed the bogus scrip.

P. A. Haverold of Sioux Falls, was employed to fill out the scrip, but the prospect of getting considerable money in a very short time induced him, while in an intoxicated condition, to disclose to an importunate creditor his expectations of soon having all the money he wanted. The creditor was Guy Weed, deputy United States marshal, and he succeeded in getting from Haverold a pretty full account of the knavish scheme of the conspirators. Weed reported what he had learned to the United States authorities, and they promptly instituted a thorough investigation which resulted in the arrest of Cameron on the 3d day of May, 1882, and the seizure of his office papers which furnished considerable incriminating evidence against him. At the next term of the United States court at Yankton, Cameron, W. D. Russell of Yankton, and E. E. Carpenter of Beloit, were indicted charged in substance with counterfeiting this scrip and conspiring to defraud the government. A large number of witnesses were summoned in the case, about forty being from Sioux Falls. There was a lengthy trial of the case, but it did not result favorably to the government. On two occasions it was continued over the term, and finally a change of venue was taken to St. Louis, Mo. At the first term there the case was continued, although the usual number of witnesses were in attendance. At the next term the case was abandoned by the government. It was an expensive case to all parties concerned, and especially to Mr. Cameron, who not only paid out a large sum of money in his defense, but was compelled to lie in jail some time, being unable to procure bail. Another feature of the case was the suspicion in the community that the escape of Mr. Cameron from punishment was owing to the fact that there were other parties than those indicted who were greatly interested in his acquittal, fearing if he was convicted he might make disclosures that would be unpleasant for them to meet.

IMPEACHMENT OF ALDERMAN JOSEPH SAMPSON.

Joseph Sampson, who has been a resident of Sioux Falls for several years and engaged principally in grading work upon streets and railroads, was expelled from the city council on June 7, 1895, and his office of alderman from the Sixth ward declared vacant. Mr. Sampson has been a prominent figure in Sioux Falls. He was active in

politics, particularly in everything relating to city affairs. He was appointed street commissioner in 1889, and again in 1891, and held the office until November 16, 1892. At the city election in 1893, he was elected alderman from the Sixth ward, and in 1894, he was elected president of the council. Mayor Williams, owing to severe illness, left the city for medical treatment on the 20th day of March, 1895, and thereupon Mr. Sampson became the acting mayor of Sioux Falls, and so remained until the 6th day of May, 1895. During the time he was acting mayor he collected from the disorderly houses in the city \$767.50. This was deposited in the Union National bank to his credit, and checked out by him on the 27th day of April, as he said, for the purpose of paying certain persons the amount of their claims against the city. This he did not do, but left the city in the early part of May for Wyoming, where his wife had gone a short time before. He was elected alderman from the Sixth ward at the city election in April, and qualified as such at the proper time. Soon after he left, the question as to what had become of the money belonging to the city that he had checked out in April, was brought to the attention of the city officials, and when they were unable to find that it had been used for any lawful purpose, or that it had been left with anyone in the city, the matter was taken before the grand jury and they returned an indictment against him for embezzlement. Mr. Sampson was easily located at Sundance, Wyoming, and the sheriff at that place took him in charge upon instructions received from the county officials of Minnehaha county, and Sheriff Hubbard went to Sundance with a warrant for his arrest and brought him to Sioux Falls. Soon after his return to Sioux Falls, he was arraigned upon the indictment, and when the time arrived for him to plead, his counsel, John E. Carland and Joseph Kirby, made a motion to quash the indictment, for the reason that Sheriff Hubbard had assisted in drawing the grand jury for the April term of the circuit court, having at the same time suits, in which he was a party, upon the calendar for trial. This motion was sustained by the court, and Mr. Sampson was held in bonds of \$1,000, to answer at the next term of court upon the same charge. A good many rumors were in circulation in the city as to what had become of the money. But, as Mr. Sampson had not accounted to the city, Alderman Lien, at the regular monthly meeting of the council on the 3d day of June, offered a resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, calling upon Mr. Sampson to appear before the council on June 7, to show cause why he should not be expelled from the council. The preamble to the resolution set up the facts in reference to his obtaining the money, and his official connection with it, and that he was a member of the city council. On the 7th day of June the council met, and there was a large attendance to witness what was anticipated would prove to be a "great moral show." The proceedings were tame. No dramatic features appeared. The resolution was read, and Mr. Sampson denied that the city council had any authority to expel him, and also denied that the allegations in the charge were true. He admitted drawing the money, and said he still had it in his possession, but that he "would not turn it over until the injunction served on

him was dissolved, and the criminal proceedings against him dropped." When through with his defense, the roll was called upon the resolution, and the vote stood eleven for Mr. Sampson voting no, and Mr. Sampson was declared to be no longer a member of the city council of Sioux Falls. It only remains to add that the charges were investigated by the next grand jury, but no indictment was found.

POLITICS.

The County of Minnehaha was the most populous county in the Territory of Dakota for fifteen years prior to its division and admission into the Union as the states of North and South Dakota, and since that time it has had a larger population than any other county in the State of South Dakota. Owing to the fact that it has the largest city in the state within its limits, the politics of the county has a sort of metropolitan air that is not found elsewhere in the state. During the early days no county had greater influence in territorial affairs than Minnehaha, and the respective parties were able to maintain party lines upon territorial issues. Until 1896, the republican party had a good working majority in the county, but it must be admitted that a good deal of guerrilla warfare was carried on in respect to county officials, and now and then the unexpected would happen and a nominee of the weaker party or an independent candidate be elected. But the great influence of the county in territorial and state politics has been largely due to the fact that it has been the home of a large number of leaders not only in one party organization but in all. It must be conceded that it is the political center of the state, the Mecca that all aspirants for office visit, the birthplace of political schemes for the public welfare. There is no place in the state that enjoys the reputation of having discovered so many men qualified to serve the public as Sioux Falls. At least, the statesmen in Sioux Falls seem to act as a sifting committee, and when an aspirant for office is found wanting in availability he generally has time to devote to his ordinary pursuits. Yes, Minnehaha county is a great county for politics, and it bids fair to remain so for some years to come. During the last decade there has been but few removals from the ranks of its politicians, by death or otherwise, while on the other hand new political prodigies have claimed the attention of the public. The time may come when the disease known as political death may invade the political ranks in Minnehaha county, but so far, although several politicians have been supposed to be dead, it has turned out in the end that they were only hibernating for a season. For political thrift, enterprise and energy, for earnest, vigorous effort with no ulterior selfish end in view but the public good, for self-abnegation and subserviency of all personal ambition, the politicians of Minnehaha county of all degrees, big, little, and diminutive, war horses, mules and colts, taken collectively, by pairs or individually, are the peers of any similar aggregation on the continent.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MURDER OF MARY EGAN—BURNING OF THE EGAN
HOMESTEAD—THE LACEY-BUNKER TRAGEDY—
THE MURDER OF ALFRED ERIKSON—THE
JOHN McDONALD HOMICIDE—THE
MESSIAH CRAZE AND TRIAL OF
PLENTY HORSES FOR THE
MURDER OF LIEUTEN-
ANT CASEY.

THE MURDER OF MARY EGAN.

Thomas Egan, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, on Sunday, September 12, 1880, at his home eighteen miles northwest of Sioux Falls, murdered his wife Mary Egan. The circumstances of the murder were peculiarly horrible and brutal. Egan was in the habit of beating his wife, and on this day he sent his two boys away from the sod-shanty in which they lived, and then attacked his wife. He threw a piece of rope around her neck, and proceeded to strangle her, and beat her about the head with a hard wood picket until she became unconscious, and her scalp was laid open to the skull. He then threw the body through the trap-door into the hole used as a cellar, where it remained until Tuesday, when it was discovered. A coroner's jury was summoned and Egan arrested and lodged in jail. After unavoidable delays the trial came off in November, 1881, and the prisoner was convicted of the murder of his wife. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and he was sentenced to be hung on Friday, January 13, 1882. The counsel for the defense was L. S. Swezey assisted by C. H. Winsor, while the prosecution was conducted by the district attorney, J. W. Carter, assisted by E. Parliman and A. M. Flagg.

An appeal to the supreme court was perfected January 4, 1882, which stayed proceedings under the sentence, until May 13, when the supreme court affirmed the judgment of the district court, and on May 29, Egan was re-sentenced, the date of the execution being fixed for Thursday, July 13, 1882. Through no fault of the officials

in charge, owing to the accidental breaking of the noose at the first drop, and the consequent excitement, it was not until the culprit had been dropped the third time that the execution was successfully accomplished, and while the scene was harrowing, it seemed but the just retribution for so horrible a crime. This was the first execution in Minnehaha county, and the second one in Dakota. Joseph Dickson was the sheriff.

There are two incidents in connection with this deplorable tragedy that are worthy of record. One is the changing of the date fixed upon for Egan's execution to accommodate the publisher of a newspaper, and as E. W. Caldwell was the publisher, we will give the details in his own language:

"I went to Judge Kidder and asked him if there was anything in the law which required that a man should be hung on Friday, and he said there was not. I then told him that I ran a weekly paper, which I issued on Thursday, and if Egan was hung on Friday, I would either have to postpone the issue of my paper, or hold the account of the hanging a week later, neither of which I wanted to do. He asked me if I had seen Judge Carter, the prosecuting attorney, and I said I had not, but I would; so I went to Judge Carter, told him the circumstances, and asked him if it would make any difference to him. He said it would not; he didn't care when the man was hung, if he was only hung. I then went back to Judge Kidder, who finally said that he had intended to appoint Friday, July 7, for the hanging, but as that was so soon after the Fourth, it might put a damper upon the celebration, and if it would be any accommodation to me, he would fix it for Thursday, July 13. I told him that would just suit me, and so he did. Afterwards I was telling Mr. McLoney of it, and he took me to task for depriving the poor man of one day of life. I replied that I did not deprive him of a day, on the contrary I was the means of prolonging his life six days."

The other event was the burning of the Egan homestead. The fact of the burning was not so important as the fact that it resulted in the discovery of a poetess in Minnehaha county, who had hitherto been unknown to fame. It was printed at the time in one of the Sioux Falls newspapers and read as follows:

BURNING OF THE EGAN HOMESTEAD.

POEM BY MRS. CYNTHIA WARREN.

It was a fair and pleasant night, April the third or fourth,
When at a distance we saw a light of a fire in the north.

The lurid flames ran to the east, not minding things of worth
Burning beautiful trees, and leaving bare the earth.

The breeze sprang up, the bright flames leaped toward the shining stars,
With a rushing sound resembling them of a train of cars.

The frightened birds fly here and there, the frogs in the low pond croak,
While suffocating is the air, filled with ashes, heat and smoke.

Then o'er the hill the fire comes sweeping toward the south,
It has lit in Egan's forsaken home and burned the old sod house.

The roof and posts are burned, and all the boards around,
The sodding is all fallen in and lies smouldering on the ground.

We never will forget the day when first the tale was told,
That Mrs. Egan in the cellar lay a sad sight to behold.
By her husband she was killed, to get away she hoped,
And her life-blood there he spilled, and choked her with a rope.
Now nothing marks the place, save a pile of sod burned mellow
And they lay by the place where she was found in the cellar.
Good people, far and near, all had one desire,
That a place so drear should be swept away by fire.

THE LACEY-BUNKER TRAGEDY.

Probably the most awful tragedy in the state, occurred about five o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, October 22, 1893, just outside of the eastern limits of the City of Sioux Falls.

Harry Lacey, a man known to all the residents of the city, shot his mother-in-law Mrs. Lydia Bunker, his wife Clara, and himself, all three dying within a few minutes, and before any of the neighbors arrived at the place where the terrible deeds had been committed.

Harry Lacey came to the City of Sioux Falls in 1882, and commenced the practice of law. He was quiet and unassuming, but it was soon known that he was a man of considerable ability. He obtained a good standing in the community, and although he soon abandoned his profession, he was always occupied in some business enterprise. His mother-in-law, in 1889, sold her farm east of the city (except a few acres where the tragedy took place) for quite a large sum of money, and invested fifteen thousand dollars of this sum in a phonograph enterprise, and lost it all. Mrs. Bunker charged Lacey with this loss and Lacey denied his responsibility in the matter. Soon after the sale of the farm, Mrs. Bunker came to the city and resided with the Laceys. It was known among their neighbors that family matters were not running smoothly, but not until the early part of December, 1891, was there an open outbreak. At this time there was a serious disturbance in the family, and all three of them bore marks of a personal combat. Mrs. Lacey had Mr. Lacey arrested for assault and battery, and immediately brought a bill for divorce. After a few months she told the writer, that she could not live without her husband, and soon after, the divorce proceedings were abandoned, and they commenced living together again. It did not prove a happy re-union, and they lived apart and together, as they could agree, until the spring of 1893, when Mr. Lacey secured rooms a short distance from Mrs. Bunker's place. During the summer there were frequent quarrels, and Mr. Lacey grew more and more dissatisfied and unhappy, and one thing more than anything else that seemed to trouble him was the fact that his little children were under the influence of Mrs. Bunker.

On Sunday, the day the tragedy occurred, he was in Sioux Falls and went home late in the afternoon. Shortly after he walked over to the Bunker house. In less than thirty minutes after he had been seen going to Mrs. Bunker's, his two little children, aged four and seven years, who had witnessed the terrible deed of their father, came to a neighbor by the name of Jones, the eldest boy saying: "Papa Jones come over; they are all dead. Papa has shot grandma

and ma, and went out in the yard and shot himself." Mr. Jones went immediately to the house, and found them all dead. Mrs. Bunker and Mrs. Lacey were both shot in the back part of the head, near the base of the brain, and were lying but a little distance from each other in the kitchen. Lacey was lying in the yard, a few feet from the house, where he evidently fell and died without a struggle, after firing a bullet into his own head. Mr. Lacey was an expert marksman, and knew where the vital spark could be most quickly extinguished, and whether with the coolness of a wicked, desperate hate, or the frenzy of a man who thinks that nothing but blood can atone his wrongs, he brought his skill and knowledge into action, and committed the fearful tragedy with wonderful precision and fatality will never be known. He completed his work, and left nothing to be done but to bury the dead.

The foregoing is sufficient to outline the incidents connected with one of the most horrible tragedies that ever occurred in a civilized community, and one which undoubtedly will never be paralleled in Minnehaha county.

THE MURDER OF ALFRED ERIKSON.

Sometime during the early evening of December 7, 1897, Alfred Erikson, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was most brutally murdered. The crime was committed in a small one-story house located near the Mulhall block on Main avenue in the City of Sioux Falls. He was an eccentric character, and known to be a little below par in point of intelligence, but strong and robust. The house in which he was killed, was occupied by James Garrington, a small man about sixty-six years of age, who was at that time in feeble health. Erikson had the day before returned to Sioux Falls, from whence he had fled on the 28th day of August, preceding, to escape arrest upon a complaint charging him with having committed a serious offense upon the person of a girl about eleven years of age, the daughter of William West of Sioux Falls. The girl during Erikson's absence had been sent to the Reform school at Plankinton, and was burned to death at the time the Reform school buildings were destroyed by fire. Erikson arrived in town December 6, and stopped over night with his aunt, Mrs. Langbien. During the forenoon of the day following, Erikson went to Garrington's place, took dinner with him, and was out and in during the day. He was at Dunning's drug store at 4:45 P. M., where he was last seen alive. A little past midnight that night, he was found dead in Garrington's building. As stated above, he had been brutally murdered, there being no less than thirty-three wounds upon his person. Garrington was immediately arrested, and he then charged Wm. West with having committed the murder. Two hours later West was arrested. During the evening of that day, representatives of the Sioux Falls Daily Press interviewed Garrington and represented to him that West could prove an alibi, and that the only hope he had was to confess that he did it, and to claim that he did it in self-defense. Before they left they succeeded in getting Garrington to sign such a statement. Within an hour thereafter State's Attorney Bates, with two

or three others, also visited the prisoner, when he made in substance the same statement to them. The next day West was discharged, and Garrington remained in prison charged with the murder of Erikson. On the 13th day of December he plead *not guilty* and Monday the 3d day of January, 1898, was fixed for his trial. Before this time arrived, on motion of the defendant, the time of trial was changed to Monday, January 31. A special venire was issued for seventy-five jurymen in addition to the regular panel, and the trial commenced at the time appointed. State's Attorney C. P. Bates, assisted by ex-State's Attorney P. J. Rogde, appeared for the prosecution, and D. R. Bailey, assisted by A. F. Orr, appeared for the defendant. The trial lasted until February 9. The jury retired at 11:05 A. M., and at 4:10 P. M. returned a verdict of *guilty*, fixing the *death penalty*. On the 14th day of February, Judge Jones sentenced Garrington to be hanged on the 14th day of April, 1898. D. R. Bailey, attorney for Garrington, made a motion for a new trial, based upon alleged errors occurring at the trial, and upon newly discovered evidence, which motion was on the 4th day of April denied by Judge Jones. Mr. Bailey, on the 8th day of April, secured a writ of error from the supreme court, which operated as a stay of the execution of Garrington, and all further proceedings in the case were transferred to the supreme court. On the 14th day of June, the case was argued by C. P. Bates and D. R. Bailey, and the court took the case under advisement.

The last of August, 1898, the supreme court granted a new trial, and at the next term of the circuit court the case was called on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1899, and the trial commenced. The same attorneys appeared for the prosecution as at the former trial, and D. R. Bailey, assisted by D. J. Conway and C. C. Gliem, conducted the defense. On the 12th day of January, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the case was submitted to the jury. At nine o'clock the next morning the jury found Garrington *guilty*, and fixed his punishment *imprisonment for life*.

The writer having been the leading attorney in the defense, will refrain from any comment, except to assert that a large percentage of the people in the county feel confident that if the whole facts were known other parties would be implicated in this brutal murder.

THE JOHN McDONALD HOMICIDE.

During the evening of December 24, 1897, an affray occurred between John McDonald, a printer, and Gilbert Gilman, a saloon keeper, both of Sioux Falls, which resulted in the death of McDonald.

There were some words between the parties in a saloon on Phillips avenue in reference to a bill Gilman claimed McDonald owed him. Gilman left the saloon, McDonald followed him and continued to talk to him about the matter. Just as they turned the corner of Tenth street, going east, Gilman turned around and struck McDonald a slight blow upon his face, telling him to stop his talking, and then walked away. Shortly after, McDonald was found lying on the sidewalk in a dying condition, and was carried back into the

saloon, where he in a few minutes expired. Considerable excitement prevailed in the community in reference to the affair. Gilman was arrested and bound over to the circuit court, which was then in session. State's Attorney Bates filed an information against Gilman charging him with manslaughter. There is a statute which declares that homicide "when perpetrated without a design to effect death by a person while engaged in the commission of a misdemeanor" is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The trial commenced on Thursday, January 6, State's Attorney Bates appearing for the prosecution, and H. H. Keith for the defense. After the regular panel had been exhausted, a special venire was issued for additional jurors. At 3:30 P. M., the following jurors were accepted: Charles Foss, Frank Edgington, E. T. Hayes, Fred Witte, P. F. Sherman, Sam Herbert, Chas. Arndt, W. H. Holt, and Henry Dalton, all of Sioux Falls, W. J. Page of Dell Rapids, H. A. Foster of Wayne, and I. N. Griffith of Brandon. The testimony of Doctors Morgan and Olney, who conducted the post-mortem examination upon the body of McDonald, developed the fact that he came to his death from the obstruction in the air passage to the lungs by quite a large quantity of fine cut tobacco and mucus, which they found in the trachea and bronchial tubes.

The case was vigorously tried by the attorneys. Mr. Bates claimed that Gilman while in the act of striking McDonald was committing a misdemeanor, and that the blow McDonald received caused him to swallow the tobacco which resulted in his death, and hence the jury should find him guilty of manslaughter as charged in the information. Mr. Keith, on the other hand, claimed that the prosecution had not established the fact beyond a reasonable doubt that the swallowing of the tobacco by McDonald was the result of the blow struck by Gilman. The jury retired to consider their verdict at 2:10 P. M. Saturday, the 8th of January, and after being out about three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. On the first ballot the jury stood three for conviction and nine for acquittal.

The jury were all of the opinion that Gilman did not contemplate doing McDonald any serious harm, and it is greatly to his credit that since his acquittal he has materially assisted in maintaining McDonald's family.

THE MESSIAH CRAZE, AND THE TRIAL OF PLENTY HORSES, ALIAS TSUNKA WAKA OTTA, FOR THE MURDER OF LIEUTENANT E. W. CASEY.

Plenty Horses was indicted on the 13th day of March, 1891, at a term of the United States District Court at Deadwood, S. D., charged with the murder of Lieut. E. W. Casey on the 7th day of January preceding.

During the latter part of the summer of 1890, it first became known that a remarkable hallucination had taken possession of some of the tribes of Indians belonging to the Sioux nation. It was known as the "Messiah Craze." At first it attracted attention outside of the Indian country by reason of its strange features, both in refer-

ence to the character of the delusion and the peculiar demonstrations resulting therefrom. Just how it originated is not well verified, but that it was madly contagious and rapidly spread among the Indians, completely demoralizing whole tribes, was soon well known. It was at first thought to be harmless, and it did not seem possible to a sane person that such a craze could last for any length of time, and the authorities in charge of the Indians delayed taking any active, aggressive measure for its suppression, believing that it would destroy itself by its own intensity. The Indians professed to believe that the Messiah was at that time to be found west of Salt Lake, and that they were to leave the Union Pacific railroad and go into the mountains, about four day's travel, where they would find him; that he would talk to those who went to see him in their own language, and the next spring, or at some stated time, he would come and visit them. That the purpose of his coming was to punish the white people for crucifying him and for the wrongs they had committed against the Indians, and that they would be restored to their former mode of living. That another earth would come from the west and cover up the white people, and that the Indians would mount this new earth. Dances were organized among them, and were so unnatural and weird that they were called ghost-dances.

This condition of affairs at last became intolerable; but it was found impossible to control them by peaceful measures, and the regular army was called upon for aid. General Miles was in command. The Indians believed that the white man's bullet could not injure them, and they were defiant. A battle was fought at Wounded Knee on the 29th day of December, 1890, in which one hundred and forty-nine Indians, and forty-nine soldiers were killed. Another battle took place the next day on White Clay creek.

General Miles, at the time of the killing of Lieutenant Casey, had the Indians surrounded and was endeavoring to force them to surrender. Lieutenant Casey, at the head of the Cheyenne scouts, was with General Brooke, northwest of Pine Ridge, and on the morning of his death, left General Brooke's camp, taking one of his scouts with him, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the location of the camp of the hostile Indians. He proceeded without molestation until he reached the picket line of the hostiles, when he was told that he was in great danger and had better turn back. He paid no attention to this, however, but proceeded in the direction of the camp, when he was again warned by some friendly Indians that he was in danger and ought not to go any further. He hesitated, but at the same time expressed a desire to go a little further where he could see the hostile camp. While conversing with a messenger who had been sent out from the Indian camp by Red Cloud (who had learned that Lieutenant Casey was approaching the camp) to intercept and warn him of the danger he was in, Plenty Horses, after changing his position so as to get behind Lieutenant Casey, deliberately shot him and rode away. Lieutenant Casey died instantly.

General Miles immediately after the death of Lieutenant Casey demanded the surrender of Plenty Horses, which demand was complied with. After the indictment was found, the court ordered the

trial to take place at Sioux Falls, and on the 24th day of April, 1891, the trial of Plenty Horses commenced in the United States court room in the Masonic Temple at that place. Judges Shiras and Edgerton were upon the bench. U. S. District Attorney Sterling, with his Assistant Howard and Lieutenant J. G. Ballance, appeared for the prosecution, and George P. Nock and D. E. Powers of Sioux Falls, appeared for Plenty Horses. The indictment of Plenty Horses for murder aroused considerable interest throughout the country. The New York World sent one of its most competent men to report the trial, and the account of the proceedings in that paper was most minutely and graphically given. The trial lasted six days, and the attorneys for the defense endeavored to secure the acquittal of their client upon the theory that actual war existed at the time of the killing of Lieutenant Casey, and that Plenty Horses was one of the hostiles; that his act was not murder but excusable as an act of war. They had, however, but short time for preparation, and did not succeed in establishing the fact beyond question that there was actual war, and the Court not feeling justified in directing a verdict, the case was submitted to the jury and resulted in a disagreement.

The Court immediately fixed upon the 25th day of May following, for a second trial. At that time the same judges and attorneys were in charge, and assembled at the place of the former trial to determine the position the Indian holds in the time of so called war. At this trial the real character of the acts of war occurring during the Indian outbreak was clearly shown by the defense, and when the testimony was all in, Judge Shiras directed the jury to return a verdict of *not guilty*; holding that at the time of the killing of Lieutenant Casey there existed in and about Pine Ridge Agency an actual state of warfare between the army of the United States and the Indian camp; and that Lieutenant Casey was killed by Plenty Horses while reconnoitering the camp of the hostile Indians; and, while condemning the manner in which the act was committed, still, it was a legitimate act of war. Judge Edgerton did not concur in the opinion of Judge Shiras.

Plenty Horses was educated at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., going there the 24th day of November, 1883, and remaining until July 8, 1888, when he returned to the Rosebud Agency where his father, Living Bear, was the recognized leader of the Brule tribe of Indians. He was a dull scholar, although considered quite intelligent, but upon the return to his old home he again adopted the habits and customs of the Indians.

In the fall of 1890 when the Indians were banding together and threatening to make trouble, he sympathized with them, and after the destruction of Big Foot's band he joined the hostile Indians and became a participator in their warlike demonstrations and undoubtedly felt justified in killing Lieutenant Casey.

It only remains to mention that the trials were of a more sensational and dramatic character than any ever had in South Dakota, attracting the attention of the whole country; and were conducted by the attorneys on both sides with great energy and ability.

CHAPTER XIV.

SIoux FALLS IN 1862, 1866, 1870—REMINISCENCES OF MRS.
PHILLIPS—JOHN NELSON'S "INDIAN SCARE"—
GILSETH'S AND AASEN'S EXPERIENCE IN
COMING TO THIS COUNTY IN 1866.

SIoux FALLS IN 1862.

(REMINISCENCES BY JESSE B. WATSON.)

"When Company A, Dakota Cavalry, of which I was a member, came to Sioux Falls during the summer of 1862, there were four small houses along the river bank on the west side. One of them was occupied by the printing press, the others were empty. Near the present site of the Burlington depot was a small house occupied by J. B. Amidon, and a little east of where the brewery is now, on the side hill, was another small house occupied by G. P. Waldron, and between his house and where the Merchants Hotel is now, a man by the name of B. C. Fowler was living with his family. This habitation was built of stone, poles and grass. There were also two young men by the name of Allen living a little southeast of Amidon's place."

SIoux FALLS IN 1866.

Eihardt Fleitz, who came to Sioux Falls as a member of Company D, 22d U. S. Infantry, in 1866, and has been a resident of the county since then, has kindly given us a pretty full description of the buildings and general appearance of things upon his arrival. He said in part: "I came to Sioux Falls with my company, I think on the 7th day of June, 1866. It was commanded by Colonel Knox. There were just seventy-three men in the company. Company E, 6th Iowa Cavalry left Sioux Falls the day our company arrived. The buildings in Sioux Falls at that time were the barracks, round house, commissary building, laundry, stable, sutler's store, a stone house at the foot of Ninth street, and another on the east side of the river, opposite where the Commercial Hotel is now, and a house called the pipestone factory near where Pankow's foundry is now located. The two buildings called the barracks were side by side about

twenty feet apart. The south room in the east building was occupied as a hospital, the next room was the office, and in the next room the soldiers slept in bunks. The south room in the west building was occupied, after we came, by the orderly sergeant, next to this was the kitchen, and the balance of the building was a mess room. What we called the round house was a stone building north of the barracks. It was called so, owing to its shape, for it was nearly round. It was built of stone, but had no roof, and the floor was about eight feet from the ground. It was built to go into in case of attack. I think it was more than thirty feet in diameter. The commissary building was of stone, and stood pretty near where the Commercial Hotel is now. The laundry was a small log house near the west end of Eighth street bridge, and the stable was north of this, and was dug out of the bank for the west wall, and stone and logs next the river, and covered with poles and hay. The stone house near the foot of Ninth street was occupied by Dr. Nisley. The sutler's store was a little shanty built of cottonwood boards in part. I don't know what the building on the east side was built for, but we used it for an ice house. During the summer of 1866, we built what was known as the officer's quarters, where E. J. Daniels now has his store. We also built a hospital between this building and the sutler's store, south of the Edmison-Jameson building. It was built of logs, and was one story high. We also built a powder house, and a building to exercise in during the winter. Our company fenced in what we called the parade grounds, putting down posts and a rail on top. There were thirty-five saddle horses in our company, and a detachment was occasionally sent out scouting. We had more snow and rain then than we have now. The highest water I ever saw in Sioux Falls was in the spring of 1867, and I have seen the flat west and north of the city covered with water in June. I was discharged May 7, 1869, and during my service four men of the company died. The first one was a man known by the name of Bolse, he died of fever; the next one, of consumption; the third was drowned, and the fourth was frozen to death out by Frank Forde's farm. After about a year Colonel Knox left, and Captain John Duffy was in command of our company. In 1868, I think it was, about eight or ten men took up land on the military reservation along the Sioux river north of town, and commenced cutting timber and building log houses. A detachment of our company was sent out (and I was one of the men sent) to arrest them and bring them in. They were arrested, brought in, and put in the guard house for two or three days, and then Captain Duffy let them go, after promising they would keep off the reservation. Some of these men are now living on the same places where we arrested them. When I came to Sioux Falls there was an old steam boiler lying on the bank of the river west of the island, but I don't know where it came from, and whether it was ever in use in Sioux Falls or not. The men usually had pretty good supplies, sometimes a little short, but were comfortable and contented."

Since obtaining the foregoing statement from Mr. Fleitz, the writer met Mr. John H. Holsey of Canton. He was a member of Company D, and said: "the company marched out of Sioux City

Sunday afternoon, June 3, 1866, camped that night five miles from Sioux City, on the Dakota side of the Big Sioux river, Monday night camped on Brule creek, Tuesday night at Nixon's, Wednesday night at Pattee slough, Thursday night at Canton, and marched into Sioux Falls Friday, June 8, at two o'clock in the afternoon."



OFFICERS' QUARTERS, 1866.

The cuts for this illustration and the one on page 29 were made from photographs obtained from Amos Broughton of Tishoka, N. Y., who procured them while on a visit at Sioux Falls in 1870. It has been frequently said to the writer by old residents of the city that the earliest date any photographer visited Sioux Falls was in 1872; that the pictures of Sioux Falls claimed to have been taken in 1871 were in fact taken in 1872, and those of 1872 taken in 1873. One thing is certain, the soldiers were in Sioux Falls when the picture of the officers' quarters was taken, and they left here June 18, 1869.

John Holsey, when shown our illustrations said: "I recognize them very well. Col. Knox was down to the Missouri river to Yankton, I think, and brought a photographer back with him in an ambulance. In this picture of the officers' quarters Col. Knox is sitting in front of the door, with his orderly standing behind him. Ed. Broughton sits facing the Colonel, and Charley Howard is sitting with his back to the building, with his little daughter Mamie standing by him. Mr. Howard at this time was living in Sioux City and was up on a visit to his sutlers' store then in charge of Ed. Broughton. The other illustration represents the barracks as they were at that time, and the tarpaulin covering the barrels and bags of provisions at the end of the barracks looks familiar. The photographer took several pictures at the time, and I feel sure these were taken in the fall of 1866, or in 1867."

The officers' quarters faced the east, and was located on the south lot where E. J. Daniels' store now stands, and the photograph of the same must have been taken from the northeast of the building, as the whole contour of what is now the city west of Ninth street appears in the background. When the other picture was taken, the camera must have been placed southwest of the officers' quarters.

SIOUX FALLS IN 1870.

After having obtained a biographical sketch of Mr. Fowler's life down to the time he arrived in Sioux Falls, the remark was made to him: "You have seen a great many changes since coming here in 1870?" His reply to this remark was taken down by a stenographer and is as follows: "Not many changes, but great many improvements have been made in Sioux Falls since I came here. When I came, Colonel Allen had a grocery store in the barracks, the post office was in his store and he was postmaster. Cyrus Walts clerked for him and was deputy postmaster. W. S. Bloom had a stock of hardware and groceries also in the barracks, and C. V. Booth and John McClellan had each a room in the same building. I worked for Jephtha Duling in his stage barn the first winter. East of the barracks on the bank of the river a man by the name of Moulton had a general store in an old government building; the old government stables were a little east of this building on the bank of the river. Frank Raymond kept hotel in what was called "Old Steve's House" it was on the bank of the river east of where the Emerson block now stands. In the west tier of barracks Hiram Caldwell (who died a few years ago at Hartford) lived with his family, and Joe Dickson and his brother Tom lived there too. Duling was running a stage from Sioux Falls to Yankton. Afterward, when Stevenson had this line, I drove for him — used to drive through in a day, change horses and deliver the mail at Turnerville, Swan Lake and Clay Creek. When I came here, C. K. Howard had a stage line from Sioux Falls to Elk Point; there was an express messenger on this line. There was also a pony express from Sioux Falls to Flandreau, run by Lew Hulitt. Howard had a stock of goods in the old sutler's store. This store was built of logs and fronted east, and was located east of Phillips Avenue near where the E. L. Smith block is now. South of the store, Howard kept a hotel in the building which has been recently used for a butcher shop, and now stands opposite Dr. Robert's residence on 12th street. Cash Coats and a half-breed by the name of Mark Wells, clerked in Howard's store. There was a place called "The Dive," it fronted east, and you had to go down a step or two to get into it; it was built of stones, logs and dirt, and was the dirtiest place on earth; this hole was north of Howard's store. In the spring of 1871, True Dennis came to Sioux Falls and started a blacksmith shop in the store building Moulton had vacated. R. F. Pettigrew built a small office that spring about opposite of where the Commercial House is now; it was just south of the barracks. There is a little building still standing nearly opposite the Commercial House which was built about twenty feet south of the west barracks at that time by a man named Prescott. In 1871 Joe

Dupries built the Central House, which is still standing on the same spot, but greatly altered and enlarged. Mr. Dupries was a genuine Frenchman. In the fall of 1871 a Mr. Leonard taught school in a sod shanty on the side hill near where the brewery is now. He lived in a shanty on his claim a little west of town. He was partially insane, and we boys used to go and stay with him nights for fear he might commit suicide if left alone. There was an old man we called "Dutch Charlie." He was an old trapper and had a shanty on his claim near where the linen mill is now. Everybody was afraid of him. James Stevenson built a large stone house for a hotel where the brewery is now, but he never finished it so he could occupy it. He was the Stevenson who succeeded Duling in running the stage line to Yankton. In 1872 he had a pony livery stable — not a horse in the outfit. The same year a man by name of Caster built a butcher shop east of the Central House. In 1871 a lawyer by the name of McLaury built an office where the Metropolitan block is now, but moved it off the next year, when the Episcopal church was built there. In 1872, McLaury built a residence and an office with a basement where the Emerson block is now; there was a meat market in the basement and "Billy Bainbridge" was the butcher and Captain Dick was with him. They had a good choir in the Episcopal church in those days — I sung in it myself. Before the church was built the meetings were held in any place where a room could be had. In 1872, a bakery and restaurant was started in the barracks by a Mr. Boardman. He afterwards moved north and put up a building about where the Merchants Hotel is now. In 1872, a man by name of Dixon, who had been a clerk in Boston came to Sioux Falls with \$8,000 and bought all the land he could see. He soon had more land than money. He built the building on the northwest corner of Main avenue and Eighth street. J. D. Cameron built a bank building a little north of the Cataract. C. O. Natesta & Brother had a general store just north of Cameron's bank. Napoleon Boutcher, fresh from Canada, opened a shoe shop opposite to where Daniels' store is now, and he used to charge the boys as high as \$20 for a pair of boots, but he made the finest boots I ever saw. In 1870, a Mr. Botsford took up a claim of 40 acres where Meredith's addition is now. He married the cook of the Cataract Hotel. He was the first miller that came to Sioux Falls, and he was always planning to build a mill but could not raise the money. When I first came to Sioux Falls in the fall of 1870, we all turned in and helped build Covell's two-story sod mansion, and a sod barn over 100 feet long. They were located south of the street car track, opposite the present Covell buildings. There was a large family of Harthorns — the old man and his wife, Frank, Dan, Jim and Tom, his boys. Harthorn senior lived out near Clark Coats. Frank had a pre-emption claim south and east of the culvert under the Illinois Central railroad on the east side of the river, and he had a shanty in the rocks a few rods northeast of the culvert. I slept with him one night and I had to crawl in on my hands and knees. In the winter of 1872 I taught school in the barracks. I still have a certificate to teach school, dated December 28, 1872, signed by Cyrus Walts, superintendent. During the winter of 1873, Frank Förde,

John Forde and myself lived in a log shanty on the bank of the river west of town. We had no knives or forks, and used to cut our food with jack knives. I used to go over to Fuller's, a half a mile south, and get about three square meals a week; got there about meal-time and they would ask me to eat with them — and I consented. There was no work to be had that winter, and we used to pull up maple trees in Fuller's grove a natural grove and sell them in town for what we could get. We ate a good many beavers that winter — cooked them in the sod as we had no stove. Frank Forde took a soldier's black blanket, folded it and laid it on a table and cut out a pair of trousers with a shoe knife and sewed them himself. Dressed in these, a buckskin shirt and a pair of moccasins he used to attend the dances in town. He made a cap from a wolfskin, with two tails attached to it, which he wore on all occasions. I remember a little experience I had in 1871. There was an odd character known as "Israel Putnam," who had taken up a claim one mile east of Dell Rapids in the bend of the river. I went up and stayed with him a few days. The mosquitos were so bad that we had to sleep under a wagon box. They stampeded the horses one night and we had to go about ten miles after them the next day. There was not a house then where the city of Dell Rapids is now located. Well, in those days society wasn't graded anywhere in these parts; the Indians were about as good as anybody, and they used to come from Flaudreau to Sioux Falls in droves, and the merchants used to trust a good many of them for goods. When I hear people now talking about hard times, I always think of the early seventies in Minnehaha county."

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. HATTIE C. PHILLIPS.

In an interview relative to the early days of Sioux Falls, Mrs. Phillips informed the writer of many interesting incidents which occurred at that period, and which are given below in her own language:

"The first sermon I heard in Sioux Falls was preached by a Methodist minister by the name of Cuthbert. One day I was in my kitchen and heard some one say "howdy!" I looked around and saw a tall gentleman standing in the kitchen door, and he again said "howdy!" I had lived south, and knew what howdy meant, so I said "howdy!" and asked him in. He then asked me if he could hold religious services in my house. I told him my husband would provide a place for him somewhere in town; but he said he did not want any other place than my house. He waited until the doctor came home, who gave him permission to use our rooms. They were neatly carpeted, and the clerical stranger ejected so much tobacco juice and so indiscriminately that at last I spoke to him about it, when he apologized and said he would be more careful. He held meetings Saturday evening, and Sunday morning and evening, and Monday I had to go all over my carpets on my hands and knees and clean them of tobacco juice. On Sunday I provided dinner for himself and family, consisting of eight persons, and, as all our provisions came from Sioux City, taking it all together, these meetings were quite a tax

upon our hospitality. In those early days a Mr. Riggs, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Lockport, Illinois, and the Rev. Dr. Ward also preached in Sioux Falls. The first church organized was the Episcopal, and this organization erected the first church building. Mrs. Clark G. Coats and myself started the first Sunday school. We had happy times in those days. Every one went to church and Sunday school, even Charley Howard (in his shirt sleeves).

I remember the blizzard of 1873, very distinctly. It came without warning. The doctor had just taken the pony and started for the river, and I was taking up dinner in the kitchen. The stove pipe ran up through the roof in place of a chimney, and all at once something struck that pipe with a crash. It was the blizzard. I looked out the window, and saw the doctor a little ways from the house hanging on to the pony. For some time he could not move away from where he stood. It was a terrible day. I had a servant girl at the time by the name of Foster whose brother and sister were lost in the blizzard in Benton, where the family resided.

I remember an amusing incident, which I saw from my window, in connection with the store building near the barracks. Col. Allen had purchased it, but the Delaneys occupied it, and he wanted to get them out. He tried to persuade them to give possession, and one day he became so urgent that Mrs. Delaney, who was a large woman, picked up a tea kettle of boiling water and started for him, and the colonel ran away just as fast as he could."

JOHN NELSON'S "INDIAN SCARE."

As will be seen from his biography, Mr. Nelson settled in Mapleton during the summer of 1866. At that time his only neighbor was John Thompson, who lived about two miles up the river on his claim. Mr. Nelson had erected his cabin in the woods near the Big Sioux river, where he thought himself safely hidden from the pioneer's most dreaded foe, the roaming Indian. Everything was quiet for a few months, and no unusual sound disturbed the stillness of the prairie. But one evening during the fall, just about sundown, while he was chopping wood near the cabin, unearthly yells and howls suddenly reached his ears. In shorter time than it takes to tell it, he dropped his ax, ran into the cabin, and gathering up what valuable papers he had, brought his frightened wife and baby out of the cabin and around the bend of the river, where they remained until quite dark. They then crossed a little valley to a small lake surrounded by tall grass in which he hid his wife and child. Having placed them where he thought they would not be discovered, he shouldered his rifle and started for John Thompson's place. Upon arriving there he was surprised to find the family quietly eating their supper, while he had expected to find them all butchered by the Indians. After having briefly told of the approaching danger, he returned for his wife and child, whom he safely brought to Mr. Thompson's house. During this trip he heard something moving through the grass near him. He cocked his rifle and quietly awaited the approach of the stealthy steps of what he thought to be an Indian, but fortunately

was found to be only a deer. It was temptingly near for a good shot, but for fear of attracting the attention of the Indians he did not fire.

The next morning, in company with Mr. Thompson and Ole Gilseth, he went down the river, and nearly opposite his cabin he discovered two Indian tepees. They then got behind a tree and called to the Indians, which seemed to greatly surprise them, and gathering up their belongings, they hastily left the place without further trouble.

EXPERIENCE OF TWO OF THE EARLY SETTLERS IN THIS COUNTY DURING THEIR WALK FROM RED- WOOD, MINNESOTA, TO THE SIOUX VALLEY, IN THE FALL OF 1866.

An account of this trip appeared in an issue of the Syd Dakota Ekko in November, 1895, and thinking it would prove interesting to the readers of this work, a translation of the same is given below.

Ole O. Gilseth and John J. Aasen, Jr., left Goodhue county, Minnesota, in the fall of 1866, with the intention of joining their friends, John Thompson and John Nelson, who had settled in the Sioux Valley in Dakota during the spring of that year. Ole J. Aasen, who then lived in the vicinity of Kenyon, in the same county, drove them to Faribault. From there they took post horses to St. Peter, where they found a man who was going to Redwood, and drove with him to that place. They then continued their way on foot, each carrying a bundle of clothes and a rifle. Thus far they had put up no provisions for their trip, thinking they would buy some from a family they knew, who lived on a farm some distance from Redwood. But evening came with not a house in sight, and they spent the night on the open prairie. The next morning it was cloudy, the sun could not be seen, and they were unable to tell what direction to follow, but they decided to try and find the farm they had looked for the day before, and which they believed could not be very far off. Early in the afternoon a grove came into view, and thinking this must be the place, they walked briskly on, hopeful of being in plenty time for a good supper. However, the grove was farther away than it at first appeared, and it was not until late in the evening they reached there, only to find, instead of friends and shelter, the dreaded wigwams of an Indian camp, with their still more dreaded occupants. Having the terrible massacre of 1862 in the western part of Minnesota still fresh in their minds, even starvation could not induce them to go near the Indians, but with trembling hearts and careful steps they succeeded in reaching the other side of the grove, without being noticed, and here they spent the night in a large tree, Mr. Gilseth keeping vigilant watch, with his hand on the rifle until the break of dawn, when, thankful for their scalps though starving, they continued their wandering westward. That day they could not even find any water. Towards evening they noticed a storm was approaching, and it being late in the fall and quite cold, they wrapped all their

clothes about them and laid down, trying to rest. Soon the storm broke loose. It was a terrible storm of snow and rain, and continued until towards morning, when it cleared up and they could see the sun again. They now took a southwesterly course, thinking they had gone too far north. That evening they reached a few small lakes, the shores of which were frozen, but farther out they discovered a flock of ducks swimming about in the open water. Mr. Gilseth sent a shot into the flock, and two big ducks was his reward. Now, at last, there was to be a feast! Roasted duck! But again they were doomed to disappointment. The storm had wet them through to the skin, and their matches were useless. Consequently, no fire, no steak; and the ducks were eaten raw.

After having rested through the night and breakfasted on another piece of duck, they continued their journey. During that day they discovered a wagon track, which they followed, thinking it must lead to some settlement. It was very indistinct, and sometimes even lost, but it was fortunately found again. Towards evening Mr. Aasen became so weak and tired that he told Mr. Gilseth to continue his way alone, but after having slept awhile he felt so much better that they resumed their walk, though they were obliged to leave their bundles of clothes, only carrying their rifles. They walked about that whole night, and in the morning found themselves by a river which they supposed to be the Big Sioux river. But now the question arose whether to follow the river up or down to reach their destination. Finally they decided to follow the river on its course downward. Soon they came to a hay-stack, and thinking that now they must surely find some people, they made a thorough search, but no one could be found. Later they came to a bend in the river, which they forded in order to shorten their way, and following the river the whole day and part of the night finally came across some new-mown hay raked up in small piles, and near by found a wagon box which Mr. Gilseth recognized to be the same that John Thompson had taken with him from Goodhue county.

Encouraged by these discoveries they looked around further, and soon found a door to a dug-out on the hillside. Here they knocked, and this time they were not disappointed, as a friendly voice from within bid them enter. Opening the door they found a room occupied by two white men, who, they soon learned, were hunters stopping there while hunting game in the vicinity. This was near where Dell Rapids is now located. The wagon box they had seen proved to belong to Mr. Thompson, the hunters having on their trip from Sioux Falls borrowed the same from him. The starved and tired wanderers were well received; the hunters abandoned their bed in their favor, and slept on the floor, and the following morning drove them down to John Thompson's, where they received a hearty welcome. And thus ended their perilous journey, and two more sturdy pioneers were added to the young settlement.

Mr. Gilseth took up land in Mapleton township, which he gradually improved for a future home. The first three years he only staid on his claim long enough to keep his rights under the homestead law, the other part of his time he worked out. During this time he came

to the conclusion that "it is not good for a man to be alone," and in the spring of 1870, returned to Goodhue county, worked there during the summer, and in the fall, in company with quite a number of new settlers, came back to Minnehaha county. In this company was a Miss Anna P. Moe. Shortly after their arrival the first marriage ceremony in this county was performed by Pastor Christensen; and Ole Gilseth and Anna P. Moe since then have managed the Gilseth farm in unity and concord.

Mr. Aasen took up land in sections twenty and twenty-nine in Sverdrup township, there he still resides and has a good, comfortable home.

CHAPTER XV.

CEPHAS TALCOTT ANECDOTES -- RAISING A CHURCH
DEBT—CHARLES L. NORTON'S BIRD DOGS—AN INCI-
DENT AT LONE ROCK—THEY SAW THE GOAT—
CHARLES BARRETT'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM
BEING BURIED ALIVE—BUCHANAN BROTH-
ERS GREAT SHOW—RAINMAKING.

CEPHAS TALCOTT ANECDOTES.

Among the early arrivals in Sioux Falls was one Cephas Talcott. If he was not an original character he was at least a little peculiar. While looking for land one day, he was returning to Sioux Falls and came by the burial place of Governor Masters, the Amidons and those of the soldiers who had died during the time Sioux Falls was a military post. The burial place was located on the resident lots of the late Justin A. Pettigrew, and the officers in charge of the military post had enclosed the grounds and put up the following notice: "Anybody interfering with the government burial ground will be guilty of and punished for a misdemeanor." Talcott came into the village wild with delight. He had made a discovery. He had found a claim unoccupied almost in the heart of the village. He finally said: "I will have it understood that no gosh darn Miss D. Meanor can hold down a claim and live in another place." On one occasion when out on the prairie looking for land, he found a government stake, and being unable to decipher it, pulled it up and brought it to town. He was informed it was a serious offense, and went back to replace it, but could not find the place from whence he had taken it. He finally took up some land west of the river, and getting a little broken and fitted for a crop, came to town to advise what crop to raise. He fell in with one Robinson, who told him the best paying crop he could raise was nutmegs — that their cultivation was easy — that they grew rapidly and would mature in a short season — that they were easily gathered, growing on low bushes, and brought a good price. Talcott bought all the nutmegs he could get in town, Robinson instructing him to plant them shallow and to put a little stick by every nutmeg planted, and Cephas followed instructions, and Robinson followed him, and stole all the nutmegs. Talcott was too good for this country, and Robinson went farther west.

RAISING A CHURCH DEBT.

E. W. Caldwell is well known as a good story-teller, and it is also well known that he considers it a grave offense to allow the color of a good story to fade out while being told to his hearers. The writer heard him on several occasions repeat an appeal made by a professional church-debt-lifter at an early day in one of the churches in Sioux Falls to liquidate the debt on the church in which he was speaking. On one occasion the writer had a stenographer take down the language as it fell from Cal's lips, which was as follows:

"My dear Brethren! I want to impress upon you the great fact that for every dollar you give in this cause or any other cause in which the good Lord is interested, He will pay it back to you many fold. You may rely upon this as a principle to which in all church history there is not a single exception. As an illustration of it I will tell you of an incident which came under my own observation. We were undertaking to raise the debt which laid as an incubus upon the church at Fort Dodge, and I was undertaking to raise a subscription from the brethren. There was one member of the church, who was engaged in the grain business, that is, not exactly as you might say, in the business of buying the real grain, but something that I believe they call *options*, and he had a great deal of money invested in these options; and I went to him and asked him to contribute \$1,500 towards raising this debt. He protested, that his funds were so closely tied up that he did not feel justified in using any of his money outside of his business. I impressed upon him, as I desire to impress upon you, that the money that he might contribute towards paying this obligation, would result in the Lord's repaying him.

Finally he was induced to contribute the amount that I requested; and brethren, I want to say to you, that sooner even than I expected, the amount was paid to him again. As I was saying, he was engaged in the grain business, and had bought a great deal at a price, which, had there been a tremendous crop, would have occasioned him considerable loss; but very shortly after he made this contribution, there came sweeping down over this country tremendous hordes of those pestilential insects that destroyed the crops and left the harvest fields a bare ruin. The result was that directly the price of grain went up so enormously that this dear brother who had contributed so largely towards the Lord's service, was repaid more than a hundredfold. And so it is my brethren, that the Almighty pays particular attention to promoting the interests of those who have maintained His interests."

CHARLES NORTON'S BIRD DOGS.

Sioux Falls, like all new towns, had its full quota of practical jokers. It is necessary for all communities to have a certain amount of amusement, and if it does not come to them through the ordinary channels, it is supplied in some other way. Theatrical troupes did not visit Sioux Falls during the first few years of its existence, and trained bears and hand organs were rarely seen upon its streets. To make up for the deficiency in the line of amusements, practical jok-

ing was resorted to, and occasionally resulted in considerable merriment, especially to those who were closely allied to the principals.

Strange as it may seem to those who have become acquainted with Charles L. Norton during the last few years, yet, it is a fact that during his early residence in Sioux Falls he was a person who would "bear watching." He seemed to enjoy the discomfiture of those upon whom he could play a practical joke, and he was always sure to have a circle of confederates to help him enjoy the fun. To such an extent had he added to his list of victims that the whole field was pitted against him, and here is one of the good things that was successfully worked upon him.

One day while engaged in work at the station he received a telegram from Conductor Parker, who was coming in charge of a train from St. Paul, which read as follows: "Two tramps aboard have got a fine bird dog, will sell for ten dollars. Do you want it?" The chicken season was just dawning, and Charlie didn't know for certain the tramps had stolen the dog — the dog was cheap — he wanted a dog, and this appeared to be the dog he was looking for, and so he telegraphed back: "Buy him." The train came and the dog was delivered and the money paid to Parker. Charlie noticed that Captain Bourne — a lumber dealer in Sioux Falls — got off from the train, accompanied by a good looking stranger, who afterwards proved to be a man by the name of Foster on a chicken excursion — but no tramp. Charlie tied the dog in the freight room, but about an hour after, upon going to see him, found he was gone — rope and all. He went after that dog, and he found him over town in company with Parker, Foster, Captain Bourne and several other congenial, convivial spirits, and they all seemed as happy as though they were spending some one's money instead of their own. He soon learned that Foster had, what is called, a superior title to that dog, and that Captain Bourne got Parker to telegraph Norton for authority to purchase the dog for him.

He took the matter philosophically, didn't complain and did not try to get his money back — in fact, that had been spend before he found out all the facts. But he did sit down and give away to resentful feelings, and plan for revenge. The mere sight of a bird dog made him wild. All through that fall and winter he seemed absent minded — in a sort of deep study — but when spring came, and the chickens began to hatch, his accustomed cheerfulness returned, although his friends noticed that there was a "way off look" in his left eye when he met Captain Bourne.

He discussed all summer with Captain Bourne the pleasure of chicken hunting, until that gentleman was enthused with the idea that there was nothing like it. During all this time Charlie was making friends with an old dog belonging to one of his neighbors. He petted and fed him, and taught him to follow him.

This dog had one thing in common with a bird dog, and only one, and that was — he was a dog. His neck and tail were about the same in circumference, but his size and color were about right. He took this dog down to the Milwaukee depot, and by some hypnotic influence induced the agent to join in his wicked scheme for revenge.

The dog was tied up at the depot, and Charlie went to Captain Bourne's office and told him the Milwaukee agent had a fine dog left with him which he proposed to sell at auction. Bourne wanted the dog, and he and Charlie went down and looked him over, and by the use of extravagant praise of the dog's good points Bourne paid the Milwaukee agent fifteen dollars, and took the dog up to his office. As soon as Bourne was gone, Norton got the fifteen dollars and went up town to see his friends, and sent the owner of the dog after him. Captain Bourne, although of a sweet mild disposition (so the old settlers say) got angry, and waged active war upon the owner of the dog. But the captain had to yield to what is called "the force of circumstances" and the dog went with the man who had the superior title.

AN INCIDENT AT LONE ROCK.

Lone Rock was frequently visited by the residents of Sioux Falls, and it was a favorite spot for fishermen to while away a few hours catching pickerel. At an early day a man by the name of Dan Harnet resided in Sioux Falls. He was an excentric character and afforded the people a great amount of amusement. As a practical joker his name was first on the list. Another resident at the same time, was one Honey-Lake Smith. He came from California, and had there been proprietor of a ranch called Honey-Lake, hence he was known here in Sioux Falls as Honey-Lake-Smith. He claimed to be a prize fisherman in California, and his fishing exploits, as told by himself, would not suffer by comparison with the tales of Munchausen. Dan Harnet was a betting man. He was ready at all times and under all circumstances to wager any and everything in his possession, and all the property of his friends and relatives besides, upon any debatable question that might arise.

He was tired of Honey-Lake's fishing stories, and offered to bet him \$20 that he could catch more pickerel with hook and line out of the Sioux river in two hours than Honey-Lake could.

The bet was promptly taken, and Harry Corson chosen as referee, and Dan Harnet selected Lone Rock as his position to fish. Honey-Lake selected a position a little below, where he could see the top of Lone Rock, and Corson took a position on shore near a small pool of water, but where Honey-Lake could not see him. Time was called, and Harnet soon caught a pickerel which was thrown over to Corson, who announced that he would put the pickerel in the pool. Harnet threw out his line, and Corson fastened the pickerel already caught to Harnet's hook, after which Harnet passed the fish over to Corson again, in fact, this was repeated as often as these heathen Chinese dared to do it. The same operation was gone through with in all about fifteen times, and each time the pickerel was given an airing, Dan shouted, and Honey-Lake could see the pickerel on its journey from Lone Rock. The California adjectives indulged in by Honey-Lake were numerous and emphatic.

When the time was up, Harnet had only two fishes and Honey-Lake the same number. Corson and Harnet started home, telling Honey-Lake the fish were safe in the pool, but there were so many

that they would send some one for them. They succeeded in getting Honey-Lake up town without his looking in the pool, and the money was paid over to Harnet. It was not long, however, before Honey-Lake learned the real facts in the case but as he was invited to the entertainment given by Harnet in celebrating his victory, he resigned himself pleasantly to his fate.

THEY SAW THE GOAT.

DAKOTA LADIES GET A GLIMPSE OF HIS MASONIC MAJESTY.

From St. Albans, Vt., Weekly Messenger.

The "goat" which is supposed to do active service at all regular and special communications or assemblies of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and other fraternities has for ages past piqued the curiosity of many "outsiders"—and especially has the existence of that mysterious animal been a source of anxiety to the portion of the fair sex whose husbands are on familiar and friendly terms with the aforesaid "butter." A private letter from South Dakota to a St. Albans gentleman relates an instance in which this never-dying curiosity was at least temporarily satisfied; and as it is too good to keep we give it away—confidentially of course.

The Grand Army of the state mentioned were holding an annual meeting in a certain busy town, and, as a proper accompaniment, came also a gathering of the Woman's Relief Corps. It so happened that the latter held their meeting in the Masonic hall, and some wicked wag decided that he would introduce the "traditional goat" to the ladies by way of convincing them that the animal was a "stern reality." The billy-goat was procured, and during an intermission he was shut up in a side room, with a label "Private" on the door. The scheme worked well. A damsel of inquiring turn of mind tried the door. So did the billy-goat. He made a bold rush, pushed through the opening, and with a bleat bounded into the midst of the women in the ante-room, very much to their amazement. Then consternation set in as the terrible stories of the devastation wrought by the masonic goat were recollected by these defenseless females. Taking refuge in chairs and on tables was of no avail, for "Billy" was agile; and the janitor (Frank Kunerth) had to be called in to take hold of both horns of this dilemma and lead him away. It was a case where the Relief Corps needed relief; and some of those women are now ready to believe that "the goat" is no myth, but instead an inconvenient combination of horns, hoofs and "trying" disposition.

CHARLES BARRETT'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.

The election of Harrison for President in 1888, was celebrated in Sioux Falls with a good deal of enthusiasm, both natural and inspired, and it is owing to this fact, that in gathering up the fragments, that as little as possible may be lost, we chronicle the following episode.

Every one knows Charles Barrett, and favorably too, for he is a

good fellow, and is entirely satisfied with a residence in this world of cloud and sunshine, and would not exchange it for any place he can possibly hope for in the future.

He had been tempted by some of the "unterrified" to make sundry little bets, that Harrison would be elected, and in fact had yielded to the temptation (with great reluctance, of course, believing it was morally wrong to bet upon any event).

Cigars, a little money here and there, parcels of clothing, and also a very fine silk hat had been won by Mr. Barrett. He was feeling happy—the country was safe—the little tokens of his good judgment were in his possession, in fact, he felt generous to a fault. The boys had decorated his new silk hat with mottoes, and in doing so, had made it a very tall hat, and in fastening the decorations had punctured it full of holes, and all this without any protest being made. He took his friends, or his friends took him down to the "Mint" and what happened is best told in his own language:

"I drink beer occasionally, but seldom anything stronger, but the boys wouldn't take anything but "red bug juice," and of course, I had to take it with them. We drank several times, and I found I was dizzy and light-headed, but the other fellows seemed to be all right, and it made me a little mad. I thought they were trying to get me drunk. It occurred to me that my stomach was empty, and if I could only get a good lunch, I could go back and do them up. So I slipped out, intending to go across the street to a restaurant and fill up. As it happened Booth's undertaking establishment was next door to the restaurant, and I got in there by mistake. Booth was in, and seeing my condition said to me: "Charlie, come into the back room and lie down awhile, it will do you good." I thought so too, and went into his back room and lay down on a lounge, and was asleep in no time. I don't know how long I slept, but after awhile I woke up, and looking around found I was in a room with a lot of coffins. I thought I was laid out. I couldn't remember of being sick or hurt. I saw that silk hat, and then I thought I had been run over, taken up for dead, and delivered over to an undertaker. I felt of my head, arms and legs and body, to see if I had been smashed, but I could not find any trouble. I made a little stir, and was trying to get up, when Booth came in, put his hand on my shoulder, and said: "Charlie lie down." I thought he was a going to put me in a coffin, and I had got to act at once to keep from being buried. I commenced on Booth, and he shed his clothes in no time, and I can see him now crawling on his hands and knees to get away from me. When I had got rid of him, I made for the back door, went over a three foot railing to the ground eight feet below. I landed all right and ran for assistance, and coming into a small company of men, told them Booth was trying to bury me alive. Of course, I was very soon on my way home in a hack. I paid Booth \$35.00 damages when I got down town, and made up my mind that "bug juice didn't agree with me."

A little incident connected with this affair occurred about the time Barrett was flying up the back alley. Booth pulled his clothes together, went to the front door, and seeing Captain Parlman, said: "Cap, Charlie Barrett is in here crazy, come in and quiet him down!"

Capt. Parlman looked at Booth and replied: "I don't want any of it in mine, I am not going in there," and looking Booth over again he added: "and I don't think you had better go in yourself."

BUCHANAN BROTHERS' GREAT SHOW.

Sometime in the future it is possible that some enterprising citizens of this county may organize a show and go on the road with an ambition to rival the show fame of P. T. Barnum. In order that they and their friends may not claim it to be the first enterprise of the kind originated in this county, we propose to put on record, so far as it can be done in a work of this kind, the fact that on Thursday, May 12, 1898, "Buchanan Brothers' Great Show"—"Two shows combined in one" exhibited in the city of Sioux Falls. It was a pure and simple Minnehaha county product, and this was the first time this great aggregation of Aerialists, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Riders, and Arenic Specialists exhibited under canvas. The Buchanan Brothers were citizens of Sioux Falls, and the enterprise and energy displayed in getting together this combined circus, menagerie and museum, struck the ordinary citizen as being a *prima facie* omen of success. But it was a wet season, and when they left Sioux Falls and went on the road they had a dampness to encounter, which overpowered their well laid plans to amass a fortune in the show business. After about thirty days the aggregation ceased to aggregate, and finally stranded at Pipestone, Minnesota. Everyone in Sioux Falls, where the Buchanan boys are well known, regretted the misfortune that overtook them; but, nevertheless Minnehaha county can still point to her Queen Bee mill, and several other monuments of her enterprise.

RAINMAKING.

During the month of May, 1894, there were frequent newspaper notices of persons traveling about producing rain to order in such quantities as people wanted. From these articles it appeared that these rain magicians would go to a drouth stricken country and contract with the municipal authorities or other equally intelligent people to produce a certain rainfall, within a certain period, for a certain consideration. Upon scanning the articles carefully it appeared that the consideration paid was the most certain, the period the next, and the rainfall the least certain event to happen. In some cases rain fell within the period named, but it was usually where the people could have consistently claimed that the Great Ruler had forgotten his children if rain had not fallen within the time fixed. Of course, every community has a certain percentage of people who are ready to believe in any claim put forth which they cannot understand, and especially if it is opposed to all natural laws, sense and reason. Minnehaha county had people of this sort, and they came to the conclusion after waiting a long time for much needed rain, that the relations were somewhat strained between the Great Arbiter of earthly events and the inhabitants of the Sioux Valley, and that something must be done at once to get the much needed moisture. A few of the citizens of Minnehaha county came before the board of county commissioners on the 7th day of June, and among them our

esteemed friend Estabrook, who was supported by a petition with forty signatures, and asked the board to appropriate not to exceed \$800 for the purpose of procuring a certain rainmaker by the name of Jewell with his gas tube and box trap to come to Sioux Falls, mix up his chemicals and wet down Minnehaha county as it should be. He said "it is no praying scheme—that's failed, but this man is a real rain producer, and rain seems to follow him, and he seldom can get in out of the wet, and that the people of Minnehaha county who had crops which were suffering for water would never be satisfied if this man and his moisture extractor were not brought to Minnehaha county and set at work." It was suggested that there were not more than four or five gallons of moisture in the atmosphere within fifty miles of Sioux Falls, but this didn't phase him, for he replied "more or less, we want what there is and the people are entitled to it." A resolution was introduced in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, but it was lost. It did not, however end the matter. The drouth became more pronounced, and the demand for the rainmaker Mr. Jewell became more clamorous, and in some way he was induced to come to Sioux Falls about the 18th day of June. On the 19th day of June there was an informal meeting of the county commissioners, or some of them at least, and negotiations were entered into between the board and Jewell for producing a rainfall in the County of Minnehaha. There is no record of the proceedings, and the writer is compelled to rely upon his memory for what follows. Jewell knew what he was talking about, and assured the commissioners that he had conducted fifty-one experiments, and had been successful fifty-one times. He said, among other things, that he could produce rain under any circumstances, although it would not be so copious if high winds prevailed and the temperature was below fifty degrees, but with both of these obstacles in his way he could still milk the atmosphere. At Des Moines after the weather bureau had announced there were no prospects of rain and there was no moisture in the atmosphere within a circle of 100 miles of the city, he liberated the gas in the box car he was traveling about in, and it shot up into the ethereal canopy through his three little tin tubes—and the parched earth was drenched with water. He assured the commissioners he had no trouble in making contracts for producing rain, and that his success had been so uniform and remarkable that only very religious people objected to rain contracts, and they solely upon the ground that it was an insult to Providence, who knew best when to send rain. This seemed to remove the last obstacle in Commissioner Schaetzel's mind, and they all commenced to talk business. Commissioner Lee wanted the gas to enter the atmosphere at the geographical center of the county, and said he should insist upon it, so that in case the rainfall should not be uniform in quantity throughout the county the taxpayers couldn't blame the commissioners. Emerson said he wanted each commissioner district to get the same quantity of water per acre, and he had taken the liberty to ask Mr. Jewell when he first met him whether this could be done, and if he would do it if a contract was made, and Mr. Jewell replied, that all he wanted was the loan of a county map while he remained in

Sioux Falls, and he would see to it that the rainfall was uniform throughout the county. Commissioner Colton said: "The northwestern part of the county won't kick if they don't get quite so much rain as they do down nearer the machine — we had quite a shower up there a few days ago, and the crops are not suffering so much as they are a little further south. I am for letting Mr. Jewell do his work where he thinks he can do it to the best advantage." Before the contract was drawn the commissioners tried to induce Mr. Jewell to make the payment contingent upon his producing a certain amount of rainfall within a given time, but they found that the gentleman who was endeavoring to make his fifty-second contract a very prudent man and fully alive to the possible result of such a provision in the contract. But all the details were arranged, and the writer drew the contract. It was a compromise affair. A certain amount was to be paid in advance (\$200) so Mr. Jewell could get his chemicals, and \$400 more to be paid if a rainfall of one half inch should be produced within a given time, with a provision that, in case at the expiration of the time one half inch had not been produced and it was raining, Mr. Jewell should be permitted to finish his shower and get his money. After the contract was made Mr. Jewell went to Stite's drug store and bought about one dollar and fifty cents worth of chemicals and went to his box car and, to be exact, at 3:30 P. M., on the 19th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety four, he let loose to an unsuspecting, unprepared firmament all the gas he could produce from the materials he purchased of Stites. The next day (Wednesday the 20th) he announced to the people through the newspapers that there would be a great downpour of rain before 6 P. M., on the following Thursday, and requested the daily papers to advise their readers to be prepared for a deluge of rain. The weather bureau got hold of Jewell's prognostications and on Wednesday it predicted rain for Thursday in the locality of Sioux Falls. Hicks, Coats and Thomas J. Mills all climbed onto Jewell's band wagon, and it did seem as though the mighty elements of nature had been corraled at last, and would soon perform their functions, refreshing the thirsty soil in Minnehaha county. But the elements were intractable and refused to be milked by Jewell, and Thursday passed into history in Sioux Falls as one of the most defiant dry days of the season. Friday explanations were in order, and Jewell affirmed that the great altitude of Sioux Falls made it difficult for him to inject his gas into the atmosphere and bring it down to the dew-point. It should be mentioned that during the week he was in Sioux Falls there were frequent showers all about Minnehaha county, but none within its limits until Saturday when there was a moderate shower in the northern portion, and Saturday evening there was a gentle rain in the city of Sioux Falls and vicinity. While here, although not successful in producing rain, he sold to Hanson and McCook counties the right to use his invention in producing rain in those counties for the sum of \$700 for each county. They had to contract, however, to keep their showers in hand and not work on such an extensive scale as to water the adjoining counties. In the Sioux Falls Press of Saturday morning June 23, an

article appeared, written by Harley Pettigrew, which completely punctured the whole scheme and made it too ridiculous for its most sanguine supporters to ever mention it again. He went at the problem from a scientific standpoint and demonstrated how impossible it would be, even by the use of train loads of chemicals to condense the moisture in a single cubic mile of the atmosphere, to say nothing about causing a rainfall over an area of 816 square miles of territory. Mr. Jewell left Sioux Falls on Saturday afternoon following his failure, and since then rainmakers are not on the schedule of quotations.



CASCADES AT SIOUX FALLS.

A STATEMENT

IN REFERENCE TO THE ARRANGEMENT AND CONTENTS OF THE REMAINDER OF THIS WORK.

In giving the history of the twenty-four townships comprising the County of Minnehaha, with the municipalities carved out and organized within their limits, the same order has been followed as adopted by the government survey and followed by the county commissioners in dividing the county into civil townships.

The survey, the streams and lakes, and to some extent the topographical features of each township are described, and a brief account of its settlement, industries, churches and other societies also appears. Some of the official proceedings of the townships and other municipal organizations are noticed, and a list of township, town and city officials from the time of their organization to 1899, inclusive, are carefully compiled, followed by biographical sketches of residents.

The design at first was to publish this work in 1895, but the financial depression at that time made it impracticable to do so, and not until now has it seemed expedient to present it to the public. In some matters nothing has been added since then, especially in reference to the fraternal societies and kindred subjects. A large proportion of the biographical sketches had been written at that time, and since then some of the persons whose biographies appear, have removed and others died, of which, for obvious reasons, no mention is made. In procuring biographical sketches at least fifteen hundred circular letters were mailed to residents of the county, with questions for them to answer, and although a postage stamp was inclosed a large number of these circulars were not returned, and consequently biographical sketches of many of the old residents do not appear. Great pains has been taken to be exact in the matter of dates and in presenting the names of persons correctly, but errors in this respect have undoubtedly been committed, owing to unreliable information and the obscure signatures we necessarily had to decipher.

In compiling the lists of officials the records have been examined for the necessary information. Some of these records are quite complete, while others are very incomplete, failing to give the names of the officials from year to year, and the records being practically the only reliable source of information, some of the lists must necessarily be quite imperfect.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

In the issue of the Sioux Falls Pantagraph published in Sioux Falls on the 18th day of February, 1874, the following item appears: "In the month of January last, four new townships were organized in Minnehaha county, and officers elected. The officers of the new town of Benton were Wm. Alguire, J. C. Eldridge and Mr. Hartwell, supervisors; A. S. Fuller, clerk; J. D. Green, treasurer; J. C. Eldridge, assessor; R. Foster and H. Neer, justices; H. W. Burpee and A. Lifo, constables; D. Alguire, Sr., overseer of highways." Having had access to the clerk's books of every township in the county, and finding no records prior to 1881, Mr. Eldridge of Benton was interviewed in reference to this item, and he said: "I remember there was a meeting held at my place about that time, and that a school district was organized, and township matters discussed, but I have no recollection of being elected supervisor or assessor. I know I never did any assessing, there was a county assessor at that time." Upon interviewing other persons likely to know something in regard to such township organization, their recollections were found to be so indistinct and conflicting in fact, and the improbability of being able to ascertain the exact facts, where no records could be found, the idea of any further reference to them was abandoned.

One thing is certain, however, that all the townships in the county were organized under the provisions of "An Act providing for Organization of Civil Townships, and the Government thereof" to take effect from and after its passage and approval, which was passed by the legislature of the Territory of Dakota in 1879, and approved February 18.

There were ninety-eight sections in this law, and its provisions justified its title. It enacted that upon the presentation of a petition from fifty legal voters of any county to the county commissioners, they should, at a special election, submit the question whether the system of township government as provided in the law should be adopted by the county, and if a majority of the votes cast at such election should be in favor of township government, then the board of county commissioners should immediately proceed to divide the county into civil townships, fix and determine the boundaries thereof and number the same, and in so doing should have regard for the natural boundaries, and that at any time thereafter the board might alter and change the same, provided, that the number of civil townships should not exceed the number of congressional townships or fractional parts thereof greater than one-half.

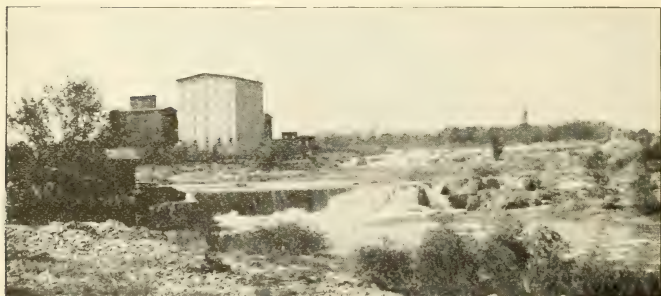
On the 22d day of May, 1880, petitions containing in the aggregate the names of 145 legal voters of the county were presented to the county board, asking to have the question of township government submitted to a vote of the people of the county. In pursuance to the request of the petitioners, a special election was ordered, and held on Monday the 28th day of June, and resulted in favor of township government, 582 votes being cast *for*, and 88 *against*.

On the 8th day of July, the county board canvassed the vote and numbered the townships, commencing with Valley Springs as num-

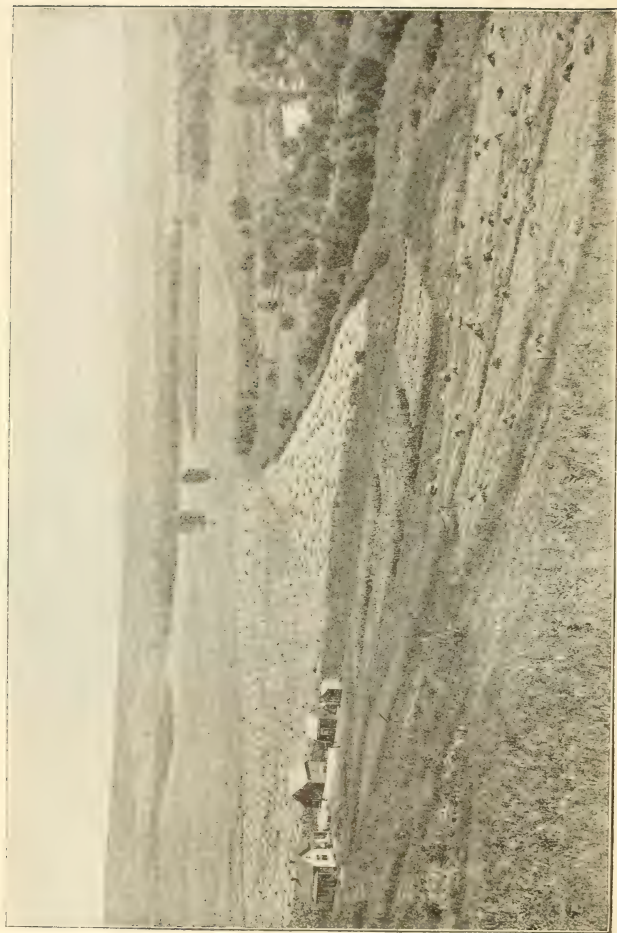
ber one, and so on through township one hundred and one, then Red Rock as number seven, concluding with Buffalo as number twenty-four.

By the provisions of this law the electors of the several townships were required at the first election to choose by ballot a name for the township to take the place of the number fixed by the county board.

Since the passage of this act, the law governing townships has been changed from time to time to meet the wants of the people, so that at the present time a well digested system appears upon our statute books, and its provisions are generally understood by those interested. It is to be hoped that there will be very little legislation in the future in reference to this subject, and only such legislation as the exigencies of the times may imperatively demand.



VIEW BELOW THE FALLS—SIOUX FALLS.



PANORAMIC VIEW IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

VALLEY SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

(101-47)

This township is situated in the southeast corner of the county. It is bounded on the east by the Minnesota state line, and on the south by the Iowa state line. It has some excellent farms and farm buildings and, comparatively speaking, no waste land. The main branch of Beaver creek, which enters Palisade township on section thirty-four and runs in a southwesterly course through Red Rock township, enters Valley Springs on section four, and continuing in the same course leaves the township on section seven. The other branch has its source in the southeast corner of the township, and runs in a northwesterly course until it forms a junction with the main branch on section thirteen in Split Rock township. The south line, which is the Iowa boundary line, was surveyed in July, 1852; the east, Minnesota boundary line, in July, 1862; the west, by Cortez Fessenden, in July, 1862; the north, by M. K. Armstrong, in October, 1864, and the subdivisions were made by Carl C. P. Meyer in October, 1864. It contains 15,117.82 acres.

S. A. Johnson and Alfred Larson, and perhaps some others, took up land in this township as early as 1870. Frank G. Anderson and Stephen Danielson located there in 1871, and from that time the township was quite rapidly settled. In June, 1872, Jonathan Dunham and M. L. Wood took up land in section three, and a Miss Nancy Merchant pre-empted a portion of the northwest quarter of the same section, where the village is now located. Messrs. Dunham and Wood erected a residence, and commenced breaking the land, and thinking the location favorable for a business center, made application for the establishment of a post office. January 1, 1873, the Valley Springs post office was established, and Jonathan Dunham appointed postmaster, the office being at Mr. Dunham's residence. A. C. Stone was the second postmaster, and for a while the office was at his residence, but was afterwards removed to the store of Stone & Howe. The next postmaster was P. E. Howe. In 1876, Alfred Larson was appointed postmaster, and in 1880, he was succeeded by Charles Olson. The first store was established by A. C. Stone and P. E. Howe in the fall of 1873. The first blacksmith shop was that of C. O. Remming on the north side of the railroad, which was opened in the spring of 1876. In November, 1880, W. W. Bell opened the first harness shop. A man by the name of Ljunggren erected a store building 20 by 50 feet, two stories high, in 1878, and engaged in the hardware business. On the 4th day of June, 1878, a station was established on

what is now the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad, and Valley Springs can boast of having the first railroad station in Minnehaha county. The first marriage was that of P. E. Howe and Frances H. Acker, and the ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. J. W. Rigby June 28, 1874. The first birth was that of a daughter to John C. and Martha Shepard. The first school was taught by Miss Ida Shafer during the summer of 1874. One of the present school buildings was erected in the summer of 1878, at a cost of \$1,600, and is a fine two-story structure. The building which is now the Central House, was erected in 1878, for a private residence. In 1879, it was purchased by Grove Hemsley, and used as a boarding house one year, when it was enlarged, and has since been used as a hotel, under the efficient management of Frank Mellen, who is still the proprietor. The Valley Springs Cemetery Association was organized May 2, 1879, and the grounds are located on the southeast quarter of section 3, and contain ten acres.

BEN CLARE.

Ben Clare is a station on the Illinois Central railroad, located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, in Valley Springs township. It is the first station on this line of road in the state, and is nicely located. At the present time there are only a few buildings at Ben Clare, but the surrounding country is occupied by prosperous farmers, and in the near future a thrifty village is sure to grow up. It has two grain warehouses, a general store, blacksmith shop, and a Methodist church building, besides the depot. A post office was established soon after the railroad station was located. I. G. Woodward was the first postmaster, but since his resignation Henry Doman, Frank Bowen and Severt Severson have held the office in the order named.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A church was organized at Ben Clare in the spring of 1890, which was called the Ben Clare Methodist Episcopal Church, with a membership of thirty-five. During the fall of 1893, a handsome church building was erected east of the town site of Ben Clare, at a cost of about \$2,000, which was principally paid by the members of the church. It was dedicated on Sunday, January 14, 1894. The following ministers have had charge of the church: the Reverends H. B. Green, H. B. Clearwater, S. S. Hookland, S. C. Olds, G. W. Shindlar, E. Honeywell, Nathan Fawell, H. C. Eberhart and Thomas Morris. Services are held in the church every two weeks. Sunday school is held every Sunday, with an average attendance of forty-five. A Woman's Aid society and a Chapter of the Epworth League are also connected with the church.

BEAVER VALLEY SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1875 by the Rev. C. W. Wretloff. Services were held in the school house until in 1880, when a large and commodious church building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 6

in Valley Springs, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. A parsonage was also built near the church, at a cost of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The following ministers have succeeded Mr. Wretloff, in the order named: J. H. Randall, A. Sundberg, Dr. C. J. Ellofson, and Rev. Sundquist, who is the present pastor. Services are held every Sunday, and the membership of the church is about two hundred. There is a Sunday school connected with the church, with an average attendance of about fifty scholars, also a Christian Endeavor and Young People's society.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS 1881-1899.

The first meeting of the town board was held January 10, 1881. The supervisors were J. E. Hallett, chairman, S. A. Johnson and A. T. Arneson; clerk, George Cassady; assessor, W. G. Butterfield.

1882. Supervisors, J. R. Jackson, chairman, Arne T. Arneson, Tolle J. Bye; clerk, George Cassady. At a meeting of the board April 15, smallpox having broken out in the township, several stringent orders were made to prevent the spread of the disease. Special constables were appointed to enforce the orders made. May 8, D. B. Cook was paid \$350 for building a bridge over Beaver creek.

1883. Supervisors, Rolla Burkholder, chairman, Arne T. Arneson, Madison Bennett; clerk, Charles P. Bissell; assessor, F. C. Bell; treasurer, W. H. Riddell; justice, D. B. Cook; constable, C. J. Conway. June, 5, C. P. Bissell resigned as clerk, and George Cassady was appointed.

1884. Supervisors, W. R. Burkholder, chairman, S. A. Johnson, Madison Bennett; clerk, W. H. Gibbs; treasurer, Geo. Cassady; assessor, D. B. Cook; justice, A. C. Gibbs; constable, W. J. Carey.

1885. Supervisors, W. R. Burkholder, chairman; Madison Bennett, S. A. Johnson; clerk, W. H. Gibbs; treasurer, Geo. Cassady; assessor, C. C. Snook; justice, A. C. Gibbs.

1886. Supervisors, W. R. Burkholder, chairman, Madison Bennett, S. A. Johnson; clerk, W. H. Gibbs; treasurer, Geo. Cassady; assessor, D. W. Lawrence; justice, Lewis Spawn; constable, Joe Carle. October 26, M. H. Gibbs resigned, and W. H. Riddle was appointed clerk.

1887. Supervisors, W. R. Burkholder, chairman, Madison Bennett, Olof Olson; clerk, W. H. Riddell; treasurer, Geo. Cassady; assessor, F. M. Bunn; justice, J. L. Harrington; constable, W. J. Carey.

1888. Supervisors, Charles Harvey, chairman, Olof Olson, Madison Bennett; clerk, W. H. Riddle; treasurer, Geo. Cassady; assessor, Henry Howe; justice, Lewis Spawn; constables, W. J. Carey and C. D. Scheffer.

1889. Supervisors, Charles Harvey, chairman, Olof Olson, A. T. Arneson; clerk, W. H. Riddle; treasurer, Geo. Cassady; assessor, Charles Pottinger; justices, J. H. Harrington and Geo. Rockwood, but Mr. Rockwood failed to qualify, and C. J. Conway was appointed.

1890. Supervisors, Charles Harvey, chairman, Olof Olson, J. G. Kimball; clerk, Louis Hetland; assessor, Charles Pottinger; treasurer, E. W. Schmidt; justices, I. C. Woodard and J. D. Burg-

hardt; constable, C. J. Conway. I. C. Woodard died, and William Oakes was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1891. Supervisors, Charles Harvey, chairman, J. G. Kimball, Olof Olson; clerk, L. S. Hetland; treasurer, E. W. Schmidt; assessor, F. M. Bunn; justices, W. H. Riddle and W. F. Oakes; constable, J. J. Urquart.

1892. Supervisors, Henry Howe, chairman, Madison Bennett and Charles Haight; P. E. Howe, clerk; W. H. James, treasurer; Harry Kiffe, assessor; Charles Harvey, justice; Charles Fish, constable.

Madison Bennett did not qualify and Milton Wright was appointed supervisor.

1893. Supervisors, P. E. Howe, chairman, A. E. Rockwood and Milton Wright; Geo. Wright, clerk; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; Harry Kiffe, assessor; F. M. Bunn, justice; J. J. Urquhart and Byron Whitney, constables.

1894. Supervisors, J. D. Burghardt, chairman, Frank Allen and L. G. Carlstrom; G. W. Wright, clerk; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; Charles Harvey, assessor.

1895. Supervisors, J. D. Burghardt, chairman, Frank Allen and L. G. Carlstrom; P. E. Howe, clerk; Charles Haight, treasurer; Charles Harvey, assessor.

1896. Supervisors, Frank Allen, chairman, Olof Olson and John H. Johnson; P. E. Howe, clerk; S. A. Johnson, treasurer; Charles Harvey, assessor.

1897. Supervisors, Frank Allen, chairman, Olof Olson and John H. Johnson; P. E. Howe, clerk; S. A. Johnson, treasurer; Charles Harvey, assessor.

1898. Supervisors, Olof Olson, chairman, George K. Rockwood and Madison Bennett; Perry E. Howe, clerk; S. A. Johnson, treasurer; Henry Harvey, assessor.

1899. Supervisors, Olof Olson, chairman, George K. Rockwood and Madison Bennett; Perry E. Howe, clerk; S. A. Johnson, treasurer; Henry Harvey, assessor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDERSON, AUGUST, was born in Sweden in 1841. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and worked as carpenter in Sioux City, Iowa, until 1872, when he decided to brave the hardships of pioneer life, and removed to Dakota. He located in this county, taking up a homestead and tree claim in Red Rock township, which he afterwards sold to Axel Olson, and now resides on his farm in section 7 in Valley Springs. He has a good farm, is well thought of by his neighbors, and is a good citizen.

ANDERSON, FRANK, was born in Nassjo, Sweden, in 1849. Came to Minnehaha county in 1871, and secured a homestead and tree claim comprising 320 acres in section 7 in Valley Springs, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 25th day of April, 1895. On that day he and two of his sons had been at work on a quarter section of land which he owned in section nine, and they were just start-

ing for home when a severe thunderstorm came up and he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was a very industrious hard-working, honest man, and greatly respected by his neighbors. He had accumulated considerable property and left his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, well provided for.

ANDERSON, MARTIN, was born on the Lofoden Island in Norway, September 20, 1859. He emigrated to the United States in 1868; resided in Iowa for eleven years, and removed from there and settled in this county in March, 1879. He secured the northeast quarter of section 29, in Valley springs where he now resides, and has a good farm with good buildings. He is also the owner of the southeast quarter of the same section. He is a good citizen.

ARNESON, ARNE T., was born in Norway June 25, 1842. He emigrated to the United States in July, 1863, and died at Valley Springs November 13, 1894. When he first arrived in this country he enlisted in the military service, and served until the close of the war. He then settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming until 1874, when he removed to Valley Springs in this county. He took up the northwest quarter of section 34 as a homestead, and the northeast quarter of section 21 as a tree claim. He was a very industrious man and a good farmer, and he soon transformed the naked prairie into one of the most comfortable homes in the county. He had the confidence of his neighbors and townsmen, and was frequently chosen to fill the offices of his school district and township. He was a large-hearted man, thoroughly honest and upright, and his death in the prime of manhood was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

BYE, TOLLE J., was born in Norway January 14, 1845. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and lived in Sioux City, Ia., and Canton, S. D., before coming to this county in 1873. At that time he took up a homestead and a tree claim, but afterwards sold his homestead, and now resides on his tree claim, the southwest quarter of section 5, in Valley Springs. He also bought 160 acres of school land in section 16, in the same township, and has a good farm. He was a member of the town board in 1882, is a thrifty farmer, and good citizen.

BENNETT, MADISON, was born in Ohio in 1851, but moved with his parents to Wisconsin in 1855, and to Iowa in 1858, where he received his education and resided until June, 1872, when he removed to this county and located in Valley Springs. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 30, and has now a farm of 320 acres, well improved. He has been a member of the town board, is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

DANIELSON, STEPHEN, was born in Sweden in 1840. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1869; removed from there in 1871, and settled in Minnehaha county. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 6, in Valley Springs, where he still resides and has a well improved farm with good buildings. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

DOMAN, LEWIS FRANKLIN, was born in McLean county, Illinois,

in 1856. He lived there and in Iowa and Kansas before coming to this county, where he located in the fall of 1887. He is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land in sections 20 and 27 in Valley Springs, where he resides and has a good farm.

HARVEY, CHARLES, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1851. He lived in Winneshiek county, Iowa, eighteen years, and removed to this county in 1873. He then located upon his present farm, the southeast quarter of section 28, in Valley Springs, which he proved up as a homestead. It is now a first-class farm, with good buildings. Mr. Harvey is a good farmer and a good citizen, and has been chairman of the town board and assessor several years.

JOHNSON, GUSTAF, was born March 31, 1840, in the city of Jonkoping, Sweden. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, and lived in New York and Connecticut, and removed to Dakota and located in this county in the fall of 1877, where he has since resided. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 6, in Valley Springs, where he engaged in farming, and now has a well improved farm, with good buildings. He is a good reliable citizen.

JOHNSON, JOHN O., was born July 2, 1843, in Wisconsin, and came to this county in September, 1873, and settled in Valley Springs. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 33, and as a tree claim the northwest quarter of the same section, where he resided until August 3, 1896, when he was accidentally killed. He held various town offices and was an enterprising and respected citizen. During the civil war he enlisted in Company A, 4th Wisconsin regiment for three months, and at the expiration of that time re-enlisted in the same regiment for three years. Upon the capture of New Orleans this company took possession of the post office, and Company A was quartered in the office. Mr. Johnson said that his company could read any letter received at the office, no matter in what language it was written. During the whole time of his military service he was neither wounded, taken prisoner nor in a hospital.

JOHNSON, S. A., is a native of Sweden and was born in 1845. He has been a well known resident of this county since 1870, at which time he came here from Iowa where he first located after coming to the United States. He has been a successful farmer, and owns at the present time about four hundred acres of land in Valley Springs. He resides on his homestead in section 7, which is a good farm with substantial buildings. He has held several town and school offices, and is an enterprising and respected citizen.

HOWE, PERRY E., was born January 28, 1851, in Cattaraugus county, New York; was educated in the public schools and at a private academy, where he studied surveying. His father was a surveyor, and at the age of twenty years the subject of this sketch commenced surveying, and continued in this employment until he removed to Dakota. On the 24th day of March, 1873, he arrived in this county and settled in Valley Springs, securing the northwest quarter of section 4, where he now resides, engaged principally in farm-

ing, and has a good farm. He has held the office of county surveyor; has been chairman of the township board, and clerk of the same for the last five years. He is an obliging neighbor, and a respected citizen.

LARSON, ALFRED J., is one of the pioneer settlers, having lived on his present homestead on the southwest quarter of section 8 in Valley Springs since 1870. He has a good farm of 280 acres under good cultivation and well supplied with good buildings. He was constable in Valley Springs in 1876, is a good farmer and a respected citizen. He was born in Sweden in 1849, and resided there and in New Jersey and Iowa before coming to this county.

OLESON, OLOF, was born in Sweden in 1840. He emigrated to the United States and lived in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa before he settled on his present farm in this county in 1872. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 9 in Valley Springs, and like many other early settlers had nothing to begin with, yet to-day he is the owner of a well improved farm of 240 acres with substantial buildings and farm machinery and a large live stock, all of which are unincumbered. He is a good farmer and good citizen, and has held the office of town supervisor for several years.

SCOTT, JOHN, is a comparatively new settler of this county, having come here in March, 1888. He formerly lived in Ohio, where he was born December 21, 1854; and also resided in Illinois and Iowa for some time. He bought his present farm, containing over 300 acres in sections 27 and 34 in Valley Springs, and resides there engaged in farming. He is a thrifty, successful farmer, has one of the best farms in the county, with substantial buildings and other improvements, and well stocked, and during the season of 1898 raised nearly 10,000 bushels of grain on his farm.

SEVERSON, SEVERT, is a native of Norway, and was born August 29, 1863. He emigrated to the United States in 1884 and arrived in Dell Rapids on the 13th day of April, that year. He is now a resident of Ben Clare, and has been in trade at that place since April, 1894. He has been postmaster at Ben Clare since May 6, 1894, is a good citizen and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors.

SPAWN, LEWIS, was born in Albany county, New York, March 24, 1844. He lived there and in Illinois and Iowa until he removed to this county where he arrived June 1, 1873. He filed a homestead and a tree claim upon the northeast quarter of section 31, and the southwest quarter of section 30, in Valley Springs. For several years he resided on his homestead and during that time held several township offices, and that of justice of the peace for ten years. A few years ago he removed to Brant Lake, S. D., where he is proprietor of a hotel. He is an active enterprising citizen.

WRIGHT, MILTON, was born in Iowa in 1845. He resided in Iowa and worked on a farm until he removed to Valley Springs in 1882. He bought and now owns a good farm in sections 29 and 30, and is a dealer in live stock. He has held several township offices, and is an active, enterprising and respected citizen.

VILLAGE OF VALLEY SPRINGS.

The village of Valley Springs is pleasantly and favorably located both for residence and business purposes, and since the location of the station on the Omaha line in 1878 its population and business have been steadily increasing.

At a session of the territorial legislature in 1879, an act was passed authorizing the incorporation of the village of Valley Springs, but the people did not perfect an organization under its provisions.

In 1883 another act of incorporation was passed. The territory comprised the south half of the south half of section 34, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33 in Red Rock township, and all of section 3, and the east half of the east half of section 4 in Valley Springs township, making in all a little over 1100 acres of land. This territory of the village has been greatly reduced, and comprises at the present writing only the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 3 in Valley Springs township. The charter was nearly the same in its provisions as the one incorporating the village of Sioux Falls; in fact, all the village charters granted in territorial days were similar in character. The government of the corporation and the management of its affairs were vested in a president, who was *ex officio* a trustee, and four trustees. The other elective officers were clerk, treasurer, and village justice of the peace. The board of trustees was empowered to appoint and remove at pleasure a chief of the fire department, a fire warden, attorney, street commissioner, and marshal. The annual election was directed to be held on the first Tuesday in March.

The first election was held on the 6th day of March, 1883. Forty-six votes were cast, and the following named persons were elected: W. H. Riddell, president, J. E. Hallett, Paul Zimmerman, J. Dunham, and Geo. Cassady, trustees; F. Mellen, justice of the peace; D. B. Cook, treasurer; F. C. Bell, clerk. D. B. Cook declined to qualify, and Richard Barnett was appointed. Henry Howe was appointed marshal. During the summer a village jail was built.

In March, 1884, the village license for saloon keepers from April, 1884, to January 1, 1885, was fixed at \$75. In December the license was fixed at \$200 per year. In December, 1885, the saloon license was fixed at \$600.

In 1886, two cisterns were built, of a capacity of 200 bbls. each, at a cost of \$230, and 320 feet of hose and other fire apparatus purchased. A town hall and engine room were built, at a cost of \$914, and a fire department was organized on the 10th day of June, 1886, with twenty-eight members and W. R. Burkholder as chief.

On the 6th day of August, 1888, a special election was held to determine whether the village should issue bonds in the sum of \$800 to pay the indebtedness of the village incurred in building engine room and hall. The vote cast was thirty-four *for*, and one *against* the issuing of bonds, and the bonds were issued. In December the saloon license was fixed at \$700.

As time progressed, the people of the village desired some

amendments to the charter, but as this could not be accomplished by legislation, and the provisions of the general law for the incorporation of municipal bodies were more to their liking, the village board on the 4th day of March, 1895, took the necessary steps and dissolved the corporation of the village, and reincorporated under the general law as the Town of Valley Springs.

There is not a village in the state that has a better grade of schools, and a higher percentage of church-going people. It has three church organizations, but no saloon, three resident ministers, but no lawyer. Its business men are thrifty and enterprising, and but few have fallen by the wayside.

The village has outgrown the two story school building which was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$1,600, and the old bank building is rented for one department. At the present time 109 scholars are enrolled in the three departments into which the school is divided. The number of scholars of school age within the village limits is 137. Three teachers are employed, and Prof. J. A. Ross, one of the best and most efficient teachers in the county, is in charge of the school.

All lines of business usually found in villages of the size of Valley Springs, are not only well represented, but there are some enterprises of which the people are justly proud. In 1878, L. K. Lee, then a resident of Valley Springs, built a flouring mill of 100-barrel capacity. It is a first-class mill in every detail, and its product grades high upon the market. He also built an elevator of upwards of 30,000 bushel capacity. The mill has been owned and successfully operated by the Valley Springs Roller Mill Company since 1893. The Hubbard & Palmer Elevator Company handles grain at this point, and the capacity of their elevator is ample to meet the demands of its patrons.

In June, 1896, the Valley Springs Creamery Company was organized. It is not incorporated, but is organized on the co-operative plan. At the present time there are upwards of seventy-five shareholders. The public-spirited citizens of the village, in order to aid in the project, adopted a novel plan of procedure. They organized the Valley Springs Building Association, with shares of stock at twenty-five dollars each, and secured \$1,000 in this way, which was used in erecting a creamery building. The use of this building was given to the creamery company free of charge as long as it was operated as a creamery. During the year 1898 the company paid \$8,945.69 for 1,469,273 lbs. of milk. From this milk 63,895 lbs. of butter was made, which was sold for \$10,946.64. The whole cost of the plant, including a skimming station at Corson, is a little upwards of \$3,000. It has three separators, and so far has been running at only about one-half its capacity. It has been well conducted, and is under able management. J. J. Urquhart is president, Tolle J. Bye vice president, J. G. Kimball secretary and manager, Charles Lathrop treasurer and L. Christianson buttermaker.

To summarize—Valley Springs has good educational advantages and church privileges, excellent business facilities, and a thrifty, enterprising, honest class of citizens.

NEWSPAPERS.

VALLEY SPRINGS ENTERPRISE.—This was the first newspaper published in Valley Springs. T. J. Martin was the proprietor and editor, and for several years published a good local paper, but removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1890, where he published a newspaper until his death, which occurred December 19, 1897.

VALLEY SPRINGS VIDETTE.—In the summer of 1891, the Valley Springs Publishing Company was organized, and the last week in September of that year the first issue of the Valley Springs Vidette appeared. The following March, Charles E. Hill assumed the editorial control and management of the Vidette, and since then it has been a good local newspaper, is well patronized, and a credit to the town.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A Congregational church was organized at Valley Springs June 11, 1878, with a membership of thirteen. In 1884 a commodious church building was erected at a cost of about \$2,000, which was all paid during the same year, \$500 having been granted by the Congregational Church Building Society, and the balance raised by members and friends. The building was dedicated November 2, 1884. The following ministers have acted as pastors of the church in the order named: The Revs. J. A. Palmer, S. F. Toby, H. G. Miller, D. H. Clapp, C. W. Wiley, W. H. Watson, W. Mooney, B. F. Marsden, M. A. Ball, W. C. Gilmore. Services are held morning and evening every Sunday, and a Ladies' Aid society, a Missionary society and a Sunday school, with an average attendance of fifty, are connected with this church. The present membership of the church is fifty-one.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized May 31, 1885, with three members. In 1886 the Rev. J. J. Hull became its pastor, and a church building was erected that year at a cost of about \$1,000. In April, 1890, after having built up a very prosperous church, he was succeeded by the Rev. R. A. Coats, who remained until the fall of 1893, when he accepted a call from Estherville, Iowa, and the Rev. George W. Mathews became its pastor. In 1895 the Rev. R. A. Coats returned to Valley Springs and again assumed the duties of pastor of this church. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. W. Dodge and in 1899 Mr. Dodge was succeeded by Rev. M. L. Dewey. The membership is now seventy-seven, and there are two Aid societies and a Sunday school of one hundred members connected with this church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church has an organization, but no church building. The pulpit is supplied by the Rev. T. Morris, and a church building is soon to be erected.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—A lodge of this order was instituted about ten years ago, and has at the present writing thirty members. The officers are: Dr. Geo. W. Bliss, C. C.; E. B. Palmer, V. C.; F.

M. Eastman, P.; J. J. Urquhart, M. of E.; E. A. Harris, M. of F.; W. R. Brill, M. of A.; L. S. Hetland, K. of R.

MODERN WOODMEN.—This organization was effected about three years ago, and is in a flourishing condition. Its present officers are: Lew Allen, venerable counsel; D. A. Shaffer, worthy adviser; Archie Kimball, clerk; E. A. Harris, banker; Wm. Brill, escort; Steve Markuson, watchman; Eli Jones, sentinel.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.—An organization of the R. N. A., a companion of the Modern Woodmen, is one of the societies existing at Valley Springs. The officers are: Mrs. Cora Brill, oracle; Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, V. O.; Miss Winnie Pinney, M.; Mrs. Alma Markuson, R. P. O.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD OF THE WORLD.—This order has recently established a branch office in Valley Springs with the following officers: Dr. Geo. W. Bliss, president; Mrs. Geo. W. Bliss, V. C.; H. A. Cadwell, escort; Charles Pottinger, clerk; M. L. Riley, overseer; R. P. Cadwell, Past P.

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE OF VALLEY SPRINGS, FROM 1883 TO 1895 AND OF THE TOWN OF VALLEY SPRINGS FROM 1895 TO 1899.

1883. W. H. Riddell, president; J. E. Hallett, Paul Zimmermann, J. Dunham and Geo. Cassady, trustees; F. Mellen, justice; D. B. Cook, treasurer; F. C. Bell, clerk; Henry Howe, marshal; Charles Harvey, street commissioner. D. B. Cook declined to act as treasurer and R. Barnett was appointed.

1884. W. H. Riddell, president; J. E. Hallett, P. Zimmerman, Geo. Cassady and J. Dunham, trustees; F. Mellen, justice; F. C. Bell, clerk; Richard Barnett, treasurer; Edson Wheeler, marshal and street commissioner.

1885. J. E. Hallett, president; T. B. Riley, F. C. Bell, F. Eastman and C. Pottinger, trustees; D. W. Lawrence, clerk; Z. R. Biggs, justice; R. Barnett, treasurer; Charles Harvey, street commissioner; Edson Wheeler, marshal.

1886. J. C. Shephard, president; Geo. Cassady, W. H. Riddell, G. W. Wright and Charles Harvey, trustees; L. P. Mosier, justice; C. Barnett, treasurer; D. W. Lawrence, assessor; clerk, T. J. Martin; Edson Wheeler, marshal.

1887. A. L. Whaley, president; G. W. Wright, Charles Harvey, John Bowman and J. L. Harrington, trustees; W. A. Hill, clerk; Richard Barnett, treasurer; L. P. Mosier, justice; Charles Bender, marshal.

1888. G. W. Wright, president; N. J. Deisher, J. Bowman, Charles Harvey and Charles Eschels, trustees; Dell Hill, clerk; H. Howe, justice; Richard Barnett, treasurer; J. D. Burghardt, marshal. July 9, H. Howe resigned and J. L. Harrington was appointed justice.

1889. G. W. Wright, president; N. J. Deisher, M. H. Gibbs, H. D. Kenyon and Charles Harvey, trustees; J. D. Burghardt, justice; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; W. H. Riddell, clerk; James Eschels, marshal.

1890. L. K. Kee, president; Eli Jones, Richard Barnett, T. B. Riley and J. C. Kimball, trustees; Geo. Wright, clerk; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; W. H. Riddell, justice; James Eschels, marshal.

1891. Geo. Cassady, president; T. B. Riley, J. G. Kimball, Eli Jones and R. Barnett, trustees; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; J. D. Burghardt, justice; W. H. James, clerk; John Conover, marshal.

J. G. Kimball not qualifying, T. D. Haight was appointed trustee.

1892. Geo. Cassady, president; R. Barnett, Eli Jones, T. B. Riley and T. R. Haight, trustees; W. H. James, clerk; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; C. Pottinger, justice.

1893. C. Dillon, president; G. Hullett, Eli Jones, W. A. Hill and J. G. Kimball, trustees; G. W. Wright, clerk; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer; C. Pottinger, justice.

1894. F. M. Eastman, president; T. D. Haight, Geo. Cassady, F. L. Skillman and O. A. Hulett, trustees; E. W. Schmidt, treasurer, W. H. James, clerk; C. C. Pottinger, justice.

1895. W. J. Carey, president; W. G. Ely, T. D. Haight, F. L. Skillman and G. W. Wright, trustees; W. H. James, clerk; N. J. Deisher, treasurer; James Jameson, assessor; J. D. Burghardt, justice.

1896. W. J. Carey, president; James Eschels, E. A. Harris, Charles E. Hill and T. B. Riley, trustees; W. H. James, clerk; F. M. Eastman, justice.

1897. Charles Haight, president; L. S. Hetland, Charles Pottinger, and James Eschels, trustees; W. H. James, clerk; F. L. Skillman, treasurer; James Jameson, assessor; Frank Eastman, justice.

1898. Charles Haight, president; L. S. Hetland, Charles Pottinger and James Eschels, trustees; H. W. Ferguson, clerk; F. L. Skillman, treasurer; Wm. Brill, marshal; Frank M. Eastman, justice.

1899. E. W. Schmidt, president; E. A. Harris, L. S. Hetland, James Eschels and Sander Swenson, trustees; W. C. Gilmore, clerk; F. L. Skillman, treasurer; F. M. Eastman, justice; Wm. Brill, marshal.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BURGHARDT, J. DEWITT, is a native of Broome county, New York, and was born January 12, 1852. He lived there until he removed to Valley Springs in May, 1881. He resided in Red Rock township for a few years, and there held the office of justice of the peace for three years, and has also held the same office in Valley Springs for the same length of time. He has for several years been engaged in the implement business in the village of Valley Springs, and is well liked as a neighbor and citizen.

BURKHOLDER, ROLLA W., was born at Carlisle, Pa., February 6, 1854; attended the city schools until fifteen years of age; then was employed in a general store five years, and in a grocery store seven years; in 1881 removed to this county, and located in Valley Springs on July 4, and opened a hardware and general store; in 1886, sold out, and engaged in the collection business until 1890, when he was employed for three years in the Indian service at the Lower Brule Agency; at the expiration of that time he returned to Valley Springs, and has been engaged in farming since then. Mr. Burkholder has been chairman of the board of supervisors in Valley Springs township several years. He is a man of positive characteristics, never on the fence, outspoken upon all public questions, and a participator in all local matters, a good neighbor, and a good citizen.

CASSADY, GEORGE, is a native of Harrison, Ohio, and was born in 1849. He resided for some time in Indiana and Minnesota and came to Valley Springs in this county in June, 1878, where he has since resided. Soon after the railroad station was established at Valley Springs he was appointed station agent there, and has held this position since that time. He has been president of the village four years, a member of the school board nearly all the time since his residence there, and town and school treasurer for several years. His careful, conservative business qualifications, together with his honesty of purpose and genial manners, have made him one of the most respected citizens of the county.

CONOVER, JOHN, was born in Onondaga county, New York, September 16, 1843, and was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. During the rebellion he enlisted in the First New York Light Artillery for three years, but after thirteen months of service was discharged for disability. He again enlisted in the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery for one year, serving ten months and until the close of the war. For a few years he resided in Minnesota, but removed from there to Red Rock, this county, in 1883. He now resides in Valley Springs.

DEISHER, N. J., was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1854. He resided there and in Illinois and Nebraska before his coming to this county in March, 1886. He located at Valley Springs, where he engaged in the banking business until 1895, when he removed from the state. Mr. Deisher was a very active citizen while a resident of the county, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first banker in Valley Springs.

DUNHAM, JONATHAN, is a native of Tompkins county, New York, and was born September 24, 1821. Mr. Dunham is one of the residents of this county who is qualified to speak of its comparative merits, having lived, in addition to his native state, in Canada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois before coming here. In 1872 he arrived in Sioux Falls, and very soon thereafter took up the east half of section 3 in Valley Springs as a homestead and by pre-emption, and also secured 160 acres in section 27 in Red Rock under the tree culture act. He has now 500 acres of farm land. Mr. Dunham since coming to Dakota has attended strictly to business, and although an

active citizen and interested in all public matters, has not been a candidate for office. He is an independent conservative man, but considerate of the opinion of those who differ with him. His rights of citizenship are conscientiously exercised, and his influence is felt in all local matters.

EASTMAN, FRANCIS M., was born in Wisconsin, August 2, 1850. After starting out in life for himself he spent a few years in Minnesota but removed to this county in 1876, arriving in Palisade on the 12th day of March of that year. He took up a quarter section of land as a homestead in section 33, and a tree claim in section 8 in Red Rock township, both of which he has disposed of, and now resides in Valley Springs. He was assessor of Palisade in 1881, president of the village of Valley Springs in 1894, and justice of the peace since 1896. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.

HAIGHT, CHARLES, was born in Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, July 10, 1852. He resided in his native state and in Indiana and Illinois until 1889. On the 20th day of April of that year he came to Valley Springs, and since then has been in business at that place. He is associated with T. D. Haight under the firm name of T. D. & C. Haight, and the firm is engaged in the hardware, grocery, harness, and boot and shoe business. The firm has been successful, and is doing a good business. Mr. Haight has the respect of the citizens of Valley Springs, and has been elected to school, village and township offices, in all of which he has proved himself to be a good official.

HAIGHT, T. D., is a native of Albany, New York, and was born 1834. After having lived in Indiana and Virginia he removed to Dakota and located at Valley Springs in May, 1888. In October of that year he entered into a co-partnership with his brother, C. Haight, under the firm name of T. D. & C. Haight and bought a stock of hardware of Ed Wheeler, who was then doing business at Valley Springs, and also the grocery stock of Carl Chapman, to which they added the sale of boots and shoes, trunks and harnesses. Mr. Haight is a good business man and the firm has done a successful business. He is a good, reliable citizen.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 1st day of April, 1817, and died at Valley Springs on the 28th day of April, 1895. He was a physician of the old school, and practiced his profession in Ohio and Iowa before coming to Dakota. He arrived in this county in June, 1876, and settled in Valley Springs, taking up a homestead in section 19. He continued the practice of medicine a few years, but gradually retired from this work as old age advanced. He was well liked by his neighbors and was a kind, genial gentleman.

HETLAND, L. S., is a native of Norway, and was born April 21, 1858. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and resided in Illinois until the fall of 1879, at which time he removed to Dakota and located at Valley Springs. In 1885 he engaged in general merchandizing in the village of Valley Springs in which he has since con-



CHARLES E. HILL.

tinued. He is a good business man, and has made a success of his business. He has held the office of clerk of the town board for two years, was one of the trustees of the village of Valley Springs in 1898, and is one of the best citizens in the village, well liked by his neighbors and customers.

HILL, CHARLES E., was born in Greene county, Ohio, December 1, 1854, and raised in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was educated in the city schools. He learned the printer's trade, on the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald. After learning his trade he concluded he would see something of the world before settling down, and he traveled throughout the United States, Canada, Cuba and England, working at his trade for a livelihood. He arrived in Sioux Falls in 1891, and worked for awhile on the Press. In March, 1892, he married Mrs. Emma A. Pixley of Valley Springs, and became the proprietor of the Valley Springs Hotel, and editor of the Valley Springs Vidette, but sold out the hotel business in the fall of 1892, and since that time has given his undivided attention to the management of the Vidette. He is a good newspaper man, and the Vidette has grown to be a good county paper under his editorial control.

HUNT, WASHINGTON J., was born in Chenango county, New York, February 23, 1856. He removed with his parents to Fayette, Fayette county, Iowa, in 1857, and resided there until he was twenty-two years of age, working on a farm and attending the common schools and the Iowa University. At that age he commenced work as a mason, and followed this trade until he removed to Dakota, where he arrived September 19, 1878. He then took up the northeast quarter of section 14 in Clear Lake, this county, and resided there until 1887, when he removed to Sioux Falls. In 1889 he removed to East Sioux Falls, where he resided, until November, 1898, when he located at Valley Springs. While a resident of Clear Lake he was a justice of the peace seven years, and town clerk five years. He has taught at least fifteen terms of school in this county, and has proved himself to be a successful teacher. He was county superintendent of schools of Minnehaha county in 1893 and 1894, and faithfully performed the duties of the office, ably assisted by his wife, who is well educated and has been a successful teacher in this county since its pioneer days. In 1895, Mr. Hunt was elected a member of the city council of East Sioux Falls. He is an upright, honest man, a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and has a host of friends.

JAMES, WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, December 25, 1858. He lived in Wisconsin until 1884, engaged in farming and milling, and then removed to Minnesota where he remained until the 15th day of August, 1886. At that time he located at Valley Springs, and has been engaged in the grain and insurance business at that place since then. He has held various township and village offices, was clerk of the village board for several years, and made a good official. Mr. James is a genial, good fellow, a good neighbor and esteemed citizen, and justly popular with all who know him.

KIFFE, H., was born in Mankato, Minnesota, April 12, 1857. He resided in Iowa for a few years, and came from there to Sioux Falls in 1878. Soon after he took up a homestead in McCook county, this state, and in 1879 removed to Rock county, Minnesota, where he remained ten years. In 1889 he returned to this county and settled in Valley Springs. While a resident of Minnesota he held town offices for several years. He is an industrious honest citizen.

KINYON, HOLDEN D., was born in Dodge county Wisconsin, September 15, 1854, and resided there until he removed to this county in March, 1886. He settled on the southeast quarter of section 18 in Red Rock, and was so pleased with the country that he induced several of his friends and relatives from his old home to come here and locate. He held several town offices while living in Wisconsin, and also while a resident of Red Rock. In April, 1890, having removed to Valley Springs village, he was appointed postmaster at that place. He is a reliable, upright man, and well liked by his neighbors.

MELLEN, FRANK, is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born May 18, 1828. He learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at it for several years. Resided for some time in Connecticut, and came from there to this county on the 15th day of August, 1874, and located in Valley Springs, taking up a homestead in sections 3 and 10 of that township. He has resided in the village of Valley Springs since its incorporation, engaged in the hotel business during the entire time. He has been justice of the peace a good many years, and has practiced law in the justice court since coming to Dakota, and has acquired quite a good knowledge of law. He is an active, energetic and independent citizen, and is quite a factor in the affairs of the village of Valley Springs.

POTTINGER, CHARLES O., was born in South Bend, Indiana, May 4, 1850. He resided in Illinois and Iowa for several years, but removed from the last named state to Valley Springs in March, 1884. He held the office of town clerk in Iowa for two years, and since residing in the village of Valley Springs has been assessor and justice of the peace, and one of the trustees of the village since 1897. He is in the grocery and confectionery business. He is a quiet, unassuming citizen and respected by his neighbors and acquaintances.

RIDDELL, WILLIAM H., was born in Belvidere, Illinois, in 1848, and resided there until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Sheldon, Iowa, where he secured a homestead and engaged in farming until May, 1878, at which time he removed to this county and settled in Valley Springs. He engaged in the lumber business for nine years, and then in the mercantile business for about three years. Was township treasurer and clerk, president of the village of Valley Springs, and also a member of the board of education and justice of the peace. In 1885, was a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature from Minnehaha county. It is hardly necessary to add that he was a highly respected citizen, and that his departure for Oregon in July, 1892, was greatly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.



W. J. HUNT.

RILEY, J. W., was born September 15, 1858, in Wisconsin. In 1867 he removed with his parents to Mason City, Iowa, where he received his education and decided to become a teacher. In 1876 he finished a course in the high school and since then has devoted his time to educational pursuits. In 1883 he came to this county, and in October of that year commenced teaching school in the Foster school house in Benton. He remained there three years and then took charge of the Whittier school in Wayne one year. In 1888 he became principal of the village school at Valley Springs, which position he held until 1897. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and has done good service in advancing the standing of the schools in this county. In 1896 he was nominated by the Republican party for county superintendent of schools, but the Fusion party polled too many votes for his success at the election. Mr. Riley is a genial, good fellow, and an exemplary citizen.

RILEY, THOMAS B., was born at New Albany, Indiana, June 26, 1836; was educated in the city schools, and when eighteen years old entered into a contract for three years as an apprentice to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. At the expiration of that time he continued to work at his trade until the breaking out of the civil war, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. F, 59th Indiana, and served until October, 1864. After his discharge he went to Illinois and engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to Dakota and settled in Valley Springs. He purchased two quarter sections in Valley Springs township, and one quarter section in Martin township, Rock county, Minnesota. He took up his residence in the village of Valley Springs, and for ten years engaged in the lumber business. He was one of the trustees of the village several years. In June, 1898, he removed to Sioux Falls, where he now resides. He still owns his farms and town property in Valley Springs, is a thorough business man, and a respected citizen.

SKILLMAN, F. L., was born in Chenango county, New York, January 21, 1844, and lived there until 1856 when he removed to Wabasha county, Wisconsin. November 2, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 3d Minnesota infantry, and re-enlisted as a veteran in the same regiment in 1863. In April, 1865, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. K, 113 U. S. C. T., and remained in the service until September 4, of that year. After the war he remained in Minnesota until 1879, when he removed to Brookings county, Dakota, and from there to Valley Springs in September, 1886. His business since coming to Dakota has been that of a druggist. Mr. Skillman is a good business man, and an upright, honest citizen, and his influence is always felt in the furtherance of such projects as promise to elevate the standard of good society in the community in which he lives. He was one of the trustees of the village of Valley Springs two years, and has been treasurer of the same since 1897.

URQUHART, J. J., was born in Cornwall, Canada. After his coming to the United States he resided in New York and Vermont, and came to Dakota and located at Valley Springs April 1, 1886. At that time his entire capital consisted of five dollars in cash. The

first summer he worked out by the month, and saved enough money to pay for a marriage license and a few household goods. In the spring of 1887, he rented a farm for three years, ran in debt for a team, and commenced farming. At the end of three years he held an auction and sold his stock and machinery, paid his debts and had \$1,300 left. He then bought a house and lot in the village of Valley Springs and commenced clerking for L. S. Hetland. He has held the office of constable and deputy sheriff. Mr. Urquhart is an active, energetic business man and a good citizen.

WHALEY, ARCHIE L., was born in Oneida county, New York, in September, 1835, and died at the village of Valley Springs, May 6, 1895. When a mere lad he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, where he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He resided in Iowa twenty-five years engaged in farming. In May, 1876, he came to this county and settled in Red Rock, taking up a homestead. When the railroad reached Valley Springs he commenced business there, in which he continued until his decease. During his residence in Valley Springs he held several official positions: was president of the village and school board, village treasurer, postmaster for four years and deputy postmaster for several years. He always took quite an interest in political matters, and was frequently a delegate to political conventions. He was successful in business, and was one of the most noticeable men upon the streets of the village. He was an enterprising citizen, a kind neighbor and an upright, honest man.

WRIGHT, G. W., was born at Ottawa, Canada, September 26, 1860, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1862. In 1873 he came to Luverne, Minnesota, and in June, 1885, removed to this county and located at Valley Springs. He then engaged in business at that place with A. Peterson, and in the spring of 1886 he bought his partner's interest and entered into copartnership with W. J. Carey, which continued until 1890. Soon after the building of the flouring mill at Valley Springs he became the salesman and bookkeeper of that concern. He has been president of the board of trustees of the village of Valley Springs and clerk of both the village and township. He is an upright, honest man, and a respected citizen.

SPLIT ROCK TOWNSHIP.

(101-48)

The boundary lines of Split Rock township were surveyed at an early date. The portion of the south line bounded by the Iowa state line was surveyed in 1852, the remainder of the south line and the west line were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in July, 1859, the north and east lines by Cortez Fessenden in July, 1862, and the subdivision was made by Carl C. P. Meyer in August, 1864. It contains 23,057.57 acres of land. The Big Sioux river enters the township on the northwest quarter of section 4, and running thence almost due south, leaves the township and county near the center of the south line of section 33. Split Rock river enters the township in the northeast quarter of section 2, but after pursuing its course in a southwesterly direction a short distance, turns north, and flows around the southwest corner of section 35 in Brandon, and again enters the township upon the same quarter section. From this point it flows in a southwesterly course, and forms a junction with the Big Sioux a few rods south of the center of section 16. This stream was at an early date known by the name of Emenija, and so well known as to appear in Johnson's Illustrated Atlas of the World. In the same atlas it also appears that there was a town located at the junction of the Big Sioux and this stream, with the same name. Two branches of Beaver creek form a junction in section 13, and flowing in a westerly course, unite with the Split Rock in section 15 near its north line. There was also another small stream according to the government survey, flowing diagonally through the southeast portion of the township, forming a junction with the Sioux river at the center of the south line of section 33, but if a survey should be made in a dry season it would not find a place upon the map.

In 1877 a small flouring mill was built on the east bank of the Sioux river in the northeast quarter of section 33, known as Banning's mill. In 1881 it was nearly destroyed by high water, and was not repaired and put in operation again until in 1892. In some respects it is an important township, having within its boundaries the incorporated city of East Sioux Falls, and quite a village called Rowena. The presence of Sioux quartzite in large quantities in section 26, induced Thomas J. Ryan of Iowa to purchase several hundred acres of land and commence quarrying the stone. In October, 1888, he platted forty-three blocks in the southeast quarter of this section, and the little village of Rowena sprung into existence. A station on the Illinois Central railroad was located at this point, a post office

established, and some fine buildings and two warehouses erected. One of the remarkable features attending this post office is the number of postmasters who have been in charge during its existence. George M. Nix was appointed postmaster November 9, 1888; H. J. Eager, May 27, 1889; John E. Brown, December 5, 1889; F. H. Marshall, September 6, 1890; F. R. Wright, June 22, 1894; Charles H. Matthews, June 1, 1896; and Alfred Reid, December 1, 1897. The Electric Motor Line from Sioux Falls had its terminus at East Sioux Falls, while in existence, and the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad runs through sections 1 and 2, and the northwest corner of section 3.

The first settler in this township was Ole B. Iverson, who located on section 21. Four days after Mr. Iverson's arrival Ole Bergerson came, and took up 320 acres of land in section 4. The first house, a dug-out, was built in the fall of 1868, on the southwest quarter of section 21, about thirty rods northwest of the east end of the bridge across the Sioux River. It was built by Mr. Iverson, Ole and Soren Bergerson, and Mr. Iverson and wife together with the Bergersons lived there the following winter.

LIST OF OFFICERS—1881-1899.

1881. The first meeting of the township board was held at the house of Peter Iverson, January 11, 1881, and the board was organized by the election of Charles Olander as chairman, R. S. Svolde, one of the supervisors, and George White, clerk, were present. June 9, a second meeting was held and all the members of the board, Charles Olander, R. S. Svolde and Ale Abramson, were present, also Ole Bergerson, justice of the peace. At this meeting, Amon Johnson was appointed clerk. July 18, the board met and allowed the bill of Christ Clauson, for twelve days' work as assessor, in the sum of twenty-four dollars.

1882. January 2, the board met at the house of Evan Frisley, and the newly elected officers qualified. May 4, the board met, Charles Olander, chairman, Soren Bergerson and David Banning, supervisors. Amon Johnson having removed from town, Alo Abrahamson was appointed clerk. Gust Florell was treasurer of the township in 1882.

1883. January 2, the board met and officers qualified. Charles Olander chairman, Soren Bergerson, supervisor, Alo Abrahamson, clerk, George Larson, treasurer, John O. Walker and Ole Bergerson justices of the peace. The clerk was directed to post notices in five different places ten days before town meetings. January 24, the board met and appointed M. South supervisor and Sivert Swenson constable, and re-districted the road districts.

1884. January 2, a town meeting was held at the house of John O. Walker, to determine whether the town would raise eleven hundred dollars to aid in the construction of a bridge at Peter Iverson's across the Sioux river, but the records are silent in regard to the action of the meeting, except that John O. Walker was elected moderator. At a meeting of the board February 26, a resolution was passed, that the construction of a bridge at Banning's mill, should

not become a charge upon the town, for the reason that it was constructed regardless of public demand and was of no use to a majority of the people of the town. March 4, the following officers were elected: Charles Olander chairman, M. South and Ole Bergerson supervisors, John T. Lee assessor, John O. Walker clerk, George Larson treasurer, Thomas Cuthbert and Nels Simons justices. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Larson for the use of their house for town meetings. March 17, the town board met and discontinued a highway "that crossed a creek in numerous places, passed over hills and through sloughs, and was useless as a public highway." March 18, John O. Walker was appointed justice of the peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Thomas Cuthbert failing to qualify.

1886. The annual town meeting was held March 2, at the house of Andrew Larson. In addition to the election of officers, the town voted to elect road overseers and pound masters by the ballot. The following officers were elected: Ole Bergerson chairman, C. T. Clauson and Thomas Cuthbert supervisors, John T. Lee clerk, George Larson treasurer, Claus Clauson assessor and Gust Peterson justice. May 18 the board allowed John Nelson \$150.00 for damages sustained by reason of a road being laid through his land.

1887. At the annual town meeting March 1, the following officers were elected: Ole Bergerson chairman, Thomas Cuthbert and John T. Lee supervisors, George Larson treasurer, Charles Olander assessor, Nels Simons and Martin Lee justices, and Claus Clauson and Samuel Thompson constables.

1888. The annual town meeting was held at the house of C. T. Clauson, March 6, and the following officers were elected: Charles Olander chairman, Oliver Munson and Ward Benedict supervisors, George Larson treasurer, J. T. Lee assessor, Thomas Cuthbert clerk, B. S. Peterson and John W. Briggs constables.

1889. The annual town meeting was held at East Sioux Falls on the 5th day of March, and the following persons were elected to the respective offices: Ward Benedict chairman, Charles Olander and Oliver Munson supervisors, Nels Simons clerk, S. C. Peaslee treasurer, J. T. Lee assessor, Frank Chaphe and A. M. Christie justices, and J. R. Reed and J. R. Blue constables. October 29, S. C. Peaslee having resigned as treasurer George Larson was appointed.

1890. The annual meeting was held March 4, at Rowena, and 186 votes were cast. C. A. Lindstrom was elected chairman and Charles Olander and Halvor Mork supervisors, Nels Simons clerk, George Larson treasurer, J. T. Lee assessor, Wiley Lowe justice and Mike Welch constable. It was voted that all town meetings be held at East Sioux Falls. March 20 a town meeting was held to vote on the question of a resurvey of the town. 78 votes were cast, 27 *for* and 51 *against*.

1891. March 3, annual town meeting held at Rowena. C. Lindstrom, moderator. The following named persons were elected: Ward Benedict chairman, Halvor Mork and Fred Jacobson supervisors, Alfred Reid clerk, George Larson treasurer, Nels Simons asses-

sor, Charles Olander and George Powers justices, M. S. Vance and M. Christianson constables. April 7, the board examined roads and bridges and agreed with the town board of Valley Springs to build a bridge across Four Mile creek on range line south of sections 7 and 12, expenses to be equally borne by Split Rock and Valley Springs. September 18, board met in joint session with Valley Springs board to consider the petition for opening the road on line between the towns prayed for. Petition granted, and the amount of damages different persons would sustain by reason of opening the road agreed upon.

1892. The annual town meeting was held March 1, at Rowena. Ward Benedict elected chairman, Halvor Mork and Ole Bergerson supervisors, Alfred Reid clerk, George Larson treasurer, Nels Simons assessor and A. A. Christie justice. October 25, John C. Newbold was appointed justice in place of William Paulton resigned.

1893. The annual town meeting held at Rowena, March 7, and the following officers were elected: Ward Benedict chairman, Oliver Munson and Martin Lee supervisors, W. J. Benedict, Jr., clerk, W. M. Webster treasurer, Nels Simons assessor, E. Erlingson and J. C. Newbold justices, T. Carlson and J. H. Briggs constables. April 15, a special town meeting was held "to determine whether land marks should be erected at section and quarter section corners throughout the town; and also whether the board should enter into a contract with the county surveyor, or any other competent surveyor, to make true survey of all sections and cause land marks to be erected permanently at each section and quarter section corner, as established by the U. S. Government survey." Fifty-eight votes were cast—42 *for* and 16 *against*. June 20, board met and allowed bill of T. M. Patten, county surveyor, for surveying the township at \$275.00.

1894. Supervisors, Nels Simons chairman, Oliver Munson and Martin Lee; clerk, F. R. Wright; treasurer, W. M. Webster; assessor, Claus Clauson.

1895. Supervisors, Richard Banning chairman, Martin Lee and C. A. Lindstrom; clerk, F. R. Wright; treasurer, Alf. Reid; assessor, Claus Clauson.

1896. Supervisors, Richard Banning chairman, H. C. McGilvray and B. S. Peterson; clerk, F. R. Wright; treasurer, Alf. Reid; assessor, Nels Simons.

1897. Supervisors, Richard Banning chairman, H. C. McGilvray and B. S. Peterson; clerk, F. R. Wright; treasurer, Alf. Reid; assessor, Claus Clauson.

1898. Same officers as in 1897.

1899. Supervisors, Richard Banning chairman, H. C. McGilvray and Tollef Neste; clerk, A. N. Brown; treasurer, Alf. Reid; assessor, Claus Clauson; justice of the peace, Martin Lee.

EAST SIOUX FALLS.

The platted portion of East Sioux Falls is situated on the south-east quarter of section twenty and the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight in Split Rock township. The Big Sioux river runs through the city, and the Illinois Central railroad has a station at this point. It is six miles east, and one mile south of the city of Sioux Falls.

A petition was presented to the board of county commissioners at its July meeting in 1890, signed by the requisite number of citizens residing within certain territory in Split Rock township, requesting the board to order an election to determine whether it should become an incorporated city. An election was ordered to be held on the 19th day of August, at which time one hundred and forty-two votes were cast; all being in favor of incorporation. The result was reported to the county board, and the territory included in the petition was declared to be incorporated as the City of East Sioux Falls. An election of city officers took place soon after, and the city council held its first meeting October 15, 1890.

The incorporation of the city of East Sioux Falls was the result of the extensive quarrying of the Sioux quartzite at this point, the supply being inexhaustible, and near a railroad station. For two or three years quite a large business was transacted, and the little city presented a lively appearance, but the hard times had a depressing effect upon its principal industry, and other lines of business suffered in a corresponding degree. But this valuable stone is still there in large quantities and it is a favorable point for shipment, with a picturesque location, surrounded by a rich farming country, and although in a dormant state at the present time, it is not a Rip Van Winkle sleep that has overtaken this enterprising little burg.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CITY 1890-1899.

1890. Mayor, J. C. Russell; aldermen, James McGrath, George Anderson, Samuel Thompson, Charles Delaney, Thomas Morris and Wm. Handley; James McGrath was elected president and Thomas Morris vice president of the city council; G. W. Jones, auditor; T. P. Howard, assessor; J. H. Voorhees, attorney; Edward J. Riley, treasurer; H. C. Cornell, city justice; Wiley V. Lowe, police justice; D. C. Rice, city engineer.

At the first meeting of the city council, which was held in the East Sioux Falls Granite Company's office, at the date above mentioned, the bonds of the officers were fixed as follows: mayor, \$3,000; treasurer, \$1,000, and all other officers \$500 each. At the meeting held October 23, the council ordered a map to be made of the city, and the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader was made the official newspaper. On the 15th day of December the committee on streets and alleys was directed to purchase six lamps, and engage a man to light them when necessary.

1891. Mayor, J. C. Russell; alderman, 1st ward, Thomas P. Howard, Samuel Thompson; 2d ward, H. C. Cornell, George Anderson; 3d ward, James McGrath, Thomas Hosken; E. J. Riley, treas-

urer; Charles Delaney, auditor; J. H. Voorhees, attorney; J. J. Warner, assessor; Wiley V. Lowe, police justice; Isaac Whittle, city justice; John O'Brien, chief of police.

Board of Education, 1st ward, Thomas Thompson; 2d ward, Edward Peterson; 3d ward, E. R. Lossing.

At a meeting of the council on the 5th day of January, the salary of the officers was fixed as follows: mayor, \$2; aldermen, \$1 each; treasurer, \$25; auditor, \$50; attorney, \$150, to take effect from the 15th day of October, 1890. D. C. Rice presented his bill amounting to \$32 for making a map of the city, which was allowed.

1892. Mayor, James McGrath; aldermen, 1st ward, Samuel Thompson, George V. Lowe, to fill unexpired term; 2d ward, H. C. Cornell, George Anderson; 3d ward, George Waldrum, Harry Wardle, to fill unexpired term; Wiley V. Lowe, auditor; J. H. Voorhees, attorney; E. J. Riley, treasurer; W. J. Hunt, assessor, and he was appointed police justice June 13; Fred Rudkin, city justice; Harry Baum, chief of police, moved from the city and Mike Welsh was appointed, but was sent to the insane asylum, and Al Martin was appointed to fill the vacancy December 6.

Board of Education, 1st ward, Thomas Thompson; 2d ward, John Hawkins; 3d ward, E. R. Lossing.

Board of Health, 1st ward, George V. Lowe, Sam Thompson, to fill vacancy; 2d ward, George Anderson; 3d ward, Henry Wardle.

1893. Mayor, James McGrath; aldermen, 1st ward, Sam Thompson and J. T. Ward, to fill vacancy; 2d ward, H. C. Cornell and George Anderson; 3d ward, Harry Wardle and Thomas Iverson; E. J. Riley, treasurer; Wiley V. Lowe, auditor; J. H. Voorhees, attorney; W. J. Hunt, police justice; Edward Peterson, city justice; Al. Martin, chief of police.

Board of Education, 1st ward, Mrs. W. J. Hunt and David Banning; 2d ward, John Hawkins and Hans Sinklin; 3d ward, Al. Martin and Alfred Anderson.

The following comprises a list of the officers elected at the annual elections from 1894 to 1899, inclusive.

1894. Mayor, Sam. Thompson; Alderman, 1st ward, John J. Warner; 2d ward, George Anderson; 3d ward, Thomas Iverson; W. V. Lowe, auditor; Edward J. Riley, treasurer; W. J. Hunt, police justice; Edward Peterson, city justice; Allen Martin, chief of police; Thomas Thompson, assessor.

1895. Mayor, Sam. Thompson; aldermen, 1st ward, W. J. Hunt; 2d ward, Edward Peterson, 3d ward, Peter Helgersen; W. V. Lowe, auditor; Thomas Iverson, treasurer; Peter A. Anderson, assessor; Oliver Bursheim, police justice; Charles Safe, city justice; Rudolph Meyers, chief of police.

1896. Mayor, Sam. Thompson; aldermen, 1st ward, Thomas Thompson; 2d ward, Henry C. Cornell; 3d ward, William Meyers; W. V. Lowe, auditor; Thomas Iverson, treasurer; Oliver Bursheim, police justice; Charles Safe, city justice; Rudolph Meyers, chief of police; Peter A. Anderson, assessor.

1897. Mayor, Sam. Thompson; aldermen, 1st ward, William Handley; 2d ward, Charles Johnson; 3d ward, Wm. Meyers; W. V.

Lowe, auditor; Thomas Iverson, treasurer; Peter A. Anderson, assessor; John Gilliver, police justice; Peter F. Claussen, city justice; Henry C. Cornell, chief of police.

1898. Mayor, Samuel Thompson; aldermen, 1st ward, Charles Sibson; 2d ward, George Anderson; 3d ward, Alfred Wakeling; W. V. Lowe, auditor; Thomas Iverson, treasurer; H. C. Cornell, assessor; Peter F. Claussen, city justice; H. C. Cornell, chief of police.

1899. Mayor, Samuel Thompson; aldermen, 1st ward, Lars Anderson; 2d ward, George Anderson; 3d ward, John Gilliver; W. V. Lowe, auditor; Thomas Iverson, treasurer; Henry C. Cornell, assessor; William Boyce, police justice; Peter Smith, city justice; H. C. Cornell, chief of police.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDERSON, GEORGE L., is a native of Norway, and was born June 10, 1861. He came to the United States in 1879, and lived with his uncle in Iowa for about two years; came to Sioux Falls in 1881, and when the penitentiary was built he was employed there; then worked for C. W. Hubbard in the stone quarries several years; moved to East Sioux Falls in 1888, and in 1892 commenced work for the East Sioux Falls Quarry Company. Mr. Anderson has been alderman from the second ward in East Sioux Falls nearly every year since its organization as a city in 1890, has been a member of the board of health, and is an industrious, good citizen.

ASK, OLE SWENSON, one of the early settlers in this county, was born in Norway January 6, 1822, and emigrated to the United States in 1866. He lived in Iowa four years, and came to Minnehaha county in 1870. He secured a homestead in section 10 in Split Rock, where he still resides and has a good farm.

BANNING, ABRAHAM, was born in Knox county, Ohio, on the 5th day of January, 1846. He resided in Winneshiek county, Iowa, for a few years, but removed from there to this county on the 6th day of March, 1876, and bought the northeast quarter of section 33 in Split Rock, where he has since resided. He is one of the proprietors of Banning's mill, located on the east bank of the Sioux River near his residence. He is an industrious, upright and respected citizen.

BENEDICT, WARD, was born in Steuben county, New York, July 1836. When seven years of age he removed to Wisconsin with his parents, and resided there until 1886, when he went to Dakota and arrived in Sioux Falls April 30, of that year. He bought the west half of section 24 in Split Rock and resided there for several years. He was elected town supervisor in 1888, and was chairman of the board four years. He disposed of his farm in 1893 and moved into the city of Sioux Falls, and for some time was the proprietor of the Central House. But Mr. Benedict is best known as a farmer, and since coming to this county has won the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances.

BERGERSON, OLE, was born in Norway September 27, 1844, and came to the United States with his parents in 1851. He resided in Wisconsin and Iowa until 1868, when he removed to this county. He took up 320 acres of land in section 4 in Split Rock, and 160 acres in section 24, in Brandon, and made his home on the homestead in section 4. Ole B. Iverson was the only man who settled in Split Rock prior to him, and he had only been there four days when Mr. Bergerson arrived. During the fall of 1868, Mr. Iverson and Ole and Soren Bergerson constructed the first house in Split Rock. It was in part a dug-out, and in front of it a few posts were set up and a roof put on, and in this place Mr. Iverson, his wife, and the Bergersons lived the following winter. It was located about thirty rods northwest of the east end of the bridge crossing the Sioux River at East Sioux Falls. They were so much pleased with the country that they made a systematic effort to induce Scandinavians to come here and settle, and through their influence quite a large number of farmers of that nationality located in this county. Mr. Bergerson has been very prominent in the affairs of Split Rock township, having held all of the town offices, and was also county commissioner from 1871 to 1879. He is a large property owner, and has some investments in mining property in the State of Washington. He has always been held in high esteem by his neighbors, and is recognized as one of the most reliable citizens in the county.

BOWMAN, S. A., is another of the old settlers. He was born in Linkoping, Sweden, in 1830; emigrated to the United States in 1869, lived in Michigan four years, and located in this county in 1873. He filed a pre-emption on the northeast quarter of section 11 in the town of Split Rock, where he still resides. He also bought and now owns 40 acres in section 2, in the same township. He has a good farm, and is a respected citizen.

CHARLESON, THOMAS, is a native of Norway, and born in 1851. He emigrated to this country and lived in Iowa for two years; removed to Minnehaha county in the spring of 1872, and took up the north half of the northeast quarter of section 10, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 11, in the town of Split Rock, where he has since resided and has a good farm.

CLAUSON, CLAU, is one of the pioneers of Minnehaha county, having lived here since June 30, 1869. He came from Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he was born December 29, 1854. He took up a homestead in section 14, and a tree claim in section 15 in Split Rock. He resides on his homestead, and is a good farmer and a good citizen; has been town assessor in Split Rock several years.

CLAUSON, CHRIST T., is one of the early settlers of this county, having lived on his present farm since 1872. He came from Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he was born in 1854. He was the first assessor in Split Rock, and has also been a member of the town board of supervisors. His farm comprises 160 acres in sections 14 and 15. He is a good citizen and has a good farm.



OLE BERGERSON.

FLORELL, ANDREW, came direct from Sweden to Dakota, and settled in this county in May, 1873. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 3, in the town of Split Rock, where he has lived ever since, and has now a good farm. He was born June 17, 1828.

IVERSON, PETER, was born in Norway in 1853. When only six years of age he emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled in Iowa. In 1871 Mr. Iverson came to this county, where he secured as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 21, in Split Rock township. He also owns some real estate in Minnesota, but resides on his homestead, which is a good farm. He is a good citizen.

JACOBSON, FRED, a son of L. A. Jacobson, was born in Sweden, August 24, 1863, and came to this country with his father in 1871. He bought and now owns 160 acres in section 13, in Split Rock, where he resides. He was a member of the town board of supervisors in 1891, and is a good citizen.

JACOBSON, LARS ANDERS, is a native of Sweden and was born at Motala, October 17, 1829. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, lived in Illinois one year, and in Iowa, until 1875, when he removed to Dakota and settled in this county, where he has since been a permanent resident. Mr. Jacobson took up a homestead in section 12, in Split Rock, where he still resides and has a well improved farm with good buildings. He is a good citizen.

JACOBSON, PHILLIP, another son of L. A. Jacobson, was born in Sweden, October 18, 1864. He owns a good farm comprising 160 acres in section 24, where he resides, and also 80 acres in section 36, in Split Rock. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

JONES, THOMAS F., was born in Anglesey, North Wales, England, October 8, 1855. He emigrated to this country and lived a few years in Mankato, Minnesota. August 20, 1888, he became a resident of this county, where he has bought and now owns 80 acres in section 36, in Split Rock, one lot on east Sixth street in the city of Sioux Falls, and a house and lot in Rowena.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 25, 1834. In 1868, he emigrated to the United States, and resided at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, five years, then at Sioux City for a short time, and removed from there to Dakota in 1873 and settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 12, in Split Rock, where he still resides and has a good farm.

KNUTSON, JOHN, was born August 10, 1843, in Norway. He emigrated to the United States, lived in Iowa for three years and removed to Minnehaha county in 1873. He then filed a pre-emption, which he changed to a homestead, on the northwest quarter of section 15, in the town of Split Rock, where he still resides. He afterwards bought 160 acres of land in section 17, in the same town. He is a respected citizen and an enterprising farmer.

LARSON, GEORGE, is a native of Sweden, and was born May 13, 1860. In June, 1871, he came to this county with his parents, who settled in Split Rock township. His father, Andreas Larson, who

died a few years ago, took up 160 acres of land in sections 22 and 23, of which the subject of this sketch is now the owner, besides another quarter section which he also owns, and has a good farm. He has been township treasurer ten successive years, and is a good farmer and a good citizen.

LEE, MARTIN T., was born in Christiania, Norway, January 16, 1861, and came to the United States with his parents in 1867. For three years his parents resided in Iowa, but in June, 1870, removed to Split Rock in this county. They arrived on the 18th day of June, and the subject of this sketch, was old enough to remember that during the first two weeks of their residence there they lived on fish and milk. The old homestead is located on the northwest quarter of section 2 in Split Rock, and he now resides there with his father. He has bought some farm land near the homestead, and is an industrious, upright man and a good citizen. He has been town supervisor for several years.

LEE, THORSTEN A., was born near Christiania, Norway, August 11, 1846. In June, 1867, he emigrated to the United States, settled in Iowa for three years, and then came to Split Rock, arriving there June 18, 1870. He soon after took up 160 acres in section 2 in Split Rock, where he has since resided. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

LINDSTROM, CHARLES A., is a native of Sweden, and was born on the 29th day of November, 1841. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States with his parents, and resided in Illinois and Iowa until about the first day of June, 1871, when he came to this county. He settled in Split Rock, and took up 240 acres of land in sections 17 and 20 in that township. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of the county of Minnehaha, but did not qualify. He has held school district offices and has been chairman of the town board. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the 42d Illinois regiment and served until January, 1866. He was wounded in the battle of Stone River, and again in the battle of Resaca, Georgia. He was sergeant two years, and when discharged was lieutenant in Co. I. Mr. Lindstrom is an honest, upright citizen, and is one of the most respected farmers in the county.

LOWE, WILEY V., was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, August 13, 1865; was reared in the State of Illinois, and educated at the Normal school at Stanberry, Mo.; was then employed as bookkeeper for several corporations in Iowa; came to East Sioux Falls in 1889, and took the position of bookkeeper for the East Sioux Falls Granite Co.; in 1896, he became the local manager of the East Sioux Falls Quarry Co., which position he still holds. He has been postmaster of East Sioux Falls post office for several years, and has been city auditor since 1892. Mr. Lowe is a young man of sterling worth, industrious and enterprising, and is an honest, upright citizen.

MONSON, OLIVER, has been a well known resident of this county since November 21, 1875; he came to this county from Pennsylvania, where he first located after his coming to the United States. He secured a homestead of 160 acres in section 19, in the town of Split

Rock, where he has since resided, and has a well improved farm, with good buildings. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and has been a member of the town and school boards. He is a native of Sweden and was born July 29, 1851. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

NILSSON, ANDREW, was born in the province of Wermland, Sweden, on the 12th day of March, 1834. He emigrated to the United States in 1867, lived in Illinois five years, and came to Dakota in 1872, and located in this county, where he has since been a well and favorably known resident. He secured a homestead and tree claim in section 1 in Split Rock, and has since purchased about 200 acres of land adjoining, and has a good farm. He is also the owner of some real estate in the city of Sioux Falls. He resides on his homestead with his family, having five sons and two girls, and is a respected and good citizen. He has been treasurer of the school board in Split Rock several years.

OLANDER, CHARLES, one of the early settlers of this county, is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1844. He emigrated to the United States, lived in Michigan for some time, and located on his present homestead in 1872, which comprises the southeast quarter of section 11 in Split Rock township. He also owns land in sections 2 and 11 in the same township, and eighty acres in section 16 in Valley Springs township. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors several years, was assessor in 1888, and justice of the peace in 1891. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, and is a good citizen.

PETERSON, BERNT S., one of the pioneers of Split Rock, was born in Norway June 23, 1846, emigrated to the United States in 1860, and lived in Iowa until 1869, when he located in Split Rock, where he has since remained a permanent resident. The only settlers in this township at that time were Ole Bergerson, Soren Bergeron and O. B. Iverson. He says he was the second man who secured a marriage license in this county, and Rev. Olson, now living at Canton, solemnized the marriage. They lived in a sod and log house for ten years, which, as prosperity advanced, gave place for more modern structures. He has been a successful farmer, and resides on his homestead in section 9, and has a well improved farm, well stocked. He was constable in 1871, has been road master for about fifteen years, and is a good citizen.

REID, ALFRED, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1870, and emigrated to the United States and settled in this county in 1887. He took up his residence at Rowena, and engaged in the stone business until quite recently, when he opened a general store at that place. He has been town clerk two years, and town treasurer since 1897, and postmaster since December of that year, is an energetic, active citizen, and popular with his neighbors, and all who know him.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, was born in the state of New York in 1847. In 1864 he enlisted in the navy, and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in farming in Illinois and Iowa until 1884, when he

removed to Dakota and settled on his present homestead, the southeast quarter of section 23, in Split Rock, where he still resides. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

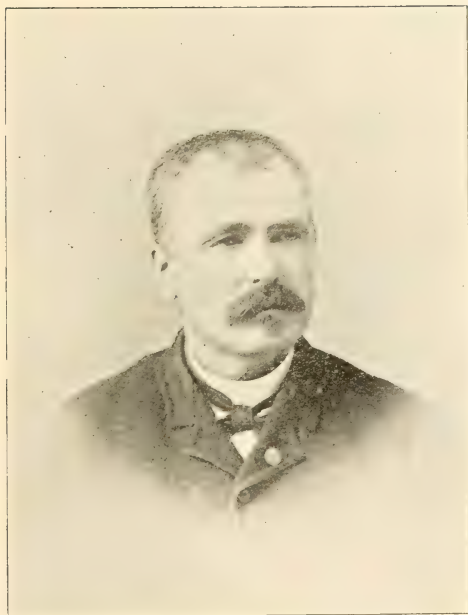
RYDO, CHARLES, is a native of Sweden, and was born in Nerike December 18, 1835. He came to this country in 1871, and lived in Pennsylvania and Iowa until 1876, when he settled in this county. He owns the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, and resides there.

SAMUELSON, JOHN A., is one of the first settlers in Split Rock. He was born in Sweden, June 26, 1837; emigrated to the United States in 1868, and lived one year in Iowa. In 1869 he came to Dakota and settled on his present homestead of 160 acres in section 13, in Split Rock, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He is a good citizen.

SIMONS, NELS, was born in Norway November 15, 1848, and emigrated to the United States in 1869. After having remained in Wisconsin for about two months he went to work on a steamboat on the Mississippi river. The next winter he spent in Clinton, Iowa, and in the spring of 1870 went to Sioux City and engaged in steamboating on the Missouri river. In 1871 he came to Split Rock, this county, and took up the northeast quarter of section 35. He has since sold one-half of this land, and purchased other land near by and has now a farm of 295 acres. He resides on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 35. Until 1882 he was engaged every year in steamboating either on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, and during two seasons since then was engaged in the same business on the upper Missouri. For fifteen years he held a license as first mate. Mr. Simons is a character. He is a good talker and takes an active part in politics, and is on one side or the other on all political questions. He has held school district and town offices and is a good official, and a republican convention in this county without his presence as a delegate would not only be noticed but regretted. He is a keen, sharp man, and maintains a good reputation as an honest, public-spirited citizen.

SWENSON, SEVER MARTIN, was born in Norway April 15, 1859. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1866, and located in Iowa till 1870, when they removed to this county. Some years ago he bought the southeast quarter of section 10, where he now resides, and has quite a good farm. He has held some school offices, and is a good citizen.

THOMPSON, SAMUEL, is a native of Norway, and was born August 11, 1863; attended school and worked on a farm until he emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1874. His father, Thomas Thompson, took up one hundred and sixty acres in section 29 in Split Rock township in 1874, but died two years later. A part of the homestead is within the limits of the city of East Sioux Falls, and the subject of this sketch resides in the city. He has been alderman two years, and mayor of the city five years; was nominated for representative to the legislature by the Republican party of this county in



NELS SIMONS.

1898, but the fusionists were in the majority. Mr. Thompson is an energetic, enterprising citizen, and highly esteemed.

THOMPSON, THOMAS L., a brother of Samuel Thompson, was born in Norway in March, 1861, and came to this county with his parents in 1874, since which time he has been a resident of Split Rock township. He resides at East Sioux Falls, and has been alderman of that city one term, and is a respected citizen.

TORKILDSON, IVER, has lived in Minnehaha county since 1873. He formerly resided in Iowa, where he first settled after coming to the United States. He is the owner of a good homestead on the southeast quarter of section 1, in the town of Split Rock, where he now lives. He is a native of Norway, and was born in 1848.

WEBSTER, MADISON, is a native of New York, and was born in 1840. He resided for a while in Iowa, but removed to Split Rock in this county in 1873. He took up a homestead in section 26, and since then has added to his real estate by pre-emption and purchase so that now he has 550 acres of farm land. The stone quarry near Rowena is located on land purchased from him. Mr. Webster is an industrious man and a good citizen.

WHITE, GEORGE B., has been a resident of this county since June, 1870, at which time he came here and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 35, in Split Rock. He now resides in Sioux Falls. He has been clerk of the town board, and treasurer and clerk of school district No. 6. Mr. White is a good farmer and a good citizen. He was born January 3, 1853, in Athens county, Ohio.

WOEHRLE, JOHN, came to the United States in 1880, from Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born April 21, 1848. He owns the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, in the town of Split Rock. He is a good citizen.

SIoux FALLS TOWNSHIP.

(101-49.)

The first settlement in the county was made in Sioux Falls township. In the first chapter it appears at what time and by whom the first settlement was made; in fact, the history of the township comprises so much of the early history of the county that it will be found interwoven with and a part of nearly all its events of importance. There is some fine land in the township; but a short distance from the Big Sioux river, especially in the northwestern part of the township, there are some high bluffs where the soil is light and sandy. It is watered by the Big Sioux river, and its course in the township runs in the direction of nearly all the points of the compass. It enters on section five, and leaves the township on section one, after passing through not less than nineteen sections. The township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivisions were made by him in August and September of the same year. By this survey the township contained 23,022.83 acres of land, and what is now called Covell's lake covered eighty acres. The map of the township made by Surveyor Neeley is very interesting. It appears from this map that the first settlers intended to build the town at the foot of the falls on the west bank, as there is a plat of thirty blocks, five deep, east and west following the course of the river, and six north and south. There were fifteen blocks on each side of the section line between sections nine and sixteen. Of course, no other record was ever made of this the first plat made in the county. As appears elsewhere in this book, the first building erected in the county was called the Dubuque house, and appears on this map as being in the third block from the west, and just north of the section line mentioned above, and as near the middle of the plat as it could be placed. A small space, near where Levi Carter's residence now stands on section four, extending into section three, is designated as a field. At the southeast corner of section four there is a representation of a building, with the word "Fuller's"; and a field a few rods south in sections nine and ten. There is also another field near the south line of section ten. The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, what is now platted as McClellan's Addition to West Sioux Falls, was designated as "Jarrett's farm," and a small field appears on the south line of this quarter section. This map also indicates that Gov. Masters had a house on the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and it appears to have been located as near as may be on what is now block eleven in Bennett's First Addi-

tion, between Spring and Duluth avenues and Seventh and Eighth streets in the city of Sioux Falls. Another small field appears a little west and south of where the Jordan Methodist church is now located, on the east side of the river. This field is designated as "Little's field." Another small field appears in what is now Park Addition, and still another called "White's field" situated on the north side of the river in the northwest quarter of section thirty-four. There also appears to have been a stone house in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two.

In 1877, the village of Sioux Falls, comprising twelve hundred acres, was carved out of this township. On the 3d day of March, 1883, the city of Sioux Falls was incorporated, comprising all the territory of the village and much more, as it took nine full sections from the township, and since that time a little more than two sections have been added to the city. Upon the incorporation of the town of South Sioux Falls three and one-half sections more were taken from the township, so that it has only about twenty-one sections left, and this portion is so covered with plats that it seems out of place to attempt to raise anything upon it but "garden-truck."

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1881-1899.

1881. Supervisors, H. R. Hunter, chairman, A. F. Davenport and Knut Thompson; clerk, Edward C. Currey; treasurer, G. B. Sammons; assessor, Henry Callender; constables, C. T. Jeffers and Henry Callender; justice, Frank S. Emerson. July 22, E. C. Currey resigned as clerk and C. W. McDonald was appointed in his place, and at the same time L. D. Henry was appointed justice of the peace. December 29, D. S. Glidden was appointed treasurer, G. B. Sammons having removed from the township.

1882. Supervisors, A. A. Grant, chairman, J. H. Stockton and Knut Thompson; clerk, C. W. McDonald; treasurer, D. S. Glidden; justices, L. D. Henry and Frank S. Emerson. April 29, McDonald not having qualified as assessor, Frank S. Emerson was appointed, and on the 6th day of July, McDonald resigned as clerk, and Frank S. Emerson was appointed to fill vacancy.

1883. Supervisors, A. A. Grant, chairman, J. H. Stockton and Knut Thompson; clerk, H. M. Avery; treasurer, H. S. Hill; assessor, F. S. Emerson; justices, L. D. Henry and E. C. Hawkins; constables, John Sundback and T. D. Quigley. May 28, D. S. Glidden was appointed treasurer, and a contract was made with Cashman & Smith for building a bridge across the Sioux river at the Yankton crossing for \$423.

1884. Supervisors, A. F. Davenport, C. Broughton and David Reynolds; clerk, Frank Ford; treasurer, J. S. Udell; assessor, Wm. Beckler.

1885. Supervisors, A. F. Davenport, chairman, D. Reynolds and H. Hunter; clerk, Frank Forde; treasurer, John T. Udell; assessor, J. D. Redding.

1886. Supervisors, A. F. Davenport, chairman, D. Reynolds and H. Hunter; clerk, Frank Forde; assessor, J. D. Redding.

1887. Supervisors, A. J. Rowland, chairman, Wm. Howie, Sr., and H. C. Aldrich; clerk, W. P. Willard; treasurer, C. E. Place; assessor, J. T. Udell; justice, G. A. Campbell. The treasurer reported he had received during the year \$1,958.20, and that the balance on hand was \$37.08.

1888. Supervisors, Wm. Howie, Sr., chairman, H. C. Aldrich and John Schaetzel; clerk, W. P. Willard; assessor, A. L. Caskey; treasurer, E. S. Carter; justice, L. A. Bullard; constables, J. D. Redding and Jacob Hawkins.

1889. Supervisors, Henry Hunter, chairman, A. C. Aldrich and John Schaetzel; clerk, W. P. Willard; treasurer, Henry Rummel; assessor, E. W. Tufts; justice, G. A. Campbell; constable, J. T. McGarraugh. October 12, W. P. Willard resigned the office of clerk and W. H. Heiss was appointed to fill vacancy.

1890. Supervisors, John Fortune, chairman, E. W. Tufts and A. C. Collins; clerk, W. H. Heiss; treasurer, Isaac Waring; assessor, J. C. Tufts; justices, J. T. McGarraugh and George Baker; constables, H. C. Aldrich and George Dukelow.

1891. Supervisors, A. C. Collins, chairman, F. H. George and E. W. Tufts; clerk, Wm. H. Heiss, Jr.; assessor, P. D. Gushard; treasurer, James A. Waring; justice, H. C. Aldrich and E. Caldwell; constables, J. T. McGarraugh and L. P. Caldwell. P. D. Gushard did not qualify for assessor, and Fred M. Carter was appointed. At a special town meeting March 19, it was decided by a vote of 71 to 37 to appropriate \$5,500 for construction and repair of highways.

1892. Supervisors, A. C. Collins, chairman, W. G. Lacey and George A. Baker; clerk, W. H. Heiss, Jr.; treasurer, J. A. Waring; assessor, Fred Carter; justices, A. M. McNaughton and J. C. Tufts; constables, J. T. McGarraugh and H. C. Aldrich.

1893. Supervisors, A. J. Hughes, chairman, W. G. Lacey and A. Caldwell; clerk, W. H. Heiss, Jr.; treasurer, Henry Truxes; assessor, H. J. Whipple.

1894. Supervisors, S. W. Helsen, chairman, W. G. Lacey and A. Caldwell; clerk, W. H. Heiss, Jr.; treasurer, Henry Truxes; assessor, James R. Waring.

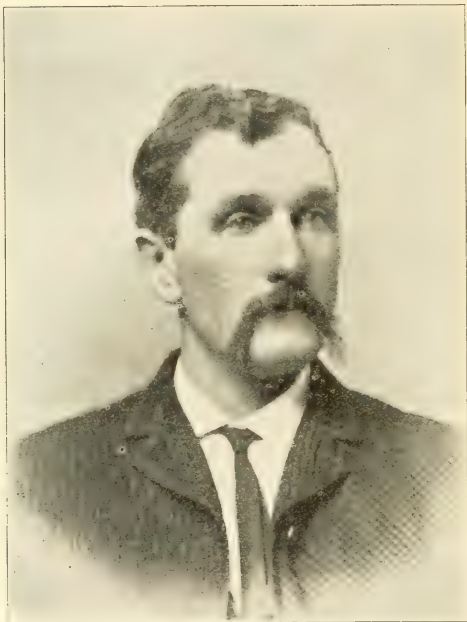
1895. Supervisors, S. W. Helson, chairman, George A. Baker and A. C. Collins; clerk, P. M. Carter; treasurer, R. E. Brooks; assessor, A. Long.

1896. Supervisors, S. W. Helson, chairman, George A. Baker and Frank Forde; clerk, E. S. Carter; treasurer, Richard E. Brooks; assessor, A. C. Long.

1897. Supervisors, George A. Baker, chairman, John Klee-man and L. D. Lacey; clerk, W. P. Willard; treasurer, Richard Brooks; assessor, P. M. Carter.

1898. Supervisors, Frank Forde, chairman, L. D. Lacey and E. S. Carter; clerk, W. P. Willard; treasurer, Louis Zentle; assessor, Wm. Howie, Jr.; justice of the peace, Wm. Caldwell.

1899. Supervisors, L. D. Lacey, chairman, Frank Forde and Geo. A. Baker; clerk, W. P. Willard; treasurer, Louis Zentle; assessor, Wm. Howie, Jr.; justice of the peace, D. F. Harrington; constable, Ralph Denslow.



FRANK FORDE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BAKER, GEORGE A., is a native of England, and was born on the 18th day of February, 1849. He received a common school education, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he emigrated to the United States, and for a while resided in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1871 he took up his residence in Rock Rapids, Iowa, and remained there two years. He then removed to South Dakota, and located in this county, taking up the southwest quarter of section 33 in Sioux Falls township, where he has since resided. In addition to this, he has 80 acres of land in Lincoln county, which he also farms. He was chairman of the township board of supervisors during 1896 and 1897. He made a good official, is a good citizen, and an enterprising, progressive farmer.

CALDWELL, ERASMUS, was born in Port Hope, Canada, January 30, 1822. He removed from there to Minnesota, and came to this county in 1871, and took up what is now known as the Bunker place in Sioux Falls township. After residing there a few years he disposed of it and settled in section twenty-five same township. He is a quiet, unassuming man and a good citizen. He has two sons LOUIS P., and ADELBERT, who are both enterprising young farmers, and good citizens of the county. Mr. Caldwell had his share of the hardships of pioneer life, but he courageously braved it through, without outside help, freighting for C. K. Howard when farming would not pay. He said when he first arrived in Sioux Falls he tendered a one hundred dollar check on a bank in Redwing, Minn., in payment for goods in Moulton's store. Mr. Moulton was unable to change it, but at last True Dennis was found to be in possession of sufficient ready money to make the exchange. However, he was uncertain about the validity of the check, although Mr. Moulton assured him "You bet it is all right," but finally, after a good hour's negotiation, accommodated Mr. Caldwell. At the first visit to Sioux City the check was promptly honored by the bank, and Mr. Caldwell had no further trouble about the acceptance of his checks whenever presented.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM, is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born June 5, 1849, in the village of Orono, in Durham county, was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools, and a commercial college at London, Canada; came to the United States and engaged in farming at Redwing, Minn., for two years and a half; came to Sioux Falls and worked for C. K. Howard for about two years; returned to Canada, and was a commercial traveler for nearly ten years; in 1881 took up land in Miner county, South Dakota, and engaged in farming at that place for seven years, and managed the Corson Brothers' farm in this county for two years. He has been justice of the peace of Sioux Falls township since 1893, and is popularly known as Judge Caldwell. He is a good citizen.

FORDE, FRANK, was born in Ireland February 26, 1848, and emigrated from the land of his nativity to Pennsylvania in 1866, where he resided two years. He then went to England and remained six months, returned to the oil region in Pennsylvania for six months,

and then started West with his brother. Arriving at Omaha in the summer of 1869 he and his brother agreed to "flip a copper" and let it decide whether they would go to California or to Sioux Falls, where Jack had been before. The turn of the copper decided in favor of Sioux Falls, and they came. Hunting was a pretty good business in this region of the country in those days, and they immediately purchased an outfit of traps and other equipments for hunting and commenced business. The brothers built a log shanty on the bank of the Big Sioux west of town, in the fall of 1869, and trapped muskrat, mink, beaver, fox and wolf. There were at this time muskrats in great abundance, and the other animals enumerated were not scarce, and occasionally an otter would be caught. Forde says, "I believe I have stood in one place and shot 100 muskrats before stopping." In 1870 Frank formed a partnership with Big Eagle, chief of the Santee Sioux, and Lewis Hulitt, and engaged in trapping and hunting in what is now Minnehaha and Lake counties. Late in the spring of 1871 they loaded their furs upon an old wagon, and with a pair of oxen, started for New Ulm, Minnesota, to dispose of their season's work. They arrived there in June and sold their furs for a little over \$1,000; then loaded their wagon with provisions, ammunition and whiskey, and started back. Arriving at Flandreau they met Cash Coats, and he was taken into a partnership in a new scheme. They went to Pipestone and quarried a quantity of pipestone sawed it into 600 blocks of such size that they could be easily manufactured into pipes. Then all but Big Eagle came to Sioux Falls. Among other purchases the firm had made were ten gallons of whiskey and ten gallons of alcohol. They all pledged themselves not to take a single drink, and started back to Flandreau where Big Eagle was to join them, and then they would proceed across the country to Fort Thompson west of the Missouri river, to dispose of their pipestone, whiskey and alcohol. They went north and camped the first night about twelve miles from Sioux Falls. The next morning, being very dry, they finally concluded to vote on the question whether they would take a drink, and the ballot showed three ayes. At Flandreau, Big Eagle joined them, and they started on the Brooking's trail, as it was called, for the west. They did not make very rapid marches with their ox-team, but they did hold a good many elections on the way, and every time the vote was taken they had less whiskey. At last they arrived at their destination, but they had nothing to dispose of but their pipestone. For a day or two everything went on smoothly. They were selling the Indians ten pipes for a good pony, four for a buffalo robe, one for a blanket and so on, when the Indians began to claim the pipestone belonged to the Indians, and that Forde and company had no right to quarry it. The party was soon brought before the agent, and he read them a portion of a treaty from which it appeared that the pipestone quarry was Indian property, and he advised them it would be best to move on. They got in motion at once, taking with them all their effects, and they kept on the march until eleven o'clock at night, when they camped, got their supper and retired. But it was not long before they heard unearthly yells and found they were surrounded by

Indians, who proceeded to business at once, taking into their possession all the property they had sold, and confiscated "as contraband" all the remaining material for pipes. The party was now nearly bankrupt, having only a small quantity of provision and Coats a little money. They proceeded to Yankton, and from there came to Sioux Falls. They held no elections on the way, a ye-a vote on the question that they voted on going out, would have been meaningless, in fact dispiriting. Mr. Forde says: "Beavers are good eating, and the tail of a beaver is a great delicacy; have cooked and eaten them a great many times in my shanty." He at first "squatted" on what is now Park Addition in the city of Sioux Falls, but there being no fuel or water upon it, abandoned it, and took by pre-emption the northwest quarter of section 19, where his dairy farm is now located. In 1873 he got his patent to this land, signed by Gen. Grant, and afterwards offered to sell the land for \$400, but was compelled to keep it. In 1888 he sold a half interest in it to Melvin Grigsby for \$10,000. He has now a large dairy and sells milk all the year round to the people of Sioux Falls. The buildings upon this farm cost several thousand dollars. Mr. Forde is a man of great energy, is an active enterprising citizen and always takes a lively interest in political matters. He has been a member of the township board several years and was its chairman in 1898 and was elected for the three years term to the same office in March, 1899.

CARTER, LEVI S., is a native of New Hampton, New Hampshire, and was born May 4, 1831. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools and New Hampton Academy. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in teaching school. Two years later he learned photography and for five years was engaged in the photographic business in New England and Chicago. In 1858 he turned his attention to dentistry, and after graduating from the Baltimore Dental College practiced his profession for ten years in Illinois. He then engaged in the drug business about thirteen years at Mendota, Illinois. On the 28th day of July, 1882, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and soon after purchased the northeast quarter of section 4, in Sioux Falls township, where he has since resided. He has been employed to make crop reports for this county since the first year of his residence here, and has kept a climatic record since 1885. He has for several years been Volunteer Meteorological Observer at Sioux Falls for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is an active, and highly respected citizen.

JONES, DANIEL W., was born in Deerfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 28, 1832. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He resided in Vermont two years and for several years in Illinois, and came to this county in 1879. He bought the northwest quarter of section 13, in Sioux Falls township and has resided there since then. It is a good farm, and he has a handsome home. He is also the owner of other farm lands in Split Rock and Valley Springs. Mr. Jones is an honest, upright citizen.

JONES, ELIJAH, was born in Miami county, Ohio, July 14, 1828; was reared on a farm, and was engaged in farming in his native state

until the fall of 1858, when he moved to Marshal county, Iowa, where he resided until the fall of 1874, when he came to Dakota and settled in Lincoln county, half a mile from Sioux Falls township. He was chairman of the supervisors of Springdale township fourteen years. In 1893 he removed to Sioux Falls township where he now resides. He is a respected citizen.

JOHNS, HENRY, was born in Germany, September 21, 1851; was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he learned the cooper's trade, and until 1881 was a journeyman cooper in his native country. In February, 1881, arrived in America; worked at his trade in the State of New York one year, and in Chicago until April, 1886, when he came to Sioux Falls. Soon after his arrival at this place he was employed in the cooper shop at the brewery, and remained there until the fall of 1888, when he purchased a few acres of land in section eleven in Sioux Falls township and commenced market gardening, in which he still continues. He has been a school officer in school district No. 16 for ten years, is a good neighbor, and an industrious, upright citizen.

KINGSBURY, EDGAR J., was born April 3, 1831, at Andover, Connecticut. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common schools and the high school of East Hampton, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school, and for the next eight years worked on the farm and taught school during the winters. From this time until he came to this county in 1880, he was engaged in farming on the old homestead in Andover. He resided in Sioux Falls two years, and then moved onto his farm of 320 acres in sections 14 and 23 in Mapleton, where he remained until a few years ago, when he built a fine residence on section 3 in Sioux Falls township where he now resides. Mr. Kingsbury is an honest, upright citizen, and well liked by his neighbors and acquaintances.

LACEY, WILLIAM G., was born at Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., October 26, 1814; graduated at Vermont University; took a law course at Yale; graduated at Geneva Medical College, and practiced medicine in New York city; was a member of the Masonic order, and was a politician of note, and held responsible positions of trust in New York; came to Sioux Falls June 27, 1883, and purchased a farm in section 13 in Sioux Falls township, and section 18 in Split Rock township. He died February 28, 1891. His two sons, WILLIAM G., and LEVI D., are now residing on the home-farm. They were engaged in the grain business several years. William has been a member of the town board of supervisors of Sioux Falls township three years, and Levi two years.

WILLARD, WILLIAM P., is a native of Medina county, Ohio, and was born on the 7th day of May, 1842. He was raised on his father's farm, and received a common school education. When the war of the rebellion broke out he promptly responded to the call for volunteers, and enlisted in the three months service in Co. K, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving five months was discharged. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted, for three years, in Co. B, 124 Ohio,

and served to the close of the war. At Chickamauga he received a slight wound in his arm from a splinter, and was at another time hit by a bullet, which fortunately struck his beltplate, and thus saved his life. After the war he returned to Ohio and lived there until 1865, when he moved to Des Moines county, Iowa, got married, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1882. At that time he removed to Dakota, and bought a farm in Sioux Falls township, of Mrs. Clara Lewis, but sold it the next year, and bought his present farm, which comprises 160 acres in section 12, Sioux Falls township, and section 7, Split Rock township. He resided on this farm until 1889, when he went to Escondido, California, and engaged in raising oranges and lemons for seven years, when business interests compelled him to return to his farm in Minnehaha county, where he has since resided, and has a good farm. He has been clerk of the town board of Sioux Falls township five years, is a careful painstaking official, and an enterprising, highly esteemed citizen.

WOERHLE, DAVID, is a native of Germany, and was born August 21, 1846. He was in the military service four years and served in the German and French war. In 1877 he emigrated to the United States, and in 1878 came to Sioux Falls. He took up a homestead in section 1, but sold it a few years ago. He is still engaged in farming, and is an industrious, good citizen.



LONE ROCK.

This illustration is from a photograph taken at an early date. The rock was exactly eight feet square, and when the water in the river was at its ordinary height, its top was about four feet above the water. It was frequently visited by the early settlers of Sioux Falls. When the ice went out during the spring of 1881 it broke this rock from its foundation, and it fell into a hole about twenty feet in depth, just below where it stood.

CITY OF SIOUX FALLS,

Sioux Falls was the first place inhabited by white men in the valley of the Big Sioux, and in the first chapter of this book a carefully prepared account of the most important events in her history down to 1875 appears. What was then only a little village is now the most populous and important city in the state, and although not without natural advantages, this development and growth has been in the main the result of the push and enterprise of her citizens. But the history of the methods adopted, and the means used, are more in harmony with the purpose of this work than any generalization we could possibly make; we will therefore proceed to present a complete summary of her municipal affairs, public institutions, industries, and other important matters, which as a whole indicate the character and importance of every community, hoping our readers, with the aid of the illustrations, will find our treatment of the subject interesting and instructive.



VIEW OF THE WEST SIDE, NEAR THE ISLAND, SIOUX FALLS.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY OF SIOUX FALLS, AND IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL TRANSACTIONS.

The twelfth session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota passed an act incorporating the village of Sioux Falls. The territory comprised 1,200 acres, including all of section 16, and a row of forty acre tracts on the east, south and west of the same section. The charter was brief, but comprehensive. The government of the corporation and the general management of its affairs were vested in a president, who was *ex officio* a trustee, and four trustees. The elections were held annually on the first Tuesday of March, and the term of all the elective officers was for one year.

The first election was held on the third Tuesday of March, 1877.

C. K. Howard was elected president of the board of trustees and held this office four successive years. During his administration a liberal policy was pursued, and the growth of the village, if not phenomenal, was of such a character as to inspire the residents with bright hopes of the future of Sioux Falls.

The act incorporating the village of Sioux Falls was amended in 1879, creating the office of village justice of the peace, and defining his duties and jurisdiction.

Although prosperous under the village organization, her citizens in 1882 began to realize that the charter pattern was too small and restrictive, and public meetings were held for the purpose of taking measures to secure a city charter. The question was discussed, and the sentiment of the people found to be strongly in favor of immediate action, and a committee was appointed to draft a charter and report to a meeting of the citizens to take place in the future, so that the wisdom of the whole village might be brought to bear upon its construction.

It was at this juncture of affairs that the writer became a resident of Sioux Falls, and had the pleasure of listening to the report of this committee, consisting of L. S. Swezey and A. C. Phillips. A good deal of interest was manifest at these meetings, and very few, if any, of the provisions of the proposed charter escaped discussion. When the charter had been completed by the committee and received the sanction of the public in the form of a bill for enactment by the territorial legislature then in session at Yankton, it was conveyed there by a committee, and became a law on March 3, 1883.

By the provisions of this charter the city was divided into four wards, and the annual city election fixed for the first Tuesday in April. The elective officers were a mayor, two aldermen from each ward, clerk, assessor, treasurer, police justice and city justice. The offices of city attorney, marshal, policeman, street commissioner, health officer and board of health were created, to be filled by appointment by the mayor, and confirmed by the council. A board of education was also established, consisting of two members from each ward to have control of the public schools.

The first city election took place on the 3d day of April, 1883, and it was the last one held at a single polling place. The contest for mayor was spirited. There were three candidates in the field, namely, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., C. W. Hubbard and Dexter J. Knapp; 806 votes were cast, Schaetzel receiving 414, Hubbard 376 and Knapp 16. By referring to the list of city officials it will be seen that a strong council was elected, and for business capacity, the mayor and aldermen who had in charge the affairs of the city the first year of its existence, has not been surpassed if equaled since then. The city, of course, inherited the obligations of the village as well as its assets. The Daily Press, at the time Sioux Falls became a city, published the following statement of the debits and credits of the defunct village: "The financial condition of the village at this time shows that the amount of indebtedness on account of the general fund was \$22,200; the village was bonded to the amount of \$20,000 for aid in securing the earlier completion of the St. Paul Railroad; the

indebtedness on account of the board of education including bonds was \$26,800, making a total indebtedness of about \$69,000, to be assumed by the city. The total assets to be turned over to the city may be enumerated as follows: fire apparatus worth \$7,000; real estate in the way of lots, engine and truck houses, prison, etc., \$2,500; right of way and depot grounds for the Milwaukee Railroad, \$6,500; school property, including thirty-two city lots, three brick school houses and one frame, \$33,000; for the \$20,000 railroad bonds the village was amply compensated, at but a small per cent of the amount other communities have paid for similar enterprises, which made the total assets \$69,000, an exact balance for the indebtedness it was called upon to assume."

It was during the first year of the city government, that the "telephone war" occurred, and a brief outline of the facts will demonstrate that the administration was energetic and efficient in protecting the interests of the public.

In March, 1882, a telephone company was organized with a capital of \$10,000. About September 25, the same year, the instruments arrived in the city, and the McKinney and Scougal bank got the first one. About the first day of July, 1883, the property of this company was transferred to the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Co., a corporation organized in the State of New York--and from this time the telephone business began to thrive. To transact the business, poles had been erected on Phillips avenue, and the company claimed the right to erect them on any and all the streets and avenues in the city. The city authorities decided that the erection of poles and the stringing of wires on the principal business streets of the city was a public nuisance, and on the 6th day of October, 1883, so declared by ordinance, and prohibited the company from erecting poles on Phillips and Main avenues, and gave the company ten days to remove those already erected. The company disregarded the provisions of the ordinance, and on November 3, the mayor, upheld by the city council, caused the poles to be cut down and removed. The company employed Winsor & Swezey of Sioux Falls and Gamble Bros. of Yankton, and on November 24, a suit was brought against the city for ten thousand dollars damages. On December 18, the plaintiff obtained an injunction from Judge Edgerton, one of the supreme court judges of the territory (there being no judge in this district at that time), restraining the city, its officers, agents and servants, "from destroying, removing or interfering with the telephone lines, poles, fixtures and wires of the plaintiff, and from obstructing, preventing or interfering with the company, its agents and servants, in restoring, repairing, erecting and extending its lines, poles, fixtures and wires, as may be necessary in repairing, operating and maintaining its telephone exchange in the said City of Sioux Falls." This order, as will be seen, permitted the company to erect poles and establish telephone lines, notwithstanding the ordinance of the city, and almost seemed to decide the merits of the case in advance of the issues formed. On December 20, the defendant demurred to plaintiff's complaint. On December 22, the defendant moved to dissolve the injunction of December 18, and obtained an order from Judge

Edgerton, staying the operation of the injunction, while the motion to dissolve was pending. Bartlett Tripp was employed to assist A. Frizzell, who was at this time city attorney. The motion was heard before Judge Edgerton and taken under advisement, and on February 4, 1884, the motion to dissolve was denied, and the order staying the operation of the injunction vacated. This order was served on the city attorney on February 9, and published in the Daily Press the next morning. The parties were on a "war footing" again, and the city authorities were more determined than ever that no poles should be erected nor wires strung on Phillips and Main avenues by the company. The city council was called together on February 11, and as it was one of the notable sessions of this body, the proceedings are recorded here: "Present, the mayor, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., Aldermen Porter P. Peck, N. E. Phillips, George A. Knott, M. Grigsby, F. L. Boyce and True Dennis. M. Grigsby moved that the city marshal be instructed to enforce the telegraph and telephone ordinance under any and all circumstances." This motion, after striking out the declaration of war, was carried. Nothing further occurred until February 18, when the company commenced digging a hole for a telephone pole near the corner of Phillips avenue and Tenth street. John Reynolds, Frank Dockery and Peter McCarrrier were engaged in the work, when City Marshal C. T. Jeffers appeared on the scene and arrested them all under an old village ordinance, making it unlawful "to dig and remove earth in the streets."

Their defense was that they were digging a hole for a telephone pole, but Judge Hawkins disregarded Judge Edgerton's injunction, and fined them three dollars each, and costs, and that they stand committed until the fine and costs were paid. They appealed to the district court. About March 20, Judge Palmer, who had recently been appointed associate justice of the supreme court, signed an order requiring Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., C. T. Jeffers, R. C. Hawkins, M. Grigsby and Porter P. Peck to show cause on April 1, at the court house in Sioux Falls, why they should not be judged guilty of contempt and punished for disobeying the injunction of Judge Edgerton. By agreement the hearing was postponed a few days, when it was heard before Judge Palmer. A. Frizzell, Bartlett Tripp and Capt. Start of Wisconsin appeared in behalf of the city, and Winsor & Swezey and John Gamble in support of the contempt proceedings. It was a hearing that aroused a good deal of interest, and was ably and exhaustively conducted on both sides. The only paper that was ever filed in this case after this, is only four lines in length, from which it appears that the case was settled, and as the writer settled the case he feels authorized to say that less than twenty-five dollars disposed of the whole matter, and the poles of the company were never erected on Phillips and Main avenues.

The vigor of the administration of city affairs under Mayor Schaetzel, stamped the city as being alive to her interests, and since that time the city officials have, as a whole, been active and vigorous in doing everything that the growth and development of the city demanded. Bonding the city for the building of railroads, the grading and paving of streets, and such other matters as come before city

councils in young and rapidly growing municipalities have been up for action before the city councils of Sioux Falls, and at all times and under all circumstances have been cared for in such manner as to meet the approval of the citizens generally. Of course, matters have come before the council from time to time upon which there has been great diversity of opinion among its members, and occasionally combinations have been formed and projects carried through, especially in reference to the appointment of the minor city officials, without much regard to the minority.

One thing can be truthfully said of all the mayors of the city, they have been representative men. They have all been business men, vigorous and enterprising in their own affairs, and anxious for the prosperity of the city. And while they have all been men in which the positive element largely predominated, still every one of them has had sufficient elasticity in his make-up to enable him to stretch a point for the welfare of the city in his administration.

What the city has done in its legislative and administrative capacity, will more appropriately appear in connection with special topics considered elsewhere.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The first annual election of officers in the village of Sioux Falls took place the third Tuesday in March, 1877, when the following officers were elected:

1877. President, C. K. Howard; trustees, J. L. Phillips, Wm. Van Eps, E. A. Sherman, Henry Callender; clerk, C. O. Natesta; treasurer, George B. Sammons.

1878. President, C. K. Howard; trustees, J. L. Phillips, E. A. Sherman, N. E. Phillips, Henry Callender; clerk, C. O. Natesta; treasurer, H. L. Hollister.

1879. President, C. K. Howard; trustees, J. L. Phillips, C. H. Vincent, J. B. Watson, T. T. Cochran; clerk, E. W. Caldwell; treasurer, H. L. Hollister.

1880. President, C. K. Howard; trustees, L. T. Dunning, C. P. Weston, T. T. Cochran, Andrew Petterson; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, H. L. Hollister.

1881. President, L. T. Dunning; trustees, J. B. Watson, W. E. Willey, F. Kunerth, Andrew Petterson; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, H. L. Hollister.

1882. President, T. T. Cochran; trustees, Wm. Van Eps, C. W. Hubbard, W. E. Willey, H. Gilbert; clerk, W. Holt; treasurer, E. E. Sage.

Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., was president from July 24, 1882, when he was elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of T. T. Cochran, who died on the 20th day of June, 1882.

CITY OFFICERS.

1883. Mayor, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., 2 years; aldermen, 1st ward, P. P. Peck, 2 years, N. E. Phillips, 1 year; 2d ward, G. A. Knott, 2 years, W. E. Willey, 1 year (Mr. Willey removing from the ward Otto Heynsohn was appointed to fill vacancy January 12, 1884;

3d ward, M. Grigsby, 2 years, F. L. Boyce, 1 year; 4th ward, True Dennis, 2 years, J. B. Watson, 1 year; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, E. E. Sage; assessor, F. S. Emerson; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, L. D. Henry; attorney, A. Frizzell; marshal, C. T. Jeffers; street commissioner, L. C. Winslow.

1884. Mayor, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr.; aldermen, 1st ward, P. P. Peck, N. E. Phillips; 2d ward, George A. Knott, C. S. Bowen; 3d ward, M. Grigsby, John F. Norton; 4th ward, True Dennis, H. M. Stearns; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, E. E. Sage; assessor, F. S. Emerson; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, L. D. Henry; attorney, A. Frizzell; marshal, C. T. Jeffers; street commissioner, L. C. Winslow. C. S. Bowen died in February, 1885. Otto Heynson was appointed March 24, to fill vacancy, but did not qualify, and Charles L. Norton was appointed April 14, 1885.

1885. Mayor, H. W. Ross; aldermen, 1st ward, N. E. Phillips, M. Bridge; 2d ward, A. G. Seney, C. L. Norton; 3d ward, J. F. Norton, R. G. Parmley; 4th ward, H. M. Stearns, A. F. Shaw; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, P. P. Peck; assessor, F. S. Emerson; city justice, L. D. Henry; attorney, D. R. Bailey; marshal, C. T. Jeffers; street commissioner, L. C. Winslow; health officer, S. Olney, M. D. November 10, 1885, A. F. Shaw resigned as alderman and John O. Meara was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1886. Mayor, H. W. Ross; aldermen, 1st ward, M. Bridge, F. W. Taylor; 2d ward, A. G. Seney, W. E. Willey; 3d ward, R. G. Parmley, John F. Norton; 4th ward, John O. Meara, W. E. Austin; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, George B. Sammons; assessor, M. A. Stickney; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, L. D. Henry; attorney, D. R. Bailey; marshal, George W. Burnside; street commissioner, O. A. Hawley; health officer, S. Olney, M. D. March 18, 1887, John F. Norton resigned as alderman. November 10, 1886, L. D. Henry resigned as city justice and M. A. Stickney was appointed to fill vacancy.

1887. Mayor, John F. Norton; aldermen, 1st ward, Mark Bridge, F. W. Taylor; 2d ward, W. E. Willey, George W. Lear; 3d ward, C. G. Coats, J. G. Strahon; 4th ward, W. E. Austin, Samuel Hurst; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, George B. Sammons; assessor, H. M. Avery; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, M. A. Stickney; attorney, D. R. Bailey; marshal, G. W. Burnside; health officer, J. C. Morgan, M. D.; street commissioner, O. A. Hawley.

1888. Mayor, John F. Norton; aldermen, 1st ward, Mark Bridge, F. S. Emerson; 2d ward, Geo. W. Lear, W. E. Willey; 3d ward, C. G. Coats, J. G. Strahon; 4th ward, W. E. Austin, Sam Hurst; clerk, W. H. Holt; treasurer, Geo. B. Sammons; assessor, Wm. Beckler; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, M. A. Stickney; attorney, D. R. Bailey; marshal, A. J. Mills; street commissioner, John Flemming; health officer, J. C. Morgan, M. D. March 19, 1889, an election was held to determine whether Sioux Falls should be incorporated under chapter 73 of the general laws of Dakota. The result of this election was 503 votes *for* and 209 *against*, and a resolution was passed declaring the city incorporated under the general law.

1889. Mayor, W. E. Willey; aldermen, 1st ward, Mark Bridge, E. J. Mannix; 2d ward, Fred Kreiser, Geo. A. Knott; 3d ward, C. G. Coats, J. G. Strahon; 4th ward, J. B. Watson, Thomas McKinnon; attorney, A. Frizzell; auditor, W. H. Holt; treasurer, Geo. B. Sammons; chief of police, John Donahoe; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, M. A. Stickney; street commissioner, Joseph Sampson; assessors, Wm. Beckler, W. E. Austin, J. H. Voorhees; health officer, S. Olney.

1890. Mayor, Porter P. Peck; Aldermen, 1st ward, W. G. McKennon, F. L. Blackman; 2d ward, W. W. Brookings, Thomas Scanlan; 3d ward, C. G. Coats, J. S. Lewis; 4th ward, Thomas McKinnon, Alex Reid; attorney, C. L. Brookway; auditor, W. H. Holt; treasurer, Geo. B. Sammons; chief of police, A. B. Wheelock; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, M. A. Stickney; assessor, E. G. Wright; engineer, D. C. Rice; street commissioner, R. J. Huston; health officer, S. A. Brown, M. D.

March 2, 1891, the city was by ordinance re-districted into six wards.

1891. Mayor, Porter P. Peck; Aldermen, 1st ward, W. G. McKennon, F. L. Blackman; 2d ward, S. E. Blauvelt, Thomas Scanlan; 3d ward, C. G. Coats, J. J. Murry; 4th ward, Alex Reid, Thomas McKinnon; 5th ward, J. S. Lewis, G. W. Burnside; 6th ward, J. B. Fearon, D. L. McKinney; attorney, C. L. Brockway; auditor, W. H. Holt; treasurer, Geo. B. Sammons; chief of police, A. B. Wheelock; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, M. A. Stickney; assessor, C. S. Carr; engineer, D. C. Rice; street commissioner, J. Sampson; building inspector, C. F. Martin; health officer, S. A. Brown.

1892. Mayor, Porter P. Peck; Aldermen, 1st ward, Mark Bridge, F. L. Blackman; 2d ward, S. E. Blauvelt, Thomas Scanlan; 3d ward, J. J. Murry, E. M. Shotwell; 4th ward, Thomas McKinnon, Alexander Reid; 5th ward, G. W. Burnside, J. A. Ward; 6th ward, D. L. McKinney, J. B. Fearon; attorney, D. E. Powers; treasurer, P. P. Boylan; auditor, Roy Williams; chief of police, W. H. Martin; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, A. B. Wheelock; assessors, A. J. Taber, Jonah Jones; engineer, D. C. Rice; building inspector, C. F. Martin; street commissioner, J. Sampson; chief of fire department, Jerry Carleton; health officer, J. C. Morgan.

Joseph Sampson's term of office as street commissioner expired, and John T. Summers was appointed November 19, to fill vacancy. Frank L. Blackman, by moving out of the ward, vacated his office as alderman on February 17, 1893.

1893. Mayor, Porter P. Peck; aldermen, 1st ward, Mark Bridge, J. W. Craig; 2d ward, Thomas Scanlon, John T. Cogan; 3d ward, E. W. Shotwell, John Murry; 4th ward, Thomas McKinnon, Alex. Reid; 5th ward, Joseph A. Ward, Geo. W. Burnside; 6th ward, D. L. McKinney, Joseph Sampson; attorney, D. E. Powers, who resigned about September 20, and John H. Gates was appointed; treasurer, P. P. Boylan; auditor, Roy Williams; chief of police, W. H. Martin, for a few months, when Joseph Dickson was appointed; police justice, R. C. Hawkins; city justice, A. B. Wheelock; assessor,

A. J. Taber; city engineer, S. B. Howe; building inspector, C. F. Martin; street commissioner, Ira Soule; chief fire department, Jerry Carleton; health officer, J. C. Morgan.

1894. Mayor, Roy Williams; aldermen, 1st ward, J. W. Craig, Anton Christopherson; 2d ward, John T. Cogan, W. D. Roberts; 3d ward, John Murry, B. H. Lien; 4th ward, Thomas McKinnon, Alex. Reid; 5th ward, George W. Burnside, P. J. Morstad; 6th ward, Joseph Sampson, Fred Kreiser; attorney, C. P. Bates; treasurer, P. P. Boylan; auditor, F. L. Blackman; chief of police, W. H. Martin; police justice, W. D. Stites; city justice, A. B. Wheelock; assessor, E. Engleson; city engineer, J. M. James; building inspector, R. H. Booth; street commissioner, E. M. Shotwell; chief fire department, Jerry Carleton; health officer, A. H. Tufts.

1895. Mayor, Roy Williams; alderman, 1st ward, Anton Christopherson, J. W. Craig; 2d ward, W. D. Roberts, John T. Cogan; 3d ward, B. H. Lien, Daniel Scott; 4th ward, Thomas McKinnon, Samuel Hurst; 5th ward, P. J. Morstad, George W. Burnside; 6th ward, Fred Kreiser, Joseph Sampson; attorney, C. P. Bates; treasurer, P. P. Boylan; auditor, F. L. Blackman; chief of police, W. H. Martin; justice, W. D. Stites; city justice, A. B. Wheelock; assessor, George Arneson; city engineer, J. M. James; building inspector, R. H. Booth; street commissioner, E. M. Shotwell; chief fire department, W. P. McKeever; health officer, A. H. Tufts.

1896. Mayor, A. H. Stites; alderman, 1st ward, J. W. Craig, W. T. Doolittle; 2d ward, John Cogan, G. H. Barry; 3d ward, Daniel Scott, Theodore Pankow; 4th ward, Samuel Hurst, W. D. Roberts; 5th ward, George W. Burnside, P. J. Morstad; 6th ward, A. H. Kilroy, M. M. Flaskey; attorney, D. E. Powers; treasurer, P. P. Boylan; auditor, F. L. Blackman, chief of police, Joseph K. Dickson; police justice, O. A. Fowler; city justice, A. B. Wheelock; assessor, G. H. Kiland; city engineer, S. B. Howe; building inspector, R. H. Booth; street commissioner, G. W. Ward; chief fire department, W. P. McKeever; health officer, Dr. Stephen Olney.

1897. Mayor, A. H. Stites; treasurer, John Olson; police justice, O. A. Fowler; city justice, A. B. Wheelock; aldermen, 1st ward, W. T. Doolittle, P. W. McKeever; 2d ward, G. H. Barry, H. T. Parmley; 3d ward, Theodore Pankow, Dan Scott; 4th ward, S. H. Hurst, W. D. Roberts; 5th ward, P. J. Morstad, G. W. Burnside; 6th ward, M. M. Flaskey, A. S. Kilroy; auditor, F. L. Blackman; attorney, D. E. Powers; assessor, G. H. Kiland; building inspector, R. H. Booth; chief of police, J. M. Dickson; chief of fire department, J. N. Carpenter; engineer, S. B. Howe; health officer, S. Olney; street commissioner, G. W. Ward.

1898. Mayor, B. H. Lien; treasurer, John Olson; police justice, O. A. Fowler; city justice, Cyrus Walts; aldermen, 1st ward, W. T. Doolittle, P. W. McKeever; 2d ward, W. E. Willey, H. T. Parmley; 3d ward, Theodore Pankow, Dan Scott; 4th ward, S. H. Hurst, Alex. Reid; 5th ward, P. J. Morstad, G. W. Burnside; 6th ward, M. M. Flaskey, A. S. Kilroy; auditor, L. M. Estabrook; attorney, D. J. Conway; assessor, Roy Williams; building inspector, R. H. Booth; chief of police, Fred Kreiser; chief of fire department, A. J. Carl-

son; engineer, S. B. Howe; health officer, H. W. Subera, street commissioner, E. M. Shotwell.

1899. Mayor, B. H. Lien; treasurer, John Olson; police justice, O. A. Fowler; city justice, Cyrus Walts; alderman, 1st ward, W. T. Doolittle, R. E. Woodworth; 2d ward, W. E. Willey, Mark Bridge; 3d ward, Theodore Pankow, D. C. Ricker; 4th ward, S. H. Hurst, Alex Reid; 5th ward, P. J. Morstad, G. W. Burnside; 6th ward, M. M. Flaskey, Ira Soule; auditor, L. M. Estabrook; attorney, D. J. Conway; assessor, Roy Williams; building inspector, R. H. Booth; chief of police, Fred Kreiser; chief of fire department, James M. Tatman; engineer, S. B. Howe; health officer, H. W. Subera; street commissioner, E. M. Shotwell.

SCHOOLS.

Strange as it may seem, no steps were taken in the Sioux Falls district to secure the benefit of the school law, and no active measures were taken to organize the district until the spring of 1873, nearly two years after the division of the county into school districts had been made. At that time, the necessity of a public school having forced itself upon the community, a petition was circulated among the citizens asking for the organization of a school board.

Prior to this time four terms of school had been taught in Sioux Falls township. During the winter of 1871-2, a Mr. Leonard taught school in a sod shanty near where the brewery now stands. About the first of September, 1872, Mrs. E. H. Darrow commenced a select school in the barracks, and taught three months, and the following winter she taught a term of school in a log house northeast of the city on what is known as the David Reynold's place. During the winter of 1872-3, Miss Clara Ledyard (now Mrs. Lewis) taught school in the barracks.

On the 14th day of April, 1873, Albion Thorne, superintendent of public instruction, issued an order to Edwin Sharpe, "a householder in district No. 1," to post notices in said district of the first school meeting to be held April 29, 1873, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the room used for school purposes in Sioux Falls. At this meeting the first school officers of the town of Sioux Falls were elected as follows: A. Gale, director; R. F. Pettigrew, clerk; D. S. Goodyear, treasurer.

A special meeting of the voters of the district was called May 12, 1873, in the school room at Sioux Falls, and on motion of Mr. Grigsby it was ordered that a tax of one per cent should be levied for the purpose of building a school house. A motion was then made by Mr. Bippus that a tax of one per cent be voted to purchase school furniture and for other purposes, which was also carried. A committee of five, consisting of the following named persons was appointed by the chair to select suitable grounds for a school house: J. Bippus, R. Booth, M. Grigsby, H. J. Whipple and R. F. Pettigrew. The meeting then adjourned to May 25, at which time Mr. Bippus, chairman of the committee, stated that he had no definite report to make and asked for more time, whereupon the committee was continued for one week.

June 2, having met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Bippus re-

ported that Mr. A. Gale would sell lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 2 of Gale's addition to Sioux Falls for two hundred and fifty dollars, and that J. L. Phillips would sell lots 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and 16, block 7 for two hundred and fifty dollars. The report of the committee was accepted and the district board was instructed to contract for the lots mentioned in the report. On motion of R. H. Booth, the tax voted at a previous meeting was rescinded, and on motion of Mr. Pettigrew a tax of one per cent for building a school house was voted. A public school was now supposed to be a thing of the near future, but the people were doomed to disappointment. The treasurer had doubts in regard to his authority to collect the tax, and before these doubts were satisfied the warrant had expired by limitation. There being consequently no money and no way of raising it at that time, the idea of a public school was for a time abandoned.

On the 6th of September, 1873, A. Gale, chairman and director of the board, called another school meeting and a new board was elected as follows: A. Gale, director; H. J. Whipple, treasurer and C. W. McDonald, secretary. The tax voted at the last meeting was rescinded, and a tax of one-half of one per cent for building a school house and one-quarter of one per cent for teachers' wages and furnishing the school house was voted, and the district officers were instructed to collect such tax as soon as possible. The board was also authorized to rent a room suitable for a school room, and to employ a female teacher for three months during the ensuing fall. It was also voted to have six months' additional school during the next school year. The board was instructed to advertise for plans and specifications for a school house, the cost not to exceed one thousand dollars, and in order to carry out these instructions was authorized to borrow money as it might deem proper, not to exceed one thousand dollars.

The newly elected board fully realizing the difficulties to be encountered, and determining to fulfil their duties faithfully, met on the Monday following their election and pledged themselves, each to the other, that every possible effort should be made to organize and continue a public school in Sioux Falls. That this pledge was sacredly kept the results of their efforts will show, and the pride with which this result was reported by the clerk to the district at the expiration of the year is surely pardonable, the more especially as it is not, as the clerk naively remarks "for electioneering purposes."

In accordance with instructions, notices were posted to the effect that the board would receive sealed proposals for the erection of a school house in Sioux Falls until Saturday evening September 13, 1873. The district was canvassed and the total number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one was found to be 136—76 males and 60 females. On September 13, the board met to open bids for building a school house, and the clerk was instructed to enter into a contract with J. F. Burger for the erection of a school building. Miss Clara Ledyard was employed as teacher for three months at thirty dollars per month. She taught in Libbey's hall, which was located on the east side of Main avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

September 15, the board met and the clerk reported that Mr. Burger would not enter into a contract to build the school house, and it was decided to advertise for new bids.

September 16, they met again in the office of Pettigrew & Grigsby and a number of assessments were made and added to the list. The official bond of H. J. Whipple as district treasurer with C. K. Howard as surety in the sum of three thousand dollars was presented and approved.

September 29, the board held another meeting, at which the new bids for the school building were opened. Edwin Sharp's bid for nine hundred and eighty-five dollars was the lowest, and being within the limit of the instructions to the board, a contract with Mr. Sharpe was entered into.

Having thus secured the building of a school house, the attention of the board was now directed to the collection of the tax voted. On the 25th day of September, a warrant for the collection, together with the tax list, was placed in the hands of the treasurer. On the 3d day of November, this warrant was returned to the clerk, with the receipt of the county treasurer, showing that nine hundred thirty-four dollars and eighty-five cents remained unpaid. And now difficulties were encountered and questions raised. The collection of the tax was resisted by some of the tax payers and a petition for an injunction was presented to Judge Shannon, asking the court to restrain further proceedings in its collection. The petition was not granted, and the tax was finally collected. On the 14th day of November, 1873, a title bond was obtained from A. Gale and wife, running to the school board and its successors in office, for block No. 2 in Gale's Sioux Falls. A contract was made with the Eureka Mfg. Co. of Rock Falls, Ill., for furniture for the school house amounting to three hundred forty-four dollars and fifty cents. On the 5th day of December, 1873, the school house was finished and turned over to the district, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 12th of December, 1873, Miss Ledyard made a report to the board of the first public school in Sioux Falls. The total number of pupils enrolled was 74—44 boys and 30 girls. The average daily attendance was 40. The enforced collection of the tax in 1873, caused a feeling, which resulted in a petition being presented to the county asking for the formation of other districts, and on the 6th day of January, 1874, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14, were set off as a part of district No. 16, and section 15 together with that portion of sections 9, 10 and 22, lying on the right bank of the Big Sioux river, were designated as district No. 25. A petition was presented to the clerk asking that H. J. Whipple be employed to teach the next term of school. Mr. Whipple was therefore engaged, the term beginning January 12, 1874, and continuing twelve weeks. The total number of pupils during this term was 81, the daily average attendance 58. On the 28th of April another term began, Miss Mary H. Corey being employed as teacher. Total number of pupils 66, average daily attendance 44. On the 4th of July this term ended and with it the first year of public school in Sioux Falls.

At the next annual school meeting September 5th, 1874, the treasurer submitted the following report:

Amount received from county treasurer	\$ 426.36
Amount collected on special school tax	1,588.46
Total amount received	\$2,014.82
Amount paid out on order of district clerk and director	\$1,864.55
Balance on hand September 5, 1874	150.27
Total	\$2,014.82

The members of the board were re-elected for the ensuing year and instructed to provide for nine months of school to begin September 7th, 1874, and Miss M. H. Corey was engaged at a salary of forty dollars per month. By November, 1874, the number of children in the district had increased to such an extent, that an additional schoolroom and teacher were found necessary and the proposition of the trustees of the M. E. Church for the use of their room and stove at nine dollars per month was accepted, and Miss Clara Ledyard was employed at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. She was given the primary department and had 47 scholars, and Miss Corey had a total of 62.

At the annual meeting in 1875 Artemus Gale was elected director, C. W. McDonald clerk and Cyrus Walts treasurer. The M. E. Church building was again rented for the primary school. This department was taught by Miss Clara Ledyard the entire year, the higher department by Miss Corey during the fall and winter terms, and by Miss E. F. Cowdrey during the spring term. During this year the board paid to Artemus Gale and to Dr. J. L. Phillips, the full amount due, including interest on the lots contracted for in June, 1873, and the deeds were placed on record.

At the annual meeting in 1876, T. H. Brown was elected director, the other officers holding over. The teachers employed were Newton Clark and Miss L. C. Bryan, at a salary of fifty and thirty dollars per month, respectively. The winter term was closed on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever in a very virulent form. A bell was placed in position and blanks were provided for weekly reports, the combined influences of which produced a beneficial effect on the punctuality and attendance of the pupils as shown by a comparison of the reports.

At the session of the legislature in 1877, the school law was so amended as to make the election of officers come in the spring, and in accordance with this amendment, the next annual meeting was held April 3, 1877. T. H. Brown was elected director for one year, C. W. McDonald clerk for two years and Cyrus Walts treasurer for two years. Mr. L. D. Henry and Miss L. C. Bryan were the teachers employed. The crowded condition of the school, caused by the increased and increasing population, led to a special meeting of the district November 10, 1879. As the result of this meeting, the Phillips hall was rented for four months at twenty dollars per month, and Mr. Henry was transferred from the school house to the hall, the intermediate department was placed in charge of Miss Bryan, and Miss S. Wagner was employed to teach in the primary department.

At the annual meeting in 1878, T. H. Brown was elected director for the ensuing three years. The question of providing a suitable school building for the increasing needs of the district was discussed, and after several meetings had been held, a building committee was selected, consisting of T. H. Brown, C. W. McDonald, Cyrus Walts, J. B. Young and N. E. Phillips. This committee was instructed to proceed with the erection of a building and after due deliberation the plans were drawn by C. A. Wilbur of Dubuque, for a frame, brick veneered building sixty feet square, two stories and basement, with stairways and entrances outside each floor to be divided in the center both ways, making eight school rooms, the rooms on each floor to be connected by an octagonal room in the center of the building. The contract was let to John D. Cameron and the work was done in the fall of 1878 and the spring of 1879. This is the building now called the Irving school.



IRVING SCHOOL BUILDING.

District No. 25 held its first meeting on November 28, 1874, in the office of Amos F. Shaw. J. F. Webber was elected director, A. F. Shaw treasurer, and O. P. Weston clerk, and it was voted that there should be three months school during the ensuing winter. For various reasons, the first term of school did not begin until May 31, 1875, ending August 20, 1875. Miss Allie L. Storey was the teacher employed at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. The total number of pupils enrolled during the term was 94 being the average daily attendance. At the annual meeting in the fall of 1875, H. W. Lewis was elected director, O. P. Weston clerk and A. F. Shaw treasurer. During the ensuing year no school was taught, the pupils

from this district attending school in district No. 1, their tuition being paid by district No. 25. At the annual meeting in 1876, H. W. Lewis was elected director for three years. No school was taught the following winter, the pupils attending school in district No. 1 as before.

At the annual meeting in the spring of 1877, the officers of the previous year were re-elected and it was voted to go ahead and build a school house as soon as possible, and three lots were purchased from A. F. Shaw for a site. During the ensuing summer a term of school was taught by Miss Alice Morrison. The total number of pupils enrolled was 15. Average daily attendance, 11.

In July a special meeting was called and E. M. Harthorn was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lewis. At the annual meeting in the spring of 1878, M. A. Stickney was elected director. A term of school was taught during the following summer by Miss Inda Bryan and one in the fall by Miss Cora Chamberlain.

On January 16, 1879, a meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against the consolidation of districts No. 25 and No. 1, and resolutions to that effect were passed and sent to the legislature. This was the last meeting of district No. 25.

At the legislative session in 1879, the independent school district of Sioux Falls was incorporated, embracing the corporate limits of the village of Sioux Falls. A board of education was appointed composed of the following gentlemen: Edwin Sharpe, Cyrus Walts, A. F. Shaw, O. P. Weston, E. A. Sherman, B. F. Campbell, N. E. Phillips and T. H. Brown.

On the 11th of March, 1879, the board of education held its first meeting and from that date, school districts 1 and 25 ceased to exist. At this meeting T. H. Brown was elected president and N. E. Phillips secretary. T. H. Brown, Cyrus Walts, N. E. Phillips and L. D. Henry were appointed a committee for the examination of teachers. L. D. Henry was employed as principal at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month, and Misses Louise C. Bryan, Cora E. Chamberlain and Sarah Wagner as assistants. Mrs. Annie Roberts was employed for the primary school, which was located on the east side of the river, in the school house built by the old district No. 25. The salary of the lady teachers was fixed at thirty-five dollars per month and the term of school began March 24, ending June 20, 1879.

April 1, 1879, N. E. Phillips resigned the office of secretary and E. O. Kimberly was appointed to fill the vacancy at a salary of one hundred dollars per year. May 14, 1879, Mr. Kimberly resigned and Chas. M. Morse was elected to the office of secretary. August 5, T. H. Brown resigned his position as a member of the board and John Bippus was appointed to fill the vacancy.

It was deemed necessary to employ two additional teachers for the term commencing September 1, 1879, and on August 23, an examination was held in the high school building. The same teachers were retained in the high school building as had been employed during the previous spring, and the same salaries paid. September

13, 1879, Chas. M. Morse resigned and Frank L. Boyce was elected secretary of the board. The teachers for the winter term of 1879-80 were Professor L. D. Henry, Misses Mina L. Fletcher, L. C. Bryan, Maud V. Rouse, Cora E. Chamberlain, Sarah Wagner and Nellie Blanchard.

After the March election in 1880, the board of education was made up of the following named persons: John Bippus, Cyrus Walts, A. F. Shaw, B. F. Campbell, N. E. Phillips, E. O. Kimberly, W. R. Bourne and Edwin Sharpe.

John Bippus was elected president. The same teachers were retained for the spring term of school. July 20, N. E. Phillips resigned as member of the board and T. H. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy. The teachers for the ensuing school year were: J. B. Hawley, principal, at a salary of nine hundred dollars per year; Mrs. C. Everett, Misses L. C. Bryan, Cora Chamberlain, Nellie Blanchard, Ada Allison and Helen J. MacPherson, at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars per year. Mr. Bourne having resigned as a member of the board, E. A. Sherman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At a meeting held February 12, 1881, it was ordered that the schools be closed on account of the scarcity of fuel. This was the winter of the great fall of snow the details of which will be found elsewhere. The schools remained closed until the second day of May, when they were opened for a term of eight weeks.

In 1881, the following persons composed the board of education: T. H. Brown, E. O. Kimberly, E. A. Sherman, Edwin Sharpe, C. L. Norton, Cyrus Walts, W. H. Nelson and O. P. Weston. Mr. Sherman was elected president of the board and Frank L. Boyce secretary. The teachers for the ensuing year were: S. E. Young principal, Misses Mary Bissett, C. A. Parker, Carrie Thompson, Nellie Blanchard, T. M. Rice and Mrs. Everett for the high school, and Miss L. C. Kinney for the east side school. In December Miss Thompson resigned and Miss Josephine McCormack was selected to fill the vacancy in the school. In February, 1882, it was found necessary to divide room No. 1, and Miss Ellen A. Fairbank was employed in the new room. A committee of three was appointed to look up school house sites, one in Gale's addition and one in Bennett's Brookings' or McClelland's addition. The election in 1882 made no change in the members of the board and the officers of the board of the previous year were re-elected. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17 and 18, and the north half of lots 5 and 14, in block 10, West Sioux Falls, were purchased of Edward Watson for nine hundred dollars, and nine lots on the east side were purchased of the Dakota Improvement Company for four hundred and fifty dollars. T. C. Marson was awarded the contract to build two school houses, four rooms in each, two on each floor, buildings to be frame with brick veneering. These buildings were erected in the summer of 1882, and were opened for school purposes at the beginning of the winter term, January, 1883, and are now known as the Hawthorne and Whittier schools. S. E. Young was superintendent of schools during the school year of 1882.

March 31, 1883, F. L. Boyce resigned the office of secretary of

the board and was succeeded by T. A. Robinson. The board for the ensuing year, consisting of O. B. Weston, W. H. Nelson, C. L. Norton, A. C. Phillips, Albert Reynolds, H. W. Ross, R. G. Parmley and L. D. Henry, met June 11, 1883, for the election of officers with the following result: President W. H. Nelson, secretary T. A. Robinson. The salary of the principal, S. E. Young, was fixed at one hundred and twenty dollars per month; that of all teachers having taught one year or more in the city schools, four hundred dollars per year; all others, three hundred and fifty dollars per year, except the principal assistant in the Central school, who was to receive four hundred dollars, and the principals in the North and East schools were to receive four hundred and forty dollars per year.

In 1884, S. McCormack, H. W. Ross, R. G. Parmley and Rev. E. P. Livingston were elected members of the board, and with L. D. Henry, W. H. Nelson, C. L. Norton and O. P. Weston, who held over, constituted the board of education. W. H. Nelson was elected president of the board and T. A. Robinson secretary. Prof. A. T. Free of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was employed as superintendent of schools at a salary of \$1,000.

In June, the old school building and the lots on the east side of the river were sold, and in August of the same year, block No. 40, in Gale's Sixth addition, was bought for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and the contract for erecting the building thereon was awarded to A. J. Mabey for six thousand four hundred twenty-one dollars and fifty cents. The Advent church was rented for school purposes at a rental of eight dollars per month.

In 1885, John Bippus, John W. Leverett, E. S. Norton, W. H. Nelson, E. P. Livingston, N. E. Stringham, S. McCormack, and O. P. Weston were members of the board of education. W. H. Nelson was elected president and T. A. Robinson secretary. On the 16th day of June, Professor Free, who had made application for the position of superintendent for the ensuing year, withdrew his application, and on July 17, Livingston McCartney was engaged at a salary of \$1,000. Rev. E. P. Livingston, member of the board from the 4th ward died in September, and Peter Becker was appointed to fill the vacancy October 23.

In September, 1885, at the suggestion of Professor McCartney, the schools were named as follows: the central building was called the Irving school, the north building the Hawthorne, the east building the Whittier and the southeast building the Longfellow.

In 1886, the board was made up of the following named persons: John Bippus, G. C. Jones, J. W. Leverett, E. S. Norton, W. H. Nelson, N. E. Stringham, O. P. Weston and Rev. W. J. Skillman. Mr. Nelson was elected president and T. A. Robinson secretary. Professor McCartney's salary was raised to \$1,200.

In April, 1887, the board again recognized the necessity for more school room, and block 32 in Folsom's 2d addition and the south half of block 4 in Covell's addition were purchased, the former for fourteen hundred dollars, the latter for twenty-five hundred dollars. The board of education in 1887, was as follows: F. S. Emerson, J. M. Bailey, Jr., E. S. Norton, Otto Heynsohn, W. H. Nelson, N. E.

Stringham, W. J. Skillman and F. M. Gee. W. H. Nelson was president and T. A. Robinson secretary.

In 1888, J. M. Bailey, Jr., P. P. Peck, Roy Williams, Otto Heynsohn, W. H. Nelson, N. E. Stringham, Rev. W. J. Skillman and F. M. Gee constituted the board of education. It appears from the records that the board was not entirely harmonious upon some propositions. They could not agree upon a president and, although they balloted on several occasions, no one was elected, and W. H. Nelson presided at their meetings. Professor McCartney was employed as superintendent for another year, and T. A. Robinson was elected secretary, but resigned, and on the 29th of June, L. R. Root was elected. In the spring of 1888, plans were drawn by W. L. Dow for a six room stone building, and in June the contract was let to Jordan Bros. for \$15,160. The building was finished in the winter of 1889, and was named the Lincoln school.

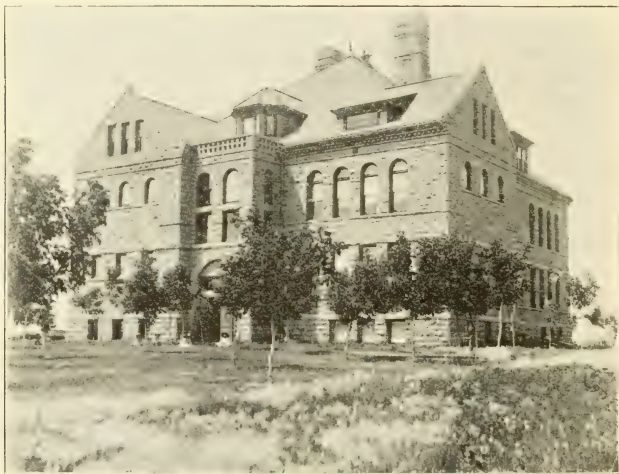
The result of the election in 1889, left only the Rev. W. J. Skillman and F. M. Gee of the old members upon the board. Cyrus Walts, R. J. Wells, Wm. VanEps, Carl Kleinpel, George Arneson and W. R. Kingsbury were the members elected. L. R. Root having resigned as secretary on the 11th day of May, 1889, T. G. Brown was elected. Professor McCartney's application for the position of superintendent was accepted, but afterwards he asked to be relieved from his contract, which was granted by the board, and Professor J. K. Davis was employed in his place. In July the board decided to purchase block 2 of tract 9, Mason's addition, at a price not to exceed \$2,000 for a school site, and to build a school house in northeast Sioux Falls, 24x36, the cost not to exceed \$600. In July the contract for building an addition to the north school building was awarded to T. N. Ross for \$2,250, also the contract for the northeast building, (known as the Riverside school) for \$1,050. These were built during the summer of 1889 and opened for use in the fall. At a regular meeting of the board March 10, 1890, it was decided to erect an eight room building of Sioux Falls jasper in block 32, Folsom's addition, on the ground already owned by the school board. Plans and specifications were furnished by Messrs. Sargent & Cross. In July the contract for the building was awarded to A. O. Almos for \$28,500, and the name of Lowell school given to the building. On the 7th day of April, 1890; Mr. Kleinpel resigned, and C. E. McKinney was appointed to fill the vacancy May 5, 1890. During the school year of 1889, Cyrus Walts was president of the board.

After the election in 1890, the board of education was as follows: 1st ward, Cyrus Walts, J. T. Gilbert; 2d ward, Wm. Van Eps, C. E. McKinney; 3d ward, George Arneson, W. R. Kingsbury; 4th ward, Rev. W. J. Skillman, F. M. Gee. The Rev. W. Skillman was elected president and T. G. Brown secretary. Professor A. M. Rowe was employed as superintendent.

In 1891, the legislature passed an extensive educational bill, and although it occupied forty pages in the session laws of 1891, still no ordinary mortal could determine from its provisions the proper time for holding school elections in the city of Sioux Falls. Owing to the uncertainty in this matter, no election for members of the board of

education was held in the city of Sioux Falls in 1891 and 1892. The old members remained on the board until 1893. J. T. Gilbert was president in 1891-2 and T. G. Brown secretary. Professor Rowe was engaged as superintendent for 1892.

In June, 1891, it was decided to purchase lots 14, 15 and 16, block 17, Summit addition, for \$1,000, and in July the contract for the building was awarded to James Byrne for \$2,128, according to plans drawn by J. Schwarz, and the building was completed October 1, 1891. The Lowell school building was accepted the 7th day of September, 1891.



LOWELL SCHOOL BUILDING.

In June, 1892, block 15 in Harrison's addition was purchased for school purposes, and the contract for building a school house was let to James Byrne on the 8th day of July for the sum of \$2,175. The block cost \$1,200. This school is known as the Meredith school, and the building was first occupied for school purposes in the fall of 1892. On the 21st day of October, Columbus day was celebrated by the schools. The Argus-Leader of that date says: "This morning occurred the grandest celebration which Sioux Falls has seen in years. For conception, organization and execution it surpasses anything ever attempted here, and the impression made upon the large audience was one of surprise and admiration. Certainly Professor Rowe and his able corps of teachers deserve the highest praise for the smoothness with which the attractive parade and program were executed." On the 30th day of December the board passed a resolution requesting the mayor of the city of Sioux Falls to call an election to determine whether the city would bond in the sum of \$40,000

for the purpose of erecting a high school building on the Central school grounds. The question was not submitted.

By the records of the school board it appears, that in February 1894 Miss Helen Kingsbury was teaching school in Hunter's addition in a room that had been obtained for that purpose.

The third session of the legislature passed an act providing a time for holding election for school offices in municipalities, and by this means, at the annual city election in April, 1893, the members of the board of education, who had been compelled to perform its thankless duties for so long a time, had an opportunity to retire, and others desirous of giving the educational interests of the city the benefit of their services had an opportunity to attain to the position of a member of the city board of education.

At this election two members were elected from each ward in the city, and the following named persons were the successful candidates:

1st ward, J. T. Gilbert, S. H. Magner; 2d ward, H. T. Parmley, E. D. Morcom; 3d ward, D. C. Ricker, George Arneson; 4th ward, F. M. Gee, Jonah Jones; 5th ward, L. A. Perkins, U. S. G. Cherry; 6th ward, Tho's Bushell, D. R. Howie.

This election was a spirited one in some of the wards, even the women voting quite freely.

The board organized by electing E. D. Morcom president, U. S. G. Cherry vice president and Curtis Beach secretary. Promptly upon organization the board proceeded to elect Professor Rowe superintendent of schools, and fixed his salary at \$1,800. H. J. Davenport was elected as principal of the high school at a salary of \$1,000.

After the annual election in 1894, the members of the school board were as follows:

1st ward, J. T. Gilbert, S. H. Magner; 2d ward, E. D. Morcom, H. T. Parmley; 3d ward, George Arneson, D. C. Ricker; 4th ward, Jonah Jones, J. B. Watson; 5th ward, L. A. Perkins, U. S. G. Cherry; 6th ward, D. R. Howie, T. J. Bushell.

E. D. Morcom was re-elected president of the board and Curtis Beach secretary, and Professor Rowe was again employed as superintendent and H. J. Davenport as principal of the high school. The salary of the superintendent was fixed at \$1,650.

The next election was held on the 16th day of April, 1895, and when the new members had qualified the board was made up as follows:

1st ward, S. H. Magner, E. H. Sanford; 2d ward, H. T. Parmley, E. D. Morcom; 3d ward, D. C. Ricker, T. S. Roberts; 4th ward, J. B. Watson, Jonah Jones; 5th ward, U. S. G. Cherry, L. A. Perkins; 6th ward, T. J. Bushell, D. R. Howie.

The board organized by re-electing E. D. Morcom president and Curtis H. Beach secretary, and then proceeded to consider the question of the employment of a superintendent.

At the previous session of the legislature a law was passed that provided for the election of one member of the school board at large, and Herbert L. Greene was elected, and all the members were pres-

ent at the meeting. Upon the question of the employment of Professor Rowe, the vote stood seven *for* and six *against*, and while the majority had the matter in hand, they voted to employ him for two years at a salary of \$1,650. It was a lively meeting, and although a regular adjournment was had, some of the members of the school board discussed the question upon the following day, at which time the atmosphere was so exhilarating that great warmth of tone and expression was indulged in. Mark Scott, publisher of the Sioux Falls Journal, published what purported to be a report of what was said by the members at the meeting and upon the street, and was indicted for libel, tried, convicted and fined \$100 for doing so.

In 1896, the members of the board were as follows: 1st ward, S. H. Magner, E. H. Sanford; 2d ward, E. D. Morcom, Arthur C. Phillips; 3d ward, T. S. Roberts, R. G. Parmley; 4th ward, Jonah Jones, F. A. Pierce; 5th ward, L. A. Perkins, J. B. Peterson; 6th ward, D. R. Howie, Ed. Tobin; at large, H. L. Green.

L. A. Perkins was elected president, Arthur C. Phillips, vice president, B. H. ReQua, treasurer, C. J. Skinner, clerk. F. C. McClelland was employed as superintendent at a salary of \$1,400, and H. J. Davenport as principal of the high school. Ed. Tobin died in November, 1896.

In 1897, the members of the board were as follows: 1st ward, S. H. Magner, E. H. Sanford; 2d ward, Arthur C. Phillips, Alex. Stern; 3d ward, T. S. Roberts, R. G. Parmley; 4th ward, Jonah Jones, F. A. Pierce; 5th ward, L. A. Perkins, J. B. Peterson; 6th ward, J. W. Parker, C. G. Hartley; at large, R. J. Wells.

S. H. Magner was elected president, E. H. Sanford, vice president, B. H. ReQua, treasurer, C. J. Skinner, clerk. Mr. McClelland was retained as superintendent, and C. E. Holmes of Howard, S. D., was employed as principal of the high school.

In 1898, the members of the board were as follows: 1st ward, S. H. Magner, E. H. Sanford; 2d ward, Alex. Stern, Charles H. Mumby; 3d ward, T. S. Roberts, Wm. G. George; 4th ward, Jonah Jones, L. F. Brown; 5th ward, L. A. Perkins, J. W. Cone; 6th ward, J. W. Parker, Johannes Franzen; at large, R. J. Wells.

S. H. Magner was re-elected president, T. S. Roberts was elected vice president, B. H. ReQua, treasurer, C. J. Skinner, clerk. Mr. McClelland was retained as superintendent, and C. E. Holmes as principal of the high school.

In 1899, the members of the board were as follows: 1st ward, S. H. Magner, E. H. Sanford; 2d ward, Alex. Stern, Charles H. Mumby; 3d ward, T. S. Roberts, Wm. G. George; 4th ward, L. F. Brown, W. A. Griffith; 5th ward, J. W. Cone, O. C. Cadwell; 6th ward, J. W. Parker, Johannes Franzen; at large, Rev. J. O. Dobson.

S. H. Magner was again elected president, J. W. Parker, vice president, B. H. ReQua, treasurer, G. H. Kiland, clerk, and F. C. McClelland was retained as superintendent.

According to the clerk's report of June 30, 1899, the number of school buildings in the city were nine; graded schools in the district forty-eight; total number of departments in same, twelve; schools having libraries, three; teachers employed, three male, and forty-six female teachers; number of pupils enrolled, boys, 975; girls, 1,079.

CHURCHES.

CALVARY CHURCH.—The first church building erected in Minnehaha county was Calvary Church [Episcopal] in 1872. It was located on the northwest corner of Main avenue and Ninth street, and remained there until the summer of 1882.

Work was commenced upon the building the latter part of May, and it was completed and services held for the first time on Sunday, August 11, 1872. The lumber and other materials used in its construction were purchased from Minneapolis and hauled from Worthington, Minn., by wagon.

The Rev. W. H. H. Ross was in charge of the mission at Sioux Falls at this time, and as he was the first resident minister, and organized the first church society, and built the first church in Sioux



EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(First church building.)

Falls, we will insert here a short biographical sketch of this pioneer minister. He was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, April 16, 1840; studied for the ministry at Camden, New Jersey, under the tuition of Bishop Hare, also at Nebraska College, and, for a brief time, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Hoyt, at Yankton; was admitted to the Diaconate by Bishop Clarkson at that place in the spring of 1871, and at this time placed in charge of the work at Sioux Falls and towns adjacent. He resided in Sioux Falls three years. In June, 1874, he was ordained to the priesthood at Yankton by Bishop Clarkson, and the following month was transferred to the Diocese of Wisconsin, where he has since remained.

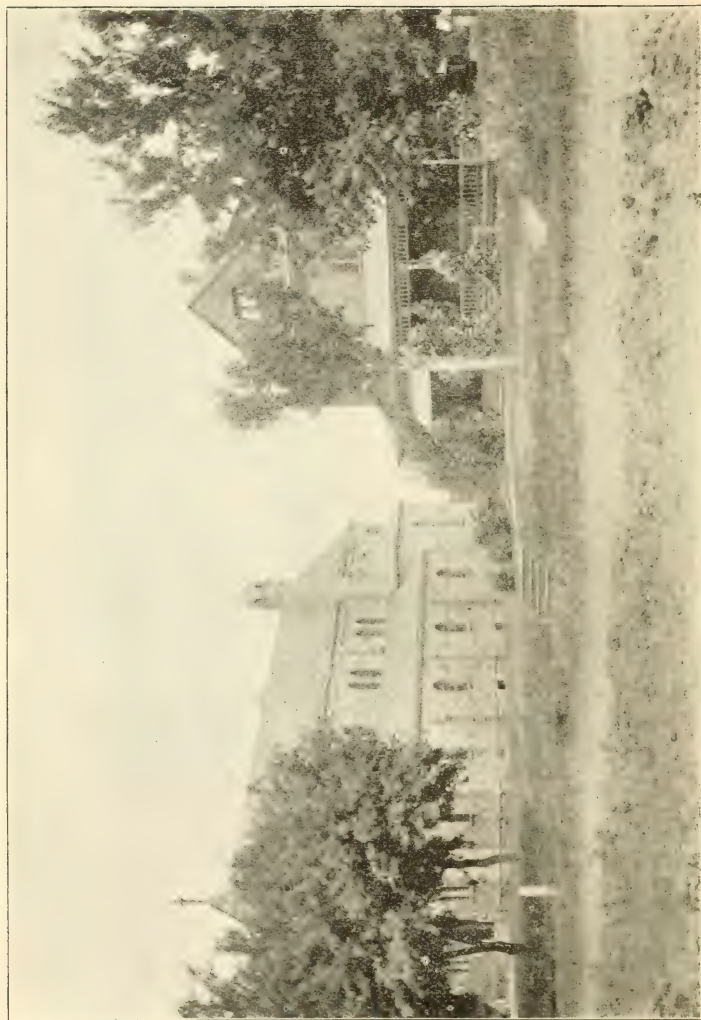
During the summer of 1882 the lots on which this church was

situated were sold and the building removed to the corner of Spring avenue and Tenth street, where the parish had purchased four lots for the church building and rectory.

In 1886 an addition was made to the church building for Sunday school and guild purposes. During the spring of 1889 the church building was taken down, and some of the materials used in the construction of the buildings in connection with the Episcopal cathedral then being built on the southeast corner of Main avenue and Thirteenth street. During this time and until Calvary house was ready for occupancy, the services of the Episcopal church were held at different places, most of the time in the G. A. R. block on Main avenue. The first service held in Calvary house was on August 18, 1889.

The resident rectors of the Episcopal church since the ministration of the Rev. W. H. Ross have been the Reverends Fowler, Huntington, Berry, McBride, Harris, Gardiner, Wallace, Trimble and Fisher, respectively, in the order named. The Rev. W. W. Fowler came to Sioux Falls immediately upon the departure of Rev. Ross, and held his first service on July 15, 1874, and preached his farewell sermon November 7, 1875. The Rev. Huntington (who was a brother of Bishop Huntington) succeeded Mr. Fowler and remained nearly two years. Then a lay reader by the name of William Page Case held services in the church for one year; he came to Sioux Falls in 1878, and was ordained deacon in the summer of 1879. From the fall of that year until the spring of 1880 only occasional services were held in the church, when the Rev. Thomas B. Berry arrived with his family and took charge of the work. During the summer of 1881 Mrs. Berry died, and soon after Mr. Berry removed from Sioux Falls. The next rector was the Rev. James M. McBride, who came from Hudson, S. D. He held occasional services in the church during the winter of 1881-2, and on the 10th day of April, 1882, a call to become the rector of the parish was accepted by him. He remained in charge until some time in the early summer of 1884, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. William J. Harris, who remained one year, leaving Sioux Falls on the 17th day of June, 1885. On Sunday, July 21, 1885, the Rev. Frederick Gardiner held services for the first time in the Episcopal church, and remained in charge four years, after which the services were conducted by Bishop Hare and such Episcopal ministers as the Bishop called to his aid, until the arrival of the Rev. George Wallace on the 18th day of January, 1890. He preached his first sermon January 26, and remained as pastor of the parish until June, 1892.

A short time after his departure the Rev. Dr. James Trimble became pastor, and remained until September 1st, 1895. From this time for several weeks the parish was without a pastor, and the pulpit was supplied by ministers from adjacent parishes. In the early part of December, 1895, Bishop Hare presented to the vestry of the parish the name of the Rev. Thomas L. Fisher of Clinton, Massachusetts, for pastor. The vestry promptly confirmed his nomination, and Mr. Fisher immediately came to Sioux Falls to take charge of the parish until the next Easter, when he was to decide whether he would remain or not. He preached his first sermon in the cathedral



ST. AUGUSTA CATHEDRAL.

RECTORY.

on Sunday, December 22, 1895, and the Easter following became the pastor of the church. He remained in charge until in May, 1899, when he resigned. He was devoted to his work, and his administrations were not confined to his parishioners. He was greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the people of Sioux Falls deeply regretted his removal to other fields of labor.

In the latter part of December, 1887, Bishop Hare received a letter from John Jacob Astor of New York City, announcing the death of his wife a few days previous. In this letter he wrote the Bishop as follows: "As Mrs. Astor gave so much of her time and best energies to the country in which you are established as Bishop, I should like to do something to cause her to be remembered there at least for a time. Mrs. Astor showed me photographs of, I think, two chapels and parsonages or rectories, which she had built, and it occurred to me that a church of a better or more permanent character than the above would be most useful in some good part of your diocese. I would propose something suitable, but not so expensive as to be a burden for its support in a new country, and would ask you if \$15,000 would secure the land for a suitable edifice and rectory, and pay for the building and rectory fully equipped as to chancel, pews or seats, warming apparatus, communion plate, etc., etc., and organ. Will you please give me your views as to this, and how the property could be vested so as to protect it."

The terms of Mr. Astor's proposal left Bishop Hare free to erect the proposed Memorial Church in any part of South Dakota. A few weeks after, Bishop Hare visited Mr. Astor and had a conference with him, and he consented to increase his gift to \$21,000, for a Cathedral Church, to be erected at Sioux Falls, to be built of stone, and named Saint Augusta, after his wife, Charlotte Augusta; the title to be vested in the Board of Trusts of South Dakota, a body incorporated and known as "The Chapter of Calvary Cathedral, Sioux Falls, Dakota." This gift was deposited in a bank in New York City, to the credit of the Treasurer of Calvary Cathedral, and Bishop Hare as Bishop and President. Eventually Mr. Astor added two gifts of \$2,500 each to his original donation, to carry out certain plans which the Bishop presented to him.

The church was built under the supervision of Bishop Hare. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 5th day of December, 1888, and the church was completed during the fall of 1889, and consecrated on the 18th day of December of that year. September 13, 1890, Bishop Hare transferred the title to the two lots on which the church was built to the Chapter of Calvary Cathedral. On the 28th day of February, 1891, in conformity with the provisions of the deed of September 13, 1890, the Bishop declared the Church of Saint Augusta to be his Cathedral Church.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—One of the first church organizations in the county was the First M. E. church in Sioux Falls. For the following statement of facts the writer is in a great measure indebted to an article written by the Rev. Lewis Hartsough and published in the Sioux Falls Press in 1892, giving its history down to that time. In 1871 the Rev. Bennett Mitchell, presiding

elder of the Sioux City district, engaged the services of the Rev. Thomas Cuthbert, an English preacher who had settled east of the Sioux river, and a Methodist society was formed, and Mr. C. V. Booth was appointed the first class leader. In 1872-3 the Rev. G. M. Curl succeeded him. The conference year at this time began in the fall. In 1873-4, the Rev. J. W. Rigby was the preacher in charge, and he reported to the annual conference twenty-nine members, and a collection of \$300 for salaries of presiding elder and pastor. The Rev. G. D. Hook was next pastor, and he reported a membership of eighty-four and a collection of \$537 for salaries. The Rev. B. B. Scott succeeded him, and was the pastor in 1875-6. The Rev. William Fielder was pastor from 1876 to 1879, and during his pastorate the church building standing on the corner of Main avenue and Eleventh street was erected. The Rev. S. P. Marsh was pastor 1879-80. In 1880 the Rev. Lewis Hartsough became pastor, and remained in charge two years. In 1881 the parsonage was built—the first in the city; and the only church bell in the city for several years was in the Methodist church. The Rev. A. P. Lyon was pastor in 1882-3; Rev. A. Jamieson, 1884-5; Rev. J. H. Mooers, 1885-6; Rev. F. M. Robertson, 1886-9. In the fall of 1889 the Rev. L. L. Hanscom became the pastor, and remained in charge for nearly four years. During his pastorate a fine church and parsonage was erected



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

on the corner of Minnesota avenue and Eleventh street, and the church was dedicated on Sunday, the 17th day of January. The services took place in the forenoon, and were participated in by the

Reverends W. H. Jordan, L. Hartsough, J. P. Jenkins, W. H. Wilson, L. L. Hanscom, E. P. Wise and Jesse Cole, who was then Presiding Elder of the Sheldon district in Iowa, and preached the sermon on this occasion. A fraternal meeting was held in the afternoon in which the Reverends A. K. Fuller, J. N. Hutchinson, and J. A. Cruzan, pastors of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the city, took part. The lots, church and parsonage cost upwards of sixteen thousand dollars. The seating capacity of the church proper is three hundred, but when the lecture room is thrown open in connection with it, it seats five hundred. The Rev. J. O. Dobson succeeded the Rev. Mr. Hanscom in October, 1893, and remained in charge two years, when he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Sioux Falls district, and the Rev. W. H. Jordan became, and still remains, the pastor of the church. The church was fortunate in securing as pastors during the last five years the Reverends Dobson and Jordan, who have contributed not a little to the flattering reputation the clergy of Sioux Falls has justly earned, as earnest, fearless, and able ministers of the gospel. The church is in a prosperous condition, and is one of the strongest in the city. It has a large Sunday school, and several other organizations connected with it; the Epworth League, Junior League, Ladies' Aid Society, Ladies' Bible Club, Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mercy Help Workers, and Veterans' Class.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Free Methodist church of Sioux Falls, was organized November 11, 1878, by S. P. La Due, with nine charter members, as follows: F. H. Warren, E. E. Warren, Geo. Hyde, H. Van De Mark, E. Brown, I. P. Ulrich, A. W. Hayes, Mary L. Hayes and Mrs. S. A. Kimball. Services were held for about six months in the school house on First avenue and Twelfth street. In May, 1879, a small frame church building was erected on First avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. In January, 1884, a more commodious church building was erected on the corner Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, at a cost of \$1,600.00. This is the building now occupied by the society, and will seat 200 people.

The present membership numbers twenty, and services are held regularly, Rev. H. L. Torrey, the present pastor, officiating. There is also a Sunday school, which meets regularly.

JORDAN METHODIST CHURCH.—This young and growing society had a very humble beginning. On the 9th day of November, 1890, Rev. J. P. Jenkins, city missionary, held service in an old building, known as Durgen's store, on Fifth street, on the East side. From that time on regular Sunday services were held in that place a little over a year. December 27, 1890, a society of sixteen members was organized, and an eight weeks revival meeting followed, resulting in thirty conversions and reclamations, and nearly that number of accessions to the society by letter and on probation. In the early spring following, steps were taking toward building a house of worship. In March two lots were purchased on the corner of Emerson street and Melrose avenue, a plan for a church selected and subscription papers circulated with encouraging results. Soon after the ground was broken and work commenced. Much of the labor was

donated, and for this reason and on account of delays with the Church Extension society, from which valuable assistance was received, the work progressed very slowly. The church was completed and dedicated December 6, 1891, the Rev. Lewis Curts, D. D., of Chicago conducting the services. The entire local indebtedness upon the property was provided for, largely by subscription. The Rev. J. P. Jenkins was the first pastor, and the church prospered under his charge. During 1894 the Rev. Nathan Fawell became its pastor and greatly endeared himself to his parishioners by his faithful and efficient work. In October, 1896, he was transferred to Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he died the 11th day of February, 1897. The next pastors were the Rev. G. F. Notson and the Rev. H. W. Brown, and the present pastor is the Rev. W. B. Stewart. The church building is a very handsome and appropriate structure, and has a fine location. There is a good congregation and a flourishing Sunday school connected with the church.

SCANDINAVIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1897, by four Scandinavian families residing in the city of Sioux Falls, and some families residing in Lincoln county. The services are held in the basement of the Unitarian church building every other Sunday, and the present membership is twelve. The Rev. Andrew W. Rosness has supplied the pulpit, in connection with his charge in Minnesota, since the fall of 1897, and there is the usual Ladies' Society in aid of the church work.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Although there were occasional services held by Congregational ministers who visited Sioux Falls during the years 1870 and 1871, there was no attempt made to organize a society until 1872. The following are the names of some of the ministers who officiated during the years preceding the organization. Rev. Jos. Ward, D. D., of Yankton; Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., of Chicago, field superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society; Rev. A. L. Riggs, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Williamson, missionaries to the Sioux Indians.

In April, 1872, the American Home Missionary Society sent Rev. J. A. Palmer of Gridlev, Ill., to Sioux Falls, and as the result of his labors on the 7th day of July of that year the First Congregational Church was organized with the following charter members: Messrs. E. O. Cadwell, Artemas Gale, O. Q. Holman, H. W. Lewis, Ira Mason, M. C. Prescott, Wm. Robertson, Mrs. H. C. Phillips and Mrs. N. Prescott. At a subsequent meeting the following officers were elected: Deacon, Wm. Robertson; clerk, H. W. Lewis; trustees, Messrs. J. L. Phillips, Artemas Gale and O. Q. Holman; treasurer, Dr. J. L. Phillips.

On Sunday July 28, 1872, a sermon was preached by Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., a Congregational minister from Chicago, in Dr. J. L. Phillips' house. In October of the same year, the church was received into the fellowship of the Congregational churches, and was represented in the General Association of Dakota, which met that year at Vermillion.

During the first two years of its existence, there were only five additions to the membership of the church. November 15th, 1873,

the Sunday school was organized, with E. A. Sherman as superintendent. During the same month Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Mrs. C. J. Skinner and Mrs. E. A. Sherman were appointed a music committee, and the first choir was organized.

Mr. Palmer remained in Sioux Falls three years, closing his pastorate April 1st, 1875. October 30, 1875, Rev. A. D. Adams was installed as pastor and remained until September, 1877, when he tendered his resignation, which the church declined to accept. In August, 1878, the resignation was renewed and accepted and in the December following Rev. J. N. McLoney of Sioux City was called to the pastorate. Mr. McLoney remained five years, and the church prospered under his ministry, 26 members being added during the first year. He died March 18th, 1884, after a lingering illness "leaving the church to mourn the loss of a true and tried friend, one who by his quiet and loving ways and Christian character and conversation, endeared all hearts to himself." During his illness Rev. A. P. Lyons of Rock Rapids, a Methodist minister, supplied the pulpit.



INTERIOR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1873, Messrs. Phillips and Gale offered to give lots for a site and an effort was made to raise funds for a church building, but was unsuccessful. Service had been held first in Dr. Phillips' home, then in various rooms in the barracks, occasionally at the house of C. G. Coats, next for a time in Allen's hall, on the corner of Phillips avenue and 8th street, then in Libby's hall, corner of Main avenue

and 7th street, and finally in Phillips' hall on Phillips avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, where they were being held in 1879, when a successful effort was made to erect a church building. The present site was secured, one lot being the gift of Dr. J. L. Phillips, one the gift of Artemas Gale, the third one being purchased for \$225. February 28, 1879, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Sherman, J. B. Young, L. Kingsbury, R. J. Wells and T. G. Brown. During the following summer, the building was erected at a cost of \$2,300, and was dedicated in September, 1879, by Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. The church was incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Dakota March 6, 1879.

In 1883, the building was enlarged by an addition at the west end, which increased the seating capacity nearly one-half. Later the present vestibule was added.

After Mr. McLoney's death, in accordance with a wish expressed by him, Rev. P. E. Holp of Plankinton, was called and entered upon the pastorate June 22, 1884.

Mr. Holp remained four years and four months, resigning October 1st, 1888, and for two years afterwards the church was without a pastor. Calls were extended to several different ministers, but for various reasons negotiations proved unsuccessful, until in March 1890, correspondence was opened with Rev. J. A. Cruzan of San Francisco, which resulted in his acceptance and on May 25th, 1890, he preached his inaugural sermon.

During the two years intervening Mr. Holp's and Mr. Cruzan's pastorates the pipe organ now in use was purchased at a cost of \$2,250. Messrs. R. J. Wells and H. L. Hollister were instrumental in securing it and it was set up and ready for use in January, 1889, and was the first pipe organ in Sioux Falls.

The general association of the Congregational churches held its annual meeting with this church in 1877, 1880, 1887 and 1890.

Mr. Cruzan remained pastor of the church until August 1, 1892, when he left for St. Louis, where he remained a short time, and then accepted a call as pastor of a large church at Santa Cruz, California. While he was here the church was prosperous.

On the 6th day of November, 1892, the Rev. D. B. Scott, who had just arrived from Massachusetts, preached his first sermon as pastor of the Congregational church, having accepted a call September 1. He is the pastor of the church at the present time, and under his efficient ministerial administration the church is prospering and is one of the strongest in the city. His installation as pastor took place December 22, 1896.

The Ladies' Aid society was organized in 1873, and in 1888, having money on hand to loan, was duly incorporated. It has a membership of thirty, and is in a flourishing condition financially.

The Woman's Missionary society, after two unsuccessful attempts, was finally organized in 1880, and is doing effective work, with a membership of seventy.

The King's Daughters was organized September 25, 1886, with twenty-seven members at the present time.

The Lamplighters organized in 1885, and the Young People's society organized in 1888, have merged into one society and has a membership of seventy-six; the junior branch numbering thirty-six and the senior branch forty members, and is called the Young People's society.

The membership of the church is 267, and the average attendance upon public worship about 200.

GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL EMANUEL CHURCH.—This church was organized on the 9th of June, 1888. During the year following a church building and parsonage were erected on the east side of Walts avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, the former at a cost of



GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL EMANUEL CHURCH.

\$1,800, and the latter at a cost of \$1,200, which has been all paid by the members of the congregation. Services are held every Sunday, with an average attendance of fifty, and the present pastor is the Rev. John Lich. The membership is thirty-six. There is also a flourishing Sunday school, with an average attendance of forty-five.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—On Sunday, June 20, 1875, Baptist services were held morning and evening in Allen's hall in Sioux Falls. After the morning service a few remained to consider the question of forming a Baptist church. On the 4th day of July, 1875, an organization was perfected with ten members. At this meeting the Rev. A. W. Hilton was chosen moderator, M. T. Hogaboom corresponding secretary and B. F. Roderick clerk.

The Rev. A. W. Hilton was the first pastor of the church and remained as such until August 1, 1878, when he resigned and moved

to Turner county, and died at Parker, S. D., on the 19th day of September, 1882. He was an energetic, faithful minister.

M. T. Hogaboom was elected deacon on the 28th day of January, 1877. M. W. Boulet was chosen deacon on the 6th day of October, 1877, and Mrs. Boulet and Mrs. F. P. Dobson were chosen deaconesses at the same time.

On the 29th day of September, 1878, the Rev. Homer E. Norton became pastor of the church, and so remained until he resigned October 1, 1881.

During the summer of 1882, the society built a church on the corner of Eighth street and Dakota avenue, at a cost of about \$8,000, and it was dedicated on the 1st day of November, 1882, without a dollar of indebtedness remaining. This was the seventh church building erected in Sioux Falls.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the year 1882, A. M. Bowen was chosen deacon to fill vacancy caused by the death of Deacon Boulet.

The Rev. E. B. Meredith became pastor of the church in December, 1882, and so remained until his resignation July 8, 1886. The Rev. E. N. Harris became its pastor on the 1st day of August, 1886, and resigned on the 8th day of August, 1888. He was succeeded by

the Rev. A. K. Fuller, who commenced his labors on the 1st day of September, 1889, and resigned on the 1st day of October, 1892. He was very popular with the people of Sioux Falls, and the church prospered under his ministration. The next pastor was the Rev. W. H. Stifler, who was settled as pastor on the 7th day of December, 1892, and remained as such until his decease August 8, 1895. The Rev. Dr. Stifler was a very able man, an excellent pastor, and exceedingly popular throughout the city. After his decease the Rev. Dr. Dixon supplied the pulpit for a few months with great ability, and he was well liked by his congregation. In August, 1896, the Rev. Dr. A. B. McCurdy accepted a call from the church to become its pastor, and on August 30, he preached his first sermon. He was succeeded by the Rev. Bruce Kinney in July, 1897, who remained in charge until June, 1898, when, owing to the declining health of his wife, he removed to New Mexico. The church was then without a pastor until September following, when the present pastor, the Rev. E. H. Lovett accepted a call from the church. However, he did not begin his pastorate until December 15, 1898, and preached his first sermon as pastor of the church December 18, following. There is no church in the city that has been more fortunate in the ability and character of its pastors, and under their ministrations it has become one of the strongest churches in the city. The membership of the church is about two hundred and thirty-five. It supports five Sunday schools, and has connected with it several societies in aid of the main work of the church.

SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized May 15, 1883, by Revs. Frank Peterson and C. J. Johnson, with eight constituent members. In 1884 a church building was erected on Main avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, at a cost of about \$2,700, including all the church property, with a seating capacity of two hundred, and was dedicated December 21, of that year. Rev. C. J. Johnson became the first pastor of the church, and remained until January, 1885. The Revs. A. B. Nordberg, J. P. Berlin, A. W. Peterson and L. J. Olsen have been pastors of this church. The Rev. Jacob Olsen has greatly assisted the church when without a regular pastor. Since the organization of the church there has been one hundred and forty-nine members, of which seventy-one were received by baptism. The present membership is fifty-seven. There is also the usual Ladies' Aid society, and quite a large Sunday school connected with the church.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—In the summer of 1883 a meeting was called to consider the advisability of organizing a Free Will Baptist church in Sioux Falls. At this meeting Joel W. Parker and Mrs. Mary H. Darling were requested to attend the general conference of Free Will Baptists, which was to be held in Minneapolis in October of that year, and present the matter of the organization of a church in Sioux Falls to that body. As a result of this action the conference authorized the Rev. A. A. Smith to organize a church, and he came to Sioux Falls in January, 1884, for that purpose. After spending Sunday in the city, he requested all persons interested in the organization of a Free Will Baptist church to meet at the home

of Mrs. G. W. Mathews on Monday evening January, 28. At this meeting Joel W. Parker, Mrs. Mary H. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mathews, Miss Laura Darling and Charles H. Bancroft were present, and a church was organized. Among the members enrolled at that time were also the Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Hull, his health being such as to prevent their being present. He died on the 29th day of February following, and his son, the Rev. J. J. Hull, having come to the city to attend the funeral, was engaged as the first pastor of the church. He removed to Sioux Falls the following May, and remained until April, 1886, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Walroth, who remained until December, 1886. The next settled pastor of the church was the Rev. David Powell, who had charge of the church from March, 1888, until May, 1889. In April, 1890, the Rev. J. J. Hull again became pastor of the church and remained until June, 1893. The next pastor was the Rev. S. R. Toothacre, who remained about six months. Following him was the Rev. Everett Leshner, who remained one year, and then went to the Cobb Divinity School at Lewiston, Maine.

During the month of October, 1885, a foundation for a church was laid at the corner of Minnesota avenue and Fourteenth street, but the church was not built and furnished until 1887. The Rev. J. H. Darling from Michigan came to Sioux Falls that year and remained three months during which time he supplied the pulpit and superintended the work upon the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Blake from New Hampshire, in the pulpit as well as looking after the work of completing and furnishing the church. To these two men the society is greatly indebted, for it was in a great measure through their untiring effort that the erection of the church was accomplished, and enabled its members ever since to meet in a commodious and well furnished church of their own. A comfortable parsonage occupies the lot adjoining the church, and the cost of the whole property amounts to about \$7,000. A Sunday school was organized in the summer of 1884, and George W. Mathews was its first superintendent. A Ladies Aid society was organized January 30, 1884, which aided largely in the financial success of the church.

The first officers of this society were Mrs. A. J. Rowland president, Mrs. G. W. Mathews secretary and Mrs. L. R. Ross treasurer. A Woman's Missionary society was also organized in the fall of 1884 by the members of this church. After being without a pastor for several years, the Rev. L. G. Lowell of Franklin Falls, N. H., was secured to take charge of the church. He arrived in Sioux Falls November 24, 1898, and preached his first sermon the following Sunday. The society has kept up its organization and held regular services under adverse circumstances.

ST. MICHAEL'S PRO-CATHEDRAL.—In October, 1873, the Rev. P. S. Bedard, a Roman Catholic priest, visited Sioux Falls for the purpose of organizing a church and erecting a church building, but as there were only a few Catholic families there at that time no attempt to build was made, and his visit was of short duration. During the next three years Sioux Falls was visited occasionally by a Catholic priest, but not until 1877 were regular services established. During

that year the Rev. C. J. Knauf of Adrain, Minnesota, held services in Sioux Falls once a month. He is undoubtedly the first priest who said Mass in the county. Services were at first held in the Commercial hotel, and then at the residence of Peter Gilman, and finally in VanEps' hall. In 1879, the Rev. William M. Maher came to Sioux Falls, directly from the seminary in which he had been studying, and took charge of the church work. He was an industrious church-worker, and soon had a small church building erected on lots purchased by Michael Gerin. However, it had been occupied less than two years when it was destroyed by fire. The society was again without a house of worship, but at once set about to build a commodious brick church. This building (the present structure) was so



ST. MICHAEL'S PRO-CATHEDRAL.

far completed that services were held in it for the first time the latter part of August, 1882, but was not consecrated until August 5, 1883. Father Maher was in charge of the parish until 1888, and during his pastorate the church prospered. The Rev. L. A. Ricklin succeeded Father Maher, and was pastor until November, 1891. During the time he was in charge of the church, St. Rose Academy was built. This school was for the education of young ladies, and was in charge of three Ursuline Sisters, and when opened its patronage was quite large. A parochial school for both girls and boys was also taught in this building several terms. In November, 1891, the Rev. George Sheehan became pastor of the church, and remained in

charge until April, 1893, when the Rev. Wm. V. Nolan, the present pastor, succeeded him. Under Father Nolan's charge the church has prospered, and there are now about one thousand members. There is a Sunday school connected with the church, and in aid of the church work are several flourishing societies, among them the League of the Sacred Heart, and the Young People's Sodality. It only remains to add that the seating capacity of the church building is about six hundred, and that it is none too large to accommodate the great number of people who ordinarily attend.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION'S CHURCH.—Up to about 1880 there were few Germans in the City of Sioux Falls, but since that time they have become quite numerous. The first German Lutheran minister coming to the city was Rev. J. Doescher, who came from Yankton in 1876, and remained until 1877, when the Rev. G. E. Friederich succeeded him for one year. These two did little if any ministerial work in the city. Next came the Rev. E. F. Melcher, who resided at Centerville and only made occasional visits to Sioux Falls until September, 1879, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. Mueller until 1881. Up to that time there had been little prospect of a successful organization by reason of a scarcity of Germans in this locality. In 1882, the Rev. E. G. Starck became pastor of the Lutheran Trinity church of Wall Lake township. He commenced holding regular services in the city every other Sunday, and in general performing all the duties of a Lutheran minister. Not having a church of their own, they first used the Swedish Lutheran church on Sixth street, then the old Episcopal church. The Rev. E. G. Starck worked faithfully until 1889, the Germans becoming more numerous from year to year, quite a large number attending the services. During all these years, however, no congregation was organized. There was a strong factional feeling prevailing among the German Lutherans, which in the course of time led to the organization of the German Evangelical Emanuel congregation, the originators being strongly opposed to Rev. Starck for several causes, one being the secret lodge question, Rev. Starck refusing to admit any person belonging to a secret lodge into his church. He, however, went on in his work, always having the majority of the Lutherans on his side. Such was the condition of affairs when in August, 1889, the Rev. G. H. Buscher, succeeded him in the city. Being convinced that no effectual work could be done without a church of their own, he commenced securing subscriptions among his people for the erection of a church. In a comparatively short time a church building was erected on Spring avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, the lot on which it stands being donated by the Lutherans of the Minnesota and Dakota district of the Missouri Synod. The edifice was dedicated in the latter part of 1889, and a congregation was organized adopting the name of Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church. In 1890 a parsonage was erected adjoining the church. At the present writing (March, 1897) there are eighty-two communicants, and the total membership of the congregation is about two hundred. There is a flourishing Sunday school and a Ladies' Society connected with the church. The Rev. Mr. Buscher is still its

pastor, and is laboring as zealously as at first when he secured a house of worship for his congregation.

ST. OLAF'S NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Sioux Falls was organized January 10, 1877, by the Rev. O. O. Sando, of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America, and he became its first pastor. It was incorporated December 31, 1879, with K. Thompson, C. E. Jonsberg and J. Henjum as trustees. August 7, 1881, the Rev. A. J. Lee succeeded the Rev. Mr. Sando as pastor. Before the erection of a church building services were held in different places, but for some time before the society had a home of their own services were held in the Methodist church. In 1882, a commodious church building was erected on the corner of Dakota avenue and Twelfth street, where the congregation has since worshiped. In 1885, the Rev. Olaf



ST. OLAF'S NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Stub became pastor of the church, but he died during the fall of that year. During the summer of 1886 the Rev. Hans B. Thorgrimson assumed the duties of pastor, and he remained as such until in December, 1891, when he resigned, and Professor A. Mikkelson supplied the pulpit for the next three months. In January, 1892, a call was extended to the Rev. N. N. Boe of Helena, Montana, to become pastor of the church, which was promptly accepted, and he arrived in Sioux Falls the latter part of March, 1892, and since then has been in charge. The membership of the church is about three hundred

and fifty, of which two hundred are communicants. There is a Married Ladies' society and a Young Ladies' society, also a Young People's society, which has a library of two hundred volumes. Everything is in a prosperous condition, and it is one of the strong and well attended churches of the city.

THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sioux Falls, S. D., was organized December 28, 1882. Due notice had been given to the Swedish people of Sioux Falls to meet at the residence of the Rev. J. H. Randahl, for the purpose of effecting a church organization. At this meeting J. H. Randahl was elected chairman and A. H. Randahl secretary. The constitution of the church, which had been adopted by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America at its regular meeting in Andover, Ill., June 15-22, 1870, was read and accepted item by item to become the constitution of the organization. Those who signed the constitution were John H. Randahl, Louis Peterson, Andrew Johnson, Louis Peter Carlson, Gustaf Gothberg, and their wives. It was decided to hold a meeting on the 1st day of March, following, to elect officers, and that all adult persons who signed the constitution before that time should have the right to vote at that meeting. At the time and place appointed those who had signed the constitution met and elected the following officers: Deacons, Louis Peterson for three years, Andrew Johnson for two years, G. Gothberg for one year; trustees, G. Gothberg three years, Louis Peterson two years, Peter L. Carlson one year. On the 21st day of September, following, the lot on the southeast corner of Spring avenue and Sixth street was purchased for the purpose of erecting a church building thereon. On Monday, the 3d day of December, work on the foundation was commenced, and on January 6, 1883, the building being enclosed, the first divine service was held during the evening of that day. The cost of the lot and building was \$1,006.76. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. J. H. Ravndahl, who remained until January, 1891. He was succeeded by the Rev. G. A. Ekeberg of Pullman, Illinois, who took charge of the church May 1, 1891, and remained until the fall of 1893. From that time the church was without a pastor until the spring of 1895, when the Rev. John Franzen assumed the charge of the church, and still remains. There are about fifty communicant members, and a flourishing Sunday school with about forty scholars, also the usual Ladies' societies connected with the church.

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1888, with twenty-five charter members. In 1894 a commodious and appropriate church building was erected on the southwest corner of Duluth avenue and Fourteenth street, at a cost of \$4,000. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. O. T. Nelson, who was succeeded by the Rev. H. Lund, and the Rev. Henrik M. Solem is the present pastor. The church now has a membership of one hundred and ninety, and services are held every Sunday, with an average attendance of about fifty. There is also a flourishing Sunday school, numbering about sixty-five scholars, and a Luther League in aid of the church work.



THE UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized February 23, 1880, by Elder S. B. Whitney, with nine charter members. Services were first held in Sherman's hall, but in 1881 a church building was erected on Twelfth street between Dakota and Main avenues, at a cost of about \$1,200, in which the congregation worshiped until a few years ago, when the building was sold, and the services have since been held in the new church located on Duluth avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The last mentioned church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, which has been all paid by the members. Services are held every Saturday, and the present membership is one hundred, with an average attendance of eighty-five. The Elders who have had charge of the church are S. B. Whitney, W. T. Hinton, L. W. Jones, A. D. Olsen, W. B. White, N. W. Koube, Geo. Bowen, and the present Elders are Fred Powers and L. W. Jones. There is a flourishing Sabbath school connected with the church, numbering about one hundred scholars, also Tract, Missionary and other societies in aid of the church work.

ALL SOULS CHURCH.—The first movement looking toward the establishment of a Unitarian church in Sioux Falls was inaugurated by Rev. John Visser, who came here in 1882 as a missionary of the American Unitarian Association. He organized the "First Unitarian Church" in Sherman's Hall. It had a membership of seventeen and existed for about a year. During that time it had as pastors Rev. J. H. Keyes and Rev. A. A. Roberts. The former died in the east during his pastorate, and the latter died in Iowa in 1898.

On November 5, 1886, a meeting was held in the office of Wilkes &

Wells, which was addressed by Rev. J. R. Effinger, Secretary of the Western Conference. At that meeting, H. T. Root, Rev. Eliza T. Wilkes, William Beckler and John Bippus were appointed to consider the matter of securing a preacher. Mrs. Wilkes preached for a month, at the expiration of which time Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett assumed the duties of preacher, and a month later those of pastor of the newly organized church. On December 12, under the direction of S. S. Hunting, a church organization was effected and a constitution adopted. The following persons were charter members of the church: E. A. Ayerst, Emma F. Beckler, William Beckler, Zane R. Biggs, John Bippus, Helen A. Carpenter, A. C. Hove, Johanna Hove, T. J. Leavitt, Alice T. Newell, H. C. Newell, Vianna Smith, John Sundback, Eliza T. Wilkes and W. A. Wilkes. On December 19, the following board of trustees was elected: W. A. Wilkes president, H. T. Root secretary, John Bippus treasurer, John Sundback and H. C. Newell. Articles of incorporation were executed April 22, 1887; certificate of corporate existence signed by the secretary of state, May 3, 1887, and the certificate was filed in the office of the register of deeds June 4, 1887.



ALL SOULS CHURCH.

For about a year the services were held in the Adventist church on Ninth street. Almost immediately, however, steps were taken to secure a church edifice, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Wilkes, and with the assistance of the American Unitarian Association, suf-

ficient funds were secured to erect a handsome building of Sioux Falls stone, which was ready for occupation early in the winter following the organization of the church. The church was dedicated May 2, 1889.

Miss Bartlett having resigned in June, 1889, to accept a call to Kalamazoo, Michigan, Rev. J. E. Bagley was called to succeed her, and was pastor from October, 1889, to June, 1890. Mr. Bagley died in Massachusetts in the spring of 1891. For a year the church was without a pastor, although occasional services were held.

In July, 1891, the Rev. Arthur H. Grant came to Sioux Falls and became pastor of the church. He was a young man of considerable ability, and while in charge, had good congregations. He had views of his own in reference to the topics of the day, and while residing in Sioux Falls was a prominent figure in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the community. The hard times made it impossible for the church to retain his services, and on the last day of July, 1893, he left Sioux Falls and soon after became the pastor of the Unitarian church at Newburgh, N. Y. The next pastor of the church was the Rev. J. T. Andrew, who remained until October 31, 1895, when he departed for California, and since then the church has been without a pastor.

During its most prosperous days the church had a membership of seventy. In January, 1887, a Sunday school was organized, and the May following, a Ladies' Unity Circle was effected, and was for a while quite prosperous.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Southern Dakota held in Huron the first week in May, 1883, the Rev. W. J. Skillman was appointed to establish a Presbyterian church in Sioux Falls. On Sunday, June 3, following, in the Methodist church in Sioux Falls, nineteen persons requested the organization of a Presbyterian church, and under the direction of the Rev. W. J. Skillman a church was organized. O. E. Rice, Thomas H. Fairfax and J. W. Mansell were elected elders, to serve one, two and three years respectively. A board of trustees was also elected. The first pastor was the Rev. W. J. Skillman, who remained in charge of the church until the 30th day of March, 1884, at which time he preached his farewell sermon. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Miller, of Princeton, N. J., who arrived in Sioux Falls in June, 1884. During the summer of that year the society built a church at the corner of Ninth street and Minnesota avenue, which was dedicated December 7, 1884. Mr. Miller remained with the church one year, preaching his last sermon in Sioux Falls May 31, 1885. He was succeeded by the Rev. William P. Craig of Princeton, N. J., who came to Sioux Falls to remain a month or so, and preached his first sermon on the 16th day of August, 1885. He was not, however, installed as pastor of the church until the 21st day of April, 1887. In July, 1888, he tendered his resignation, to take effect the first day of the month following, which was accepted. The next pastor was the Rev. J. N. Hutchinson, who preached his first sermon on the 6th day of January, 1888. He was installed pastor of the church on the 23d day of April, 1888, and remained in charge until January 1, 1896.

During the time he was pastor the church was prosperous. A few months after Mr. Hutchinson's departure, the Rev. Baillie Brown assumed the duties of pastor, but he remained only a few months. He resigned in September, 1896, and his resignation was accepted. The church was then without a regular pastor until the present pastor, the Rev. A. T. Wolff, D. D., took charge in the fall of 1897. Since its organization about two hundred and forty persons have been connected with the church.

DELAWARE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On the 4th of May, 1889, the following persons, viz., Mrs. Mary J. Buchanan, Geo. H. Brace and his wife Mary C. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Rice, C. C. Carpenter, H. J. Davenport, H. L. Green and C. M. Day met in the Dakota National Bank, in the city of Sioux Falls, and agreed to form a corporate body under the name of the Delaware Avenue Presbyterian Church Society, to promote the spread of the Christian religion, as set forth by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to do any charitable, humane or benevolent work, which it might elect. This corporation was duly perfected and in due form recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and a board of five trustees elected, consisting of O. E. Rice, president; Charles M. Day, secretary; and C. C. Carpenter, treasurer; H. J. Davenport and H. L. Green. During that summer a church building was erected. In the summer of 1890, a Sunday school was organized, under the superintendence of Rev. W. Howell Buchanan with three pupils, but the enrollment increased during the year to 100.

The church is located on the prairie northwest of the city, the members of the society thinking at the time, that it would soon be in the center of a prosperous population, who would enjoy having church privileges convenient to their homes. Again, the hard times, and possibly a lack of religious enterprise in that locality, has resulted in the discontinuance of services at the church. Usually in this western country, the first building erected is for a saloon or drug store, but this church edifice stands to-day a witness to the fact, that the projectors of this enterprise were determined that a church building should ante-date the erection of any and all other structures for any purpose whatever.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.—The First Reformed Church of Sioux Falls was organized in June, 1883. Some preaching services had been held previous to that date and a Sunday school had been organized. At this date a committee of the Classis of Iowa, Synod of Chicago, Reformed Church in America, met in the East side school house, received seven members and formally organized a church, by the election and ordination of A. W. Manning as elder, and John O'Meara as deacon. The first pastor was the Rev. E. P. Livingston, of Pekin, Illinois, who arrived in the city and preached his first sermon July 1, 1883. The corner stone of the church, subsequently built of Sioux Falls jasper, was laid September 29, 1883. Afterwards a commodious parsonage was built; the two structures occupying five lots, are beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the larger part of the city which lies upon the other side of the

river. Dr. Livingston preached his last sermon August 16, 1885, falling ill shortly after and dying September 11. In a few weeks he was succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Skillman then living in Sioux Falls, where he had organized the Presbyterian church a few years before, and was then acting professor in Greek and English literature in the academy at Orange City, Iowa. He preached his first sermon October 4, 1885, and remained its pastor until 1893. A flourishing Sunday school grew up in connection with the church under Dr. Livingston's pastorate, which has continued in a prosperous condition ever since. During the first year after Mr. Skillman's departure there was no preaching in the church, but in the summers of 1894 and 1895 a theological student from Holland, Michigan, by the name of William Miedema, conducted services which were well received by the congregation. In September, 1895, the Rev. Lucius Kingsbury assumed the duties of pastor of the church, and is in charge at the present writing.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—In the month of November, 1887, two residents of the city of Sioux Falls attended and addressed a political meeting in the northeastern part of the county. One of them had been a resident of the city for some years, but the other had but recently removed from an eastern state. They remained in the country, at a farm house, over night after the political meeting had closed and drove back to the city together on the following day. While conversing together on their return trip it became known to them that each had while residents of the eastern states in previous years been members of the religious organization known as the Christian Church or the Disciples of Christ. There was at that time no such organization in the city of Sioux Falls or in the county, and only two or three small organizations of the kind within the state. They agreed that on their return to the city they would call a meeting through the daily newspapers and make an effort to organize a church. This meeting was accordingly called by a simple notice in the local items of each of the daily newspapers, and was set for the evening of November 16, at the reading room of the Young Mens' Christian Association, which was at that time in the Grand Army building. The call was published only a day or two before the time fixed for the meeting, but when the time arrived nine persons assembled in response to the call, the greater number of whom prior to that time had been strangers to each other. The persons present at that meeting were S. E. Young and wife, W. H. Frick and wife, James H. Hart and wife, H. C. Carver, D. A. Blackman and U. S. G. Cherry.

After a discussion of the propriety of organizing, the meeting resulted in a unanimous resolution to perfect an organization. This, however, was not done at this meeting; various persons within the city were named as proper persons to be visited and requested to unite in the movement, and committees for visitation were appointed. The organization of this society, however, properly dates from this first meeting.

Meetings were in the meantime regularly held at the various homes of the parties who had attended the first meeting and who

were zealous in the work they had begun. These meetings were of that class peculiarly denominated among these people as "social meetings." At one of these meetings held at the home of W. H. Frick on South Main Avenue on the evening of January 10, 1888, the first formal election of officers took place after the religious services of the evening. At that meeting H. C. Carver and S. E. Young were chosen elders and W. H. Frick and James H. Hart deacons. They were the first officers of the kind chosen by this society.

In the meantime the membership had increased until the number now aggregated sixteen. Regular meetings were from that time forward held at such places as could be arranged for, but chiefly in the Y. M. C. A. rooms and afterward in the Knights of Pythias Hall in Temple Court building. In the meantime a Bible school had been organized and was prospering.

The first regular series of meetings was conducted by Ira J. Chase of Danville, Indiana, who was afterwards Governor of that state. These meetings continued from March 28, to April 30, 1888.

The first of these meetings was held in the little church building near the corner of Twelfth street and Dakota Avenue, then owned and occupied by the Adventist church. Arrangements were, however, made for a vacant store-room on Phillips Avenue and there the meetings rapidly grew in interest. They were very successful and resulted in establishing a knowledge, throughout the city of the distinctive plea made by these people. At the close of the meetings the membership of the society was thirty-one. The Bible school was reorganized and other societies in connection with the church date from this period.

In September, 1888, the society had sufficiently increased in numbers, confidence and enterprise to purchase a lot near the corner of Twelfth street and Summit Avenue as a prospective site for a church building. This lot was, however, afterwards sold at a net profit of \$353 and a new site purchased at the corner of Thirteenth street and Duluth Avenue. On the latter site a church building was erected during the summer and fall of 1889, at a total cost of about \$3,500 for the building and lot. It was furnished and equipped for service and was dedicated by Robert Moffatt of Cleveland, Ohio, on 3d of November, 1889. On the evening of the 2d of November the election of officers took place, and a permanent organization under the existing laws was provided for. While this meeting was progressing the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles announced that the proclamation had been signed by the President of the United States admitting the State of South Dakota into the union of states. From this fact this society claims to have been the first religious association to organize and incorporate in the new State of South Dakota, for it was at this meeting this organization was perfected under the laws of the state.

In pursuance of the action taken at this meeting articles of association were completed and entered into on the 9th day of December following. Prior to this time and since the latter part of the year 1888, Rev. J. Carroll Stark had presided as pastor. His services for the association were closed in December, 1889, and there was no reg-

ular pastor until March 27, 1870, at which time Rev. E. P. Wise assumed the position vacated by Rev. Stark.

During the pastorate of Rev. Wise the church passed through a period of marked prosperity. There were ninety-nine additions during that time, and yet all the work that was accomplished seemed to drift away to other fields, for during this period the church lost heavily by removals from the city; so greatly had it lost that the active membership was reduced to sixty-three.

The church has in connection with it a well organized and actively working Bible school, an active society of Senior and Junior Endeavors, a very successful auxiliary of the C. W. B. M., and various other organizations and societies usually connected with church organizations. During the year, ending April 1, 1892, the total contributions for the carrying on of this work amounted to \$1,600.61 or an average of more than \$25 per capita of the active membership.

The Rev. H. S. Simpson supplied the pulpit from July to October 1, 1892, when the Rev. George A. Ragan became the pastor, and remained in charge until December 31, 1895. From the 1st day of June, 1896, to October 1, following, the Rev. C. M. McCurdy supplied the pulpit, and two months later he was succeeded by the Rev. W. P. Shamhart, who remained in charge until February 1, 1898. On the 7th day of April, 1898, the Rev. L. H. Humphrey became the pastor.

THE PIONEER UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—During the summer of 1870, before any church was established, a Sunday school was started in Sioux Falls by Mrs. Clark G. Coats and Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips. It was designed, as its name indicated, to be a school for all denominations without regard to religious preferences so that all could aid in carrying on the work. It was the first Sunday school in the county, and, of course, at that early date the members met in the barracks. For the first few months it was without a superintendent, but during the fall it was organized and Mrs. Coats was elected to that position, which she held until August 18, 1872, when she resigned and H. J. Whipple was elected, and remained superintendent for about three years until denominational Sunday schools were organized. While this school was in operation it was supplied with papers by Artemas Gale, and it had a library of about 125 volumes, which were procured by subscriptions of its members.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—The Salvation Army appeared in Sioux Falls for the first time in November, 1889, and commenced parading the streets and holding open-air meetings. Some of the people were not aware that the Salvation Army was an institution that had come to stay, and that its legal standing had been determined by the courts, and consequently on the 20th day of November two male members of the army were arrested for parading the streets, and taken to the calaboose. As soon as the officers arrested the parties, several prominent citizens joined the procession, thinking the two men were to be confined there over night. John Donahoe was then chief of police and had been ordered to arrest the parties, but when he got them to the city prison he released them upon their own re-

cognizance to appear before Judge Hawkins the next day. At nine o'clock in the morning of that day the persons arrested were promptly on hand in the police court, and Judge Hawkins as promptly dismissed them, saying: "There is no law prohibiting the accused from parading the streets and praying there if they wish to." But this did not end the matter. Several citizens were determined "to carry the war into Africa," and Nils Ronlund swore out a warrant before Justice Stickney against the chief of police for assault and battery upon the person of Joseph Campbell, one of the persons who had been arrested. Upon the case being called, the rooms of the justice were inadequate to hold the people who were anxious to hear the trial, and the circuit court room was procured. The defendant called for a jury, which was impaneled, and the trial lasted two days, resulting in a disagreement of the jury. A few days later the case was dismissed, but a good many people in Sioux Falls had learned the fact that the Salvation Army had a host of friends, and that the little corps located in Sioux Falls would be fully protected from any further interference.

Sioux Falls was not the first place where attempts had been made to prevent the parades of the Salvation Army. Captain Margaret Cartmill, who was in charge of the corps in Sioux Falls during the summer of 1895, and had then been connected with the army for eleven years—two years as soldier and nine as captain—said to the writer that she had been arrested five times for holding open-air meetings in the streets, twice in Rochester, N. Y., twice in Nashua, N. H., and once in St. Louis, Mo. She was sentenced to jail in New York for twenty days and served her time, but she carried the case to the highest court in the state, and there prevailed. In New Hampshire she was sentenced to thirty days in jail, and after having served the time resumed her work on the streets, and was again arrested and received a thirty days' sentence, but served only two days. Here again she went to the supreme court and prevailed.

The members in Sioux Falls number about twenty at the present time (1895), and they conduct their services without molestation, the authorities having learned that the Salvation Army is an institution which the people will sustain; and mischievous boys have also learned that it is not expedient to disturb the meetings.

NEWSPAPERS.

The history of the first newspaper in Minnehaha county—The Democrat, edited by S. J. Albright in 1858-9—has already been given in Chapter I. The fact that an attempt was made at that early day to publish a newspaper at Sioux Falls demonstrates one thing, if nothing more, that the persons who first took possession of the land about the falls of the Big Sioux, had unbounded faith in the rapid settlement and growth of the surrounding country. But with the first issue of the

SIoux FALLS PANTAGRAPH on the 10th day of April, 1872, the history of the newspapers of this county properly commences. In 1871, William F. Kiter moved to Sioux Falls from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and during the fall of that year built a house in Sioux Falls, which he occupied as a residence and office. The house was built where the Leader block now stands, and is now located in the rear of that block on Seventh street. Sioux Falls at that time had a population of about 300, and of this number not to exceed one-half of the adults could read or write the English language, and the Pantagraph received its support mainly from outside the Territory. It was the sixth Republican newspaper published in Dakota, the other five being the *Union & Dakotan*, *Yankton Press*, both published at Yankton; *Vermillion Republican*, *Springfield Times* and *Elk Point Courier*. During the time the Pantagraph was published by Mr. Kiter it was subject to the usual changes in form and size that all young, growing newspapers undergo. At first it was a seven-column folio and was printed in Sioux Falls, but after five issues it became an eight-column folio, and, from then on, it had patent inside or outside. The heading had a picture of the falls and the motto "Excelsior." On the 21st day of October, 1872, J. H. Stahl, now of Madison, became interested in the publication of the paper, but severed his connection with it on the 27th day of November following. The Pantagraph then took a rest until March 26, 1873, when Mr. Kiter resumed the publication until February, 1876, at which time the paper was sold to John McClellan and the building to R. F. Pettigrew. During Mr. Kiter's proprietorship there was one hundred and sixty-three issues of the paper, the last one being on the 26th day of January, 1876.

A very interesting lawsuit arose in reference to the Sioux Falls Pantagraph about this time. It appears from the records of the court that at the last mentioned date John McClellan bought the Pantagraph plant, upon which he gave a chattel mortgage. That the next day he leased it to F. E. Everett for eighteen months, and Mr. Everett went into possession and became its editor. That on the



S. J. ALBRIGHT.

16th day of February following, one I. M. Hay took possession of the plant under the McClellan mortgage, which had been assigned to him, and on the 21st day of February sold the outfit to Robert Buchanan, who purchased it knowing of the lease. Everett brought an action of claim and delivery, claiming the right of possession of the property under the lease, and the case was tried in the district court, resulting in a special verdict. Upon this verdict a judgment was rendered for Everett, and the case went to the supreme court upon appeal, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed in May, 1880. During the time this litigation was in progress, the materials were sold under a chattel mortgage to R. F. Pettigrew, and for a long time stored by him in a shed adjoining his office, but were finally sold to Eno & Brown of Egan, and taken there and used in the publication of the first newspaper at that place.

THE SIOUX FALLS INDEPENDENT.—Was established in Sioux Falls on the 15th day of May, 1873, by C. W. McDonald, and was published weekly until it was merged with the Dakota Pantagraph on the 6th day of January, 1881, without missing an issue. It was Republican in politics, and during its existence was a potent factor in political matters in this section of Dakota. In June, 1873, E. A. Sherman came to Sioux Falls, and his first business transaction was to purchase a half interest in the Independent, and during the next eighteen months he was associated with Mr. McDonald in the management of the paper. Mr. Sherman then sold his interest to T. J. White. During its publication F. E. Everett, W. A. Williams and L. C. Hitchcock were in the editorial charge at different times, either as lessees or by purchase, but in July, 1878, Mr. McDonald purchased the plant and remained in charge until it was merged in the Dakota Pantagraph, as above stated.

DAKOTA PANTAGRAPH.—The first issue of the Dakota Pantagraph was published in Sioux Falls on the 12th day of September, 1877; George M. Smith and Melvin Grigsby editors and proprietors. The press and type were purchased at Swan Lake, S. D., having been used at that place in the publication of the Swan Lake Era.

The first editorial was as follows:

"The Dakota Pantagraph will be devoted to the interests of Dakota generally, and particularly to the commercial, political and moral welfare of the counties of Minnehaha, Lincoln, Turner, McCook, Lake and Moody, of which Sioux Falls is the commercial centre. These six counties, containing one hundred townships of as fine agricultural land as the sun ever looked down upon, and capable of producing annually forty million bushels of wheat, have as yet a population of not more than 12,000.

"Politically, we belong to that class of Republicans called croakers, soreheads, fault-finders, too good for their party. Notwithstanding these stripes from the party lash, we are proud of the record of our party, and in a humble way shall endeavor to perpetuate its principles as they were enunciated by its greatest party leader, honest Abraham Lincoln.

"The Republican party must either reform or sink into oblivion.

We shall at all times and under all circumstances exercise our right 'to publish with impunity truth, with good motives and justifiable ends, whether it concerns government, magistracy or individuals.' We shall not use our columns for the purpose of revenging private wrongs from, or venting private spleen towards individuals, nor shall we permit others to do so." (Notwithstanding this promise, Mr. Grigsby was in jail within six weeks for libelling the governor). It was a weekly, eight-column newspaper, and remained under the management of its founders until April, 1878, when the plant was purchased by E. W. Caldwell and James F. Stahl.

On the 6th day of January, 1881, the Sioux Falls Independent was merged with it, and continued under the management of Caldwell & Stahl until March, 1882, when they sold the plant to D. Elwell, who had just purchased the Sioux Falls Times, and the two plants were consolidated.

From this aggregation a company was organized called the Sioux Falls Publishing Company, and on the 9th day of March, 1882, it gave birth to the

SIoux FALLS WEEKLY PRESS, of which E. W. Caldwell had editorial charge, and Thomas H. Brown was manager until the first day of June, 1882, when W. H. D. Bliss took his place.

SIoux FALLS DAILY PRESS.—On the 3d day of January, 1883, the first issue of the Sioux Falls Daily Press appeared. A few months after the Daily Press was first published, Caldwell & Bliss purchased the entire plant. From the time of this purchase until February 19, 1890, at which date Mr. Bliss died, the business management was in his hands, and with Caldwell as editor and Bliss as manager, the Daily Press became the leading newspaper in South Dakota. The death of Mr. Bliss was a severe blow to the enterprise, as it was a hard matter to fill his place as manager. After a few years Mr. Caldwell bought the interest of Mrs. Bliss, and remained the editor and publisher of both papers until the 15th day of November, 1896, at which time he sold the plant to Mrs. Bliss and removed from the state. Mrs. Bliss published the papers until about December 10, 1896, when she disposed of the plant to the Sioux Falls Press Company, a corporation composed of several citizens of Sioux Falls, and the papers since then have been published by this corporation.

During the time Mrs. Bliss was the owner, Al. Caldwell had editorial charge, and he retained this position for a few weeks after it was sold by her. M. L. Fox from the Black Hills was then employed by the company, and had editorial control of the papers until the 20th day of August, 1898, and since that time Ora Williams has been the editor.

The papers were Republican in politics until purchased by this corporation, but since then the advocacy of free silver has been their most prominent political feature. Under the editorial control of Mr. Williams, the Daily Press has been very much improved, and is to-day recognized as one of the strongest and best dailies in the state.

THE SIoux FALLS TIMES was established in Sioux Falls on the 15th day of November, 1878, by E. O. Kimberly and C. M. Morse.

It was a nine-column folio issued weekly, and was Republican in politics. In February, 1879, Mr. Kimberly purchased Mr. Morse's interest, and soon after a half interest was purchased by Thomas H. Brown. This plant was supplied with the first power press ever brought into the county that was large enough to print an ordinary sized newspaper and its job department was well equipped for business. It was a vigorous, well edited newspaper, but its proprietors were induced to sell the entire plant to D. Elwell, in March, 1882, when it was merged with the Dakota Pantagraph, and from the two plants the Sioux Falls Weekly Press had its origin.

THE DAKOTA.—In 1880, N. C. Fredrikson established a Scandinavian weekly at Sioux Falls, but it was published only a few months. It was a six-column folio and Republican in politics.

THE ARGUS-LEADER.—On the 2d day of August, 1881, the first issue of the Sioux Falls Argus was published by the Argus Publishing Company, with W. A. Fulmer and Hibbard Patterson as editors. This outfit came from Hamburg, Iowa. Mr. Fulmer being a consumptive, he and Mr. Patterson decided to take the paper to Gunnison, Colorado, Mr. Fulmer thinking he could regain his health there. The materials were all boxed and ready to ship, when, owing to the hostility of the Indians in Colorado, it was decided to go to Sioux Falls. Mr. Patterson came here and commenced the publication of the paper, and Mr. Fulmer came with his family in November. He arrived in the city on Saturday and died the following Monday. Mr. Patterson continued to publish the paper until the following February, when it was sold to Charles Knisley, who conducted it about three months and then sold it to T. S. Goddard. In December, 1882, Mr. Goddard sold the paper to W. S. Wynn, and the first issue under the Wynn regime was published January 3, 1883. Mr. Wynn was a lawyer and came from Hamburg, Iowa. He commenced the publication of the Daily Argus as an evening paper on the 4th day of March, 1885, the day of Grover Cleveland's first presidential inauguration. November 1, 1885, Wynn sold the Argus and plant to W. W. and Paul R. Goddard, sons of its former owner. Extensive additions and improvements were made by them to bring the paper up to the requirements of the progressive town. In April, 1887, a stock company was formed, called the Argus-Leader Publishing Company, of which the Goddard Bros., were the active managers and principal stockholders, which purchased the Weekly Leader of Robert Buchanan and consolidated it with the Argus under the name of the Argus-Leader, daily and weekly. On the 9th day of November, 1888, the Argus-Leader was bought by Tomlinson & Day, its present proprietors, and they issued their first paper the following day. Under the management of Tomlinson & Day, the Argus-Leader greatly increased in circulation, and in a short time became the leading Democratic newspaper in South Dakota. This position it held until the summer of 1896, when, owing to the course pursued by the Democratic party upon national issues, especially upon the financial question, it refused to be further identified with it, and advocated the election of McKinley for president. It is now acknowledged to

be the leading Republican newspaper in the state. It has an opinion to express upon all public questions—city, county, state and national—and it is expressed fearlessly. Its editorial columns are conceded to be as ably conducted as those of any newspaper in the state, and the people of Sioux Falls have reason to be proud of the two daily newspapers having their homes in the Queen City. We should be remiss if we did not record the fact that its business management has been successful, and that all its editions are printed upon three Mergenthaler Linotype machines, and are being published in morning and evening editions—the evening edition being the principal one, and having the largest circulation.

SIOUX FALLS REVIEW.—The first issue of the Sioux Falls Review made its appearance in March, 1883. It was published monthly by L. D. Henry, then engaged in the real estate business in Sioux Falls, and the purpose of the paper, as set forth in the initial number, was “to note the principal improvements in the city and county; the average temperature, rainfall, crop reports, the industries established or perfected and the desirability of this section as a home for the farmer, the carpenter, the laborer and the capitalist.” How long this publication was continued the writer is unable to ascertain, but remembers that it appeared monthly, as advertised, for several months at least.

SIOUX FALLS LEADER.—This paper was established by the Minnehaha Trust Company, and its prime object was to promote the interests of the north end of town. This company built the Leader Block now standing on the corner of Seventh street and Phillips avenue, and when it was completed the Sioux Falls Leader, a weekly newspaper, was started in this building with Peyton H. Acton as editor. Its first issue was on the 28th day of June, 1883. On the 3d day of September, 1883, a daily edition of the Leader was commenced, but was discontinued on the 7th day of November following, the political campaign of that year being over. This branch of the Leader was started for political purposes, and while it was in existence the writer remembers it was a lively sheet. Mr. Acton and Arthur C. Phillips had editorial charge, and D. L. McKinney was manager. In January, 1885, Judge Brookings bought and edited the Leader until April 8, following, when he sold it to Samuel T. Clover and a man by the name of Daniels, who removed the plant to the Waples Block. Clover very soon after bought out his partner and conducted the paper very successfully until the 19th day of May, 1886, when he sold it to Robert Buchanan who after running it until April, 1887, sold it to the Goddard Bros., by whom it was consolidated with the Argus. Although the Leader was originally started for limited local purposes, it was fortunate in having during its career three able editorial writers. Peyton H. Acton was a gentleman of fine literary attainments and one of the brightest editorial writers that ever had control of a newspaper in Sioux Falls. He died on the 24th day of March, 1885. Sam. T. Clover succeeded Acton, and the Leader, although somewhat changed in style, still remained a bright, entertaining readable newspaper; and when Mr. Buchanan became pro-

prietor and editor of the *Leader* he gave it a new impetus in the field of journalism, and it was at high-water mark when he sold out.

MINNEHAHA COUNTY MAIL. In 1885 Irving Bath came to Sioux Falls with a newspaper plant and commenced the publication of a Democratic weekly newspaper called the *Minnehaha County Mail*. He published it for about two years and then sold it to a person by the name of Wherry, who published it for a while and then disposed of his interest. The only interesting feature in connection with this paper during its publication was its attack upon R. J. Wells; Wells' suit against Mr. Bath for damages; Bath's retraction of the charges and the discontinuance of the suit. The final event of the Sioux Falls career of this paper was its sale upon a chattel mortgage on the 23d day of January, 1888, when it was bid in for the sum of \$500 by Mr. Bath, who shipped the plant away.

THE CHURCH NEWS was established in Sioux Falls in September, 1885. It was published monthly for several years in the interest of the Protestant Episcopal church in South Dakota, and besides church news of a general character it contained the official notices and accounts of the Episcopal acts and visitations of Bishop Hare.

THE DAKOTA DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG was established in Sioux Falls in 1885, and its first number issued May 28, of that year, with Carl Kleinpell as editor. It was published weekly in the German language, and was Democratic in politics. Mr. Kleinpell remained editor and publisher until 1888, when he sold the plant to Dr. Steinbach, who remained in control until it was purchased by its present editor and proprietor, Peter F. Haas, in February 1890, who changed the name of the paper to

DAKOTA STAATS ZEITUNG. Mr. Haas continued its publication as a Democratic newspaper until 1894, when the fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties in South Dakota so disgusted him that he became a Republican, and his newspaper since that time has been a supporter of the Republican party. The *Zeitung* has a large circulation and is a prominent factor in the politics of this county and vicinity.

THE SÜD DAKOTA NACHRICHTEN was established at Mitchell, S. D., in 1890, as a Democratic weekly newspaper, by Hermann Butikofer, and was printed in the German language. In January, 1896, Mr. Butikofer moved the plant to Sioux Falls, and since then has been publishing the *Nachrichten* at this place. The first issue was on the 21st day of January, 1896. After coming to Sioux Falls Mr. Butikofer for a short time associated with him in his newspaper enterprise Paul B. Meyer, a gentleman quite well known in Minnehaha county. The *Nachrichten* is receiving from the German population of the county and other parts of the state a generous support.

THE DAKOTA BELL, a humorous newspaper edited by Fred Carruth and Sam. T. Clover, was started in Sioux Falls early in 1887. Mr. Carruth had become quite famous as a humorous writer while publishing the *Estelline Bell* at Estelline, S. D., and he removed the plant to Sioux Falls and in connection with Mr. Clover

commenced the publication of the Dakota Bell. They were kindred spirits, and the Dakota Bell was full of fun while it lasted, but Sioux Falls was too small for such geniuses and they were soon called into a larger field, and the plant was disposed of and left the city. The editors of the Dakota Bell have now lucrative positions upon metropolitan newspapers.

THE SIOUX FALLS JOURNAL. E. E. Griswold, the proprietor and editor of the Dell Rapids Exponent, published at Dell Rapids, moved the plant to Sioux Falls in June, 1888, and commenced the publication of The Sioux Falls Journal, but after a few issues Mr. Griswold sold the Journal to C. H. Craig, who published it a few months and then sold the plant to J. T. Cogan and A. O. Stebbins. They remained proprietors of the same for about one year, and then sold out to a syndicate, with the Rev. W. J. Skillman in editorial charge. In October, 1893, Mr. Skillman bought the plant, and on the 21st day of that month leased the same to E. E. Griswold, its former proprietor, who continued the publication of the Journal, until August 1, 1894, when he sold the paper to Mark D. Scott, who has since then been its editor and publisher. Mr. Scott is a great local newsgatherer, and during the time it has been under his management, the columns of the Journal have been spicy, to say the least. Mr. Scott has also fearlessly attacked the official acts of both city and county officials, and was instrumental in getting the law settled as to the compensation county commissioners were entitled to receive for their services. During the latter part of the presidential campaign in 1896, Mr. Scott published a daily sixty-two issues in all, but on the 7th day of November, after it was known that McKinley had been elected, it was discontinued.

MINNEHAHA TEACHER.—Under the efficient editorial control of C. F. Bower, the Minnehaha Teacher is published by the Minnehaha Teacher's Association. It was started in 1888, in the interest of the teachers of the county, and although the charge of its editorial columns has been transferred from each county superintendent to his successor, it has maintained a high standard of excellence.

SIOUX FALLS DAILY CALL.—On Saturday, the 7th day of September, 1889, the Daily Call made its first appearance in Sioux Falls. It was edited by E. C. Johnson, and the public was informed that it started out with a larger circulation in the city than any other paper, as it was going into nearly every family in the city, and persons receiving it "need not fear to accept the paper as it had been paid for." It was a prohibition paper; in fact, it was the prohibition issue that was before the people at that time, which brought it into existence. It was conducted during the campaign of 1889, by Mr. Johnson, and when the campaign was over, on the 7th day of November, the Daily Call was one of the by-gones.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FORUM, was established by the late Hon. Robert Buchanan, and was first published on the 5th day of October, 1893, in a building erected by himself for that purpose in the city of Sioux Falls. It was Populist in politics; and no paper of that party was more ably edited than the Forum. During the political cam-

paign of 1894, a daily issue of the same was published. Mr. Buchanan died on the 22d day of June, 1895, and the publication of the Forum was continued by his sons, Frederick and Ceylon W., and under their management the name was changed to Sioux Falls Forum. The firm of Buchanan Bros., in connection with the Forum plant, established the first patent auxiliary house in Sioux Falls for furnishing ready prints. In July, 1896, they sold their interest in this branch of the business to the South Dakota Newspaper Union of Aberdeen, and this concern changed its business location to Sioux Falls on the 18th of that month. During the latter part of July, Buchanan Bros., sold the Forum to H. H. Schwartz and George Grigsby, and this firm published the paper until November following, when the Forum again changed hands, O. E. Bowman of Montrose becoming the purchaser. Mr. Bowman published the Forum until July 16, 1897, when it passed into the hands of H. C. Sessions & Son. The Forum under the management of Mr. Bowman was populist in politics and of the middle-of-the-road type. H. C. Sessions, one of the present proprietors, has been favorably known in newspaper circles as the editor of the Dakota Visitor, the official organ of the A. O. U. W. lodge. The Forum under the present management meets the appreciation of its readers, and sustains its well-earned reputation as a good newspaper.

SOUTH DAKOTA RECORD.—In March, 1893, the South Dakota Record was established by W. F. Bellrood. In April, 1894, it was consolidated with the Western Investor and edited by Bellrood and J. C. McManima. During the fall of that year Mr. McManima sold his interest to Mr. Bellrood who continued the publication of the paper until he removed from Sioux Falls in 1897. It was published monthly and devoted to the promotion of real estate transactions in its immediate locality.

FREMAID.—This newspaper was established by the Fremad Publishing Company at Sioux Falls in May, 1894, and its first issue was on the 17th of that month. The company was composed principally of farmers residing in the county, or, in other words, they guaranteed the enterprise under the management of John F. Strass. It is Populist in politics, and is a political newspaper, edited and published by Mr. Strass. Since its first issue the paper has doubled in size, and Mr. Strass no longer needs any one to guarantee the success of the enterprise. It is printed in the Norwegian and English languages, and those who are best qualified to judge of its merits assert that it is one of the ablest middle-of-the-road Populist newspapers in the state.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER is a monthly farm newspaper, and was established by J. A. Lucas at Watertown, S. D., in January, 1893. In 1895, when Mr. Lucas removed to Sioux Falls, he brought the newspaper plant with him and continued to publish the Successful Farmer at this place until he sold it to Hial P. Robie in October, 1896, since which time Mr. Robie has been its editor and publisher. It has a very large list of subscribers, and circulates extensively among the farmers in South Dakota.

DAKOTA FIELD AND FARM.—The first publication of this journal was at the city of Sioux Falls on the 15th day of April, 1896. We have this issue before us, and its editor, P. L. Axling assured its subscribers that it would be a journal of practical agriculture, and that all long-winded, theoretical articles would be discarded. Another thing which the editor proposed to do was to classify its matter into proper departments, so that the reader could readily find what he wanted. It was a four-column, eight-page paper, and during its existence was well conducted. October 1, 1898, the Dakota Field and Farm was made the official paper of the State Board of Agriculture. The November following Mr. Axling sold his paper to W. F. T. Bushnell of Aberdeen and it was merged into the Dakota Farmer.

THE GATLING GUN.—The first issue of the Gatling Gun made its appearance in February, 1896. It was published monthly under the direction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sioux Falls, and Mrs. M. J. Bagley had editorial charge until January, 1897, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Rena E. Bowers. It was a straight-out prohibition paper, and was radically opposed to any compromise on the liquor question, in short, advocated the annihilation of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Otto H. Bleifuss was the last one to have editorial charge of the paper under its first name. About six months ago Mr. E. Hanson took charge of the paper, and it is now published by him under the name of the Christian Prohibitionist.

SYD DAKOTA EKKO is a weekly newspaper published at Sioux Falls by the Scandinavian Publishing Company of South Dakota. It is printed in the Norwegian language, and was started at Brookings, S. D., the first week in August, 1889, with S. O. Nördvold as editor. He remained in editorial charge until 1890, when G. Bie Ravndal was employed to take charge of this department. The plant was removed to Sioux Falls February 1, 1891, and since that time the paper has been published at this place. Mr. Ravndal remained its editor until he was appointed United States consul, and removed to Beirut, Syria, in February, 1898, when he was succeeded by the present editor, O. C. Stewart. The Ekko has a good list of subscribers, and is acknowledged to be the leading Scandinavian newspaper in the state. In politics it is Republican, and has contributed largely to the success of this party.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWS.—In January, 1899, E. J. Mannix commenced the publication of the News. It is a monthly and devoted to the interests of the Wholesaler, Retailer and the Commercial Traveler. It has a long list of advertisements, and a good circulation.

Several other publications than those noticed have appeared from time to time, but they were devoted to special work like some of those mentioned, and could not be strictly termed newspapers, and most of them have passed into history after having served the purpose for which they were established.

BANKS.

The first bank established in Sioux Falls commenced business in W. S. Kimball's hardware store on Phillips avenue on the 10th day of October, 1873. It was opened by E. E. Otis, who continued in business a few months only and then removed to St. Helena, Nebraska, and entered the legal profession.

BANK FOR SAVINGS. This bank was established by J. D. Cameron and was opened for business on the 5th day of June, 1874. It was located on Phillips avenue "in a building erected for Mr. Cameron." The same month F. R. Crandall of Iowa came to Sioux Falls and started the Minnehaha County Bank, but sold it to J. D. Cameron on the first day of July following, and returned to Iowa. The Bank for Savings was run by Mr. Cameron for nearly two years, when he dropped banking and engaged in the real estate business. A peculiar incident in connection with this bank happened in the latter part of September, 1874, when Mr. Cameron was suddenly taken sick with cerebro spinal meningitis, and his faculties of speech and hearing were suspended for nine days. This practically suspended the operation of the bank the same length of time, but it is reported that it was the bank that was ill, and that the symptoms of the disease were manifested through Mr. Cameron.

SIoux FALLS BANK.—The Sioux Falls Bank was established in August, 1886, by J. B. Young. The following June, Harry L. Hollister purchased an interest in the bank and became its cashier. The bank was better known as J. B. Young & Co., than by its real name. In April, 1889, Young and Hollister, together with several others whom they interested in the project, organized the First National Bank, which took the place of the Sioux Falls Bank. While in existence it did a successful business.

CITIZENS BANK.—The Citizens Bank was established in Sioux Falls in September, 1878, by Robert Nation, who remained in charge until February, 1881, when he sold out to H. S. Hills and E. P. Beebe. The bank was located on the southeast corner of Phillips avenue and Tenth street, and was conducted by the two last named gentlemen until the death of Mr. Hills, which occurred on the 19th day of October, 1886. During 1886 the bank was reorganized and became the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Beebe president and E. M. Hills a son of H. S. Hills cashier had the affairs of the bank in charge until it was consolidated with the Minnehaha National Bank in April, 1888, at which time it surrendered its charter.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. The first National Bank was organized about April 1, 1889, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The stockholders were Harry Hollister, J. B. Young, R. F. Pettigrew, J. Schanckel, Jr., C. K. Howard, N. E. Phillips, C. F. Webber and Cyrus Walte. Hollister and Young owned \$36,000 of the stock. J. B. Young was its first president, and Harry Hollister was cashier until 1894, when he retired from the bank and became president of the Insurance Company of Dakota. Mr. Young remained with the bank until 1886, when he sold out and went to California. R. J.

Wells succeeded Mr. Young as president. The bank soon became involved in litigation owing to an act of its cashier, W. F. Furbeck, in issuing a cashiers check which the bank refused to pay, resulting in an attachment of the assets of the bank and the appointment of a receiver, who took charge of the bank in March, 1886, and settled up its affairs.

EASTON, MCKINNEY & SCHOUGAL BANK.—A bank was established in Sioux Falls by C. F. Easton, C. E. McKinney and Geo. Scougal in November, 1880. In 1881 Easton sold out his interest, and the bank continued in business under the management of C. E. McKinney until it was superseded by the Sioux Falls National Bank in November, 1882.

SIoux FALLS NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was organized November 11, 1882, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The directors at the time of its organization were C. E. McKinney, Wm. VanEps, C. L. Norton, John McClellan, A. C. Phillips, W. W. Brookings and John W. Tuthill. C. E. McKinney was elected president and C. L. Norton cashier, and by re-elections hold the same positions at the present time. In 1883, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. It is a strong bank, has been ably managed, and has the confidence of the people. The directors at the present time are C. E. McKinney, C. L. Norton, D. L. McKinney, S. E. Blauvelt, Moriz Levinger, S. A. Brown, and H. C. Fenn. D. L. McKinney is vice president, and H. C. Fenn assistant cashier.

DAKOTA NATIONAL BANK OF SIOUX FALLS.—This bank was organized on the 31st day of October, 1882, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first directors were Melvin Grigsby, P. P. Peck, Cyrus Walts, W. H. Corson, Artemus Gale, T. H. Brown and Frank Kuerth. M. Grigsby was elected president, W. H. Corson vice president and T. H. Brown cashier. When it commenced doing business Porter P. Peck was elected cashier and held this position until C. C. Carpenter was elected in January, 1885, who remained as cashier of the bank until his decease March 16, 1895. George H. Brace succeeded Mr. Grigsby as president and remained as such during the existence of the bank.

The management of the Dakota National had always been considered conservative, and it had the confidence of the public. It was therefore a great surprise when on Saturday evening, November 21, 1896, it was learned that the bank would not open its doors for business the following Monday. A national bank examiner immediately took possession of the bank, and on the 20th day of January, 1897, C. F. Zimmerman was appointed receiver. The assets were large, but owing to the hard times, it was impossible to realize upon them, and for this reason the bank was compelled to close its doors.

MINNEHAHA NATIONAL BANK OF SIOUX FALLS. In July, 1885, E. A. Sherman interested himself in organizing the Minnehaha National Bank, and after securing the necessary capital of \$50,000 and complying with the national banking laws, the comptroller of the currency authorized the bank to commence business on the 8th day of August, 1885. The directors named in the articles of association

were E. A. Sherman, H. C. Copeland, L. F. Davis, W. A. Noble, A. Beveridge, E. E. Savage, L. D. Henry, R. G. Parmley, C. S. Palmer, O. H. Smith and Cyrus Walts. E. A. Sherman was elected president, and G. E. Lathrop cashier. The bank commenced business on the west side of Main avenue south of Ninth street. Mr. Lathrop was cashier until January 11, 1887, when C. E. Johnson was elected and held this position until April 21, 1888. At the last mentioned date the Citizens National Bank was merged with the Minnehaha National bank. Mr. Sherman resigned as president and J. M. Bailey, Jr., was elected in his place, and E. M. Hills, the former cashier of the citizens National bank, was elected cashier. At this time the capital stock was increased to \$150,000, but has since been reduced to \$100,000. July 1, 1889, it was designated as depository for the United States funds. On the 29th day of April, 1889, W. L. Baker was elected cashier, which position he has held since then. At the annual election of officers in January, 1892, Porter P. Peck was elected president and remained its president until the summer of 1898 when he resigned, and Dr. Wm. S. Caldwell of Freeport, Ill., was elected and holds this office at the present time. It is a strong financial institution.

SIoux FALLS SAVINGS BANK.—In 1886 the present cashier of the Sioux Falls Savings bank came to Sioux Falls, and after having looked over the situation concluded that a savings bank would be a good thing for those who should organize such an institution, and would also be of good service to the public. In October of that year he broached the subject to Wm. Van Eps, and he was so much pleased with the idea that papers for its incorporation went out by the next mail to the secretary of the Territory, and on the 10th day of January, 1887, the Sioux Falls Savings Bank opened its doors for business. The first directors were William Van Eps, Marcus Russell, J. T. Gilbert, John McClellan and Joseph A. Ward. Mr. Van Eps was elected president, and remained as such until January, 1897, when J. W. Tuthill was elected. Marcus Russell has been cashier of the bank since its organization. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the bank has been so well managed that satisfactory dividends have been received by its stockholders. It is one of the solid financial institutions of the county, and has the confidence of the people.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.—This Company was organized the 1st of May, 1887, with a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$50,000 was taken by E. A. Sherman. It was established for the purpose of dealing in real estate, and making long time loans. E. A. Sherman was elected its first president, and H. M. Avery secretary. When the Union National Bank was organized, the banking branch of the Union Trust Company's business was transferred to this bank. Mr. Sherman, as its president, and Mr. Avery as secretary, conducted the business of the company during its existence.

GERMAN BANK.—The German Bank was started in Sioux Falls by Jacob Schaezel, Sr., and his sons, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It opened for business on the first day of May, 1888, with Jacob

Schaetzel, Sr., as president, which position he held during the entire existence of the bank. George Schaetzel was cashier until 1891, at which time his brother Henry took that place and remained in that capacity until the bank voluntarily went out of business in October, 1896. The management of the bank was conservative and had the confidence of the people.

UNION SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. This association was incorporated in November, 1894, with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. G. W. Abbott was the most active promoter of this organization, having had several years experience as manager of similar enterprises in Minneapolis and Sioux Falls. The first directors were G. W. Abbott, C. S. Palmer, E. A. Sherman, P. J. Rogde and B. H. ReQua. C. S. Palmer was elected president, E. A. Sherman treasurer, and Mr. Abbott general manager. It had a paid up capital of \$90,000 at the start, and has been doing a very successful business.

CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—In 1888, B. H. Lien, John Diamond, H. H. Natwick and C. G. Leyse, all residents of Brookings, S. D., organized the Scandinavian American Building and Loan Association, at that place. Business was done under this organization until June, 1891, when it was re-incorporated under the name of the Co-Operative Savings and Loan Association, and was removed to Sioux Falls in February, 1892. At that time its assets amounted to \$9,000, but after its location in Sioux Falls the business was carried on upon a larger scale. R. F. Pettigrew was elected president, H. H. Natwick vice president, B. H. Lien treasurer, C. G. Leyse secretary and G. W. Abbott manager. Mr. Abbott remained with the association three years and during that period its volume of business rapidly increased, and at the present time its published statements show that it has been under wise and conservative management, and that it ranks among the foremost institutions of the kind in the Northwest.

HOTELS.

The first building ever named as a hotel in Minnehaha county was built of stone by the Western Town Company in September, 1857, on the northeast quarter of section 16, in Sioux Falls, and was called the *Dubuque House*. It was a small structure, but it was large enough to accommodate the traveling public at that time. There has been nothing left of this pioneer hotel for the last twenty years to designate its exact location, except a slight depression in the ground where the cellar was excavated. It was located north of the island.

CATARACT HOUSE.—This was the first hotel built in Minnehaha county which had anything like reasonable facilities for accommodating the traveling public. It was built in 1871 by Harry Corson, and opened to the public on the 15th day of August of that year. The structure was thirty by forty feet, two stories in height and basement. It had fourteen bed chambers and two parlors. At this early date in the history of Sioux Falls it was quite a pretentious hotel, and under the management of Mr. Corson it soon became known as the best hotel in Dakota. As the demand increased for greater

accommodations, the capacity of the hotel was enlarged. In the spring of 1882 the original structure was moved into Ninth street and occupied there, while the present Cataract House was being erected on the old site, and remained in Ninth street until January 10, 1883, when it was removed to its present location on the west side of Main avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, and since then



CATARACT HOUSE, 1871.

has been known as the Sherman House. About the 20th of December, 1882, the Corson Brothers (Harry and Henry) moved into the new building, and it was under their management until they leased it to Fred H. Snyder of St. Paul, in January, 1894. Under the management of Mr. Snyder this famous hotel lost none of its prestige. In April, 1899, the hotel was leased to G. H. Love of Chicago, who is now in charge, and it is still the leading hostelry in the state.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—This hotel is located on Main avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, and, as already mentioned, was the original Cataract House. It has been owned and occupied since 1883 by several different persons. At one time the most pretentious hotel in the Territory of Dakota, it is still an object of interest, furnishing, as it does, a striking illustration of the rapid growth and development of this section of the country.

CENTRAL HOUSE.—This hotel was built in 1871 by Joseph Dupries, a Frenchman, and he occupied it until April, 1875. In December, 1879, it came into the hands of Mrs. Alice Morris of this city, who purchased it of George Wright now of Chamberlain, S. D., and since that time she has owned the property. For several years she had personal charge of the hotel, and those best qualified to express an opinion in the matter say it was an orderly, well kept hotel, and was liberally patronized. Since her ownership it has been greatly improved and enlarged. During the last few years it has been leased, and at the present time is one of the popular resorts for the traveling public.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.—When W. E. Willey came to Sioux Falls in 1878, he purchased the lots and built a hotel called the Commercial

House, where the hotel of the same name is now located. This building he occupied until 1883, when he moved it to the rear, and erected a large fine hotel building on the site of the old wooden structure. The new Commercial House was opened to the public on the 1st day of September of that year, and the captain was more than delighted with the prospects of reaping a rich harvest from his investment. The hotel was commodious and well furnished, and from the start was well patronized by the public. But this state of affairs did not last long, for on the 6th day of November of that year it was totally destroyed by fire together with almost its entire contents. During the year following, Captain Willey built the present Commercial House, and when completed again assumed the duties of landlord, which he continued to the great satisfaction of the patrons of the hotel until 1885, when he sold the property to Len Clark. Mr. Clark conducted the hotel until April 1, 1888, when he sold out to Wyman & Sons of Minneapolis, and they in turn sold it to Brace & Carpenter in January, 1889. The late M. J. Roche leased the Commercial House and took possession on the 21st day of January, 1889. He was a good landlord, and during his management, which continued for four years and eight months, this hotel was liberally patronized. Since the retirement of Mr. Roche the hotel has been leased to different parties, and is at the present time under the management of Mark Bridge, who is receiving a liberal patronage from the traveling public.

MERCHANTS HOTEL.—This hotel was built by Mat Reese in 1878. Originally it was a two-story brick veneered building 44 by 80 feet in size. In 1886, this hotel was purchased by Willey & Williams, and was remodeled and enlarged, and conducted by them until 1897, during which time it received a large share of the patronage of the traveling public. Since then it has been conducted by different parties, the present manager being Frank G. Chaphe.

PHILLIPS HOUSE.—This hotel was built by Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips in 1883, since which time it has been occupied for hotel purposes. It is quite a large, well arranged hotel, and receives a liberal share of patronage. The present proprietor is John C. McNicol.

PARKER HOUSE.—Mrs. C. F. H. Koeppen built this hotel at an early date, and it was known as the Koeppen Hotel for several years. The late Joel Parker finally purchased the property, and remodeled and enlarged it, and gave it the name of Parker House. The present proprietor is G. N. Park.

CHRISTIANIA HOUSE.—This hotel located on the west side of Phillips avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was built by John Henjum. For some years a building standing upon the same lot was occupied by him as a restaurant, but in the early eighties he enlarged it and used it for hotel purposes. Since his death, which occurred several years ago, it has been conducted by Mrs. Henjum, or by her tenants, and has been well patronized.

ROCKINGHAM HOUSE.—This hotel located on the corner of Tenth street and First avenue, was built in 1885, by A. M. Hodgdon, but

was subsequently enlarged and occupied by him for several years. It has passed into other hands, but is still used as a hotel.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.—At an early date in the settlement of Central South Dakota, Ashton was the county seat of Spink county, and the building known as the Columbia Hotel was erected there for a hotel. When the Milwaukee railroad was built through this county a station was established some two or three miles from Ashton, and was named Ashton, and the old site was soon known as Old Ashton. The Northwestern railroad company established the station of Redfield only a few miles from Ashton, and a town rapidly grew up and secured the county seat. Old Ashton was, of course, abandoned, and this hotel building now fronting north on Ninth street between Dakota and Minnesota avenues, was taken down about nine years ago and rebuilt on its present site.

FORDE HOUSE.—This hotel fronting south on Eighth street, between Phillips and Main avenues, was built by Jack Forde in 1878. It was occupied for several years for hotel purposes, and was well patronized.

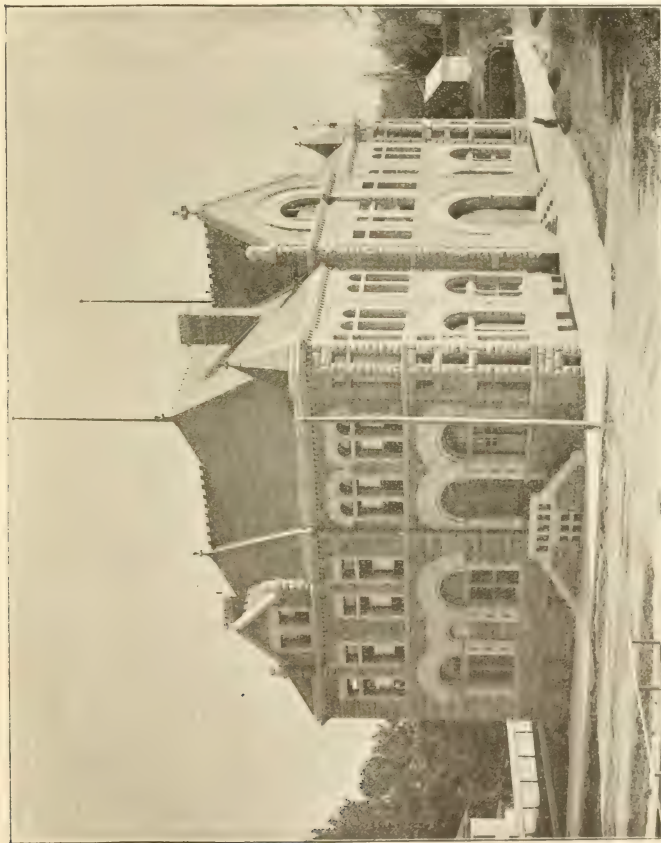
WILLIAMS HOUSE.—This hotel was located on the east side of Phillips avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets. It was built in the seventies by H. D. Williams, and he kept the hotel for several years, but as the city built up it became an undesirable location for a hotel, and a few years ago, having served its full term of usefulness, it was removed and more desirable buildings took its place.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.—This hotel was built at an early day on the west side of Phillips avenue, and on the next lot north of the one where John McKee's harness shop is now located, and was called the Sioux Falls Hotel. It was built by James Krebs, and removed by him to its present location. Its days of usefulness as a hotel have passed into history.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.—Senator Pettigrew at an early date in his senatorial career introduced a bill in Congress for an appropriation for building a United States court house and post office at Sioux Falls. Under its provisions \$150,000 was appropriated for this purpose. This much having been secured, a lively contest was at once set in motion in reference to its location. Several sites were offered the government by different parties, each one having its supporters in the city, and they were all the more in earnest from the fact that it would probably settle the location of the post office for all future time. The department at Washington sent a person to Sioux Falls to examine the different sites. The time of his arrival was known in advance, and every preparation was made to entertain him and bring to his notice the special advantages of each location. He went about the work in his own way, but the result would seem to indicate that in some way he was convinced that the commercial center of the city would soon be further south than it was at that time. In any event the present location was determined upon soon after his return.

The building is of Sioux quartzite, and was completed and ready for occupancy in May, 1895, and on the 15th of that month the post office was removed from its old quarters to this building. The first story is fire proof, and is wholly occupied by the post office. The second and third floors are used for federal courts and officials of the same.



UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.

Like all other appropriations the first one was not sufficient to defray the expense of the building, and another appropriation of \$20,000 was made by Congress.

SIoux FALLS POST OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS. The first postmaster in Sioux Falls after the militia had been ordered away was Edward Broughton, and the post office was located in a building

standing near the Emerson block. About the first day of August, 1870, Charles Allen was appointed postmaster to succeed Broughton, and removed the office into the barracks. Cyrus Walts was his deputy and had charge of the business, and the letters received were kept in a cigar box until called for. W. R. Kiter was the next postmaster, and on the 1st day of July, 1872, he removed the office to a building he had erected on the west side of Phillips avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets. But he did not retain the office long, John Bippus succeeding him in 1873. He removed the office about a block south, and it was then located a little north of the present location of Dunning's drug store. In 1875 he again moved the office, this time to the brick building just completed by E. A. Sherman on the west side of Phillips avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, but the office had remained in this location only a few months when Mr. Bippus removed it into a building on the opposite side of the avenue. April 1, 1876, A. T. Fleetwood succeeded Mr. Bippus, and held the office for seven years, turning it over to E. W. Caldwell on the 1st day of April, 1883. While under Mr. Fleetwood's administration the office was for several years located on the northeast corner of Phillips avenue and Ninth street, but was removed from there to the Sherman block, corner of Ninth street and Main avenue on May 11, 1884. During his seven years of service he was not absent from the office at any one time to exceed twenty-four hours. Mr. Fleetwood was highly esteemed as a citizen, and since October, 1885, the old residents of Sioux Falls have not ceased wondering as to his fate. About October 1, of that year he left Sioux Falls to visit at Stoughton, Wisconsin, going by the way of Milwaukee, where he arrived in due time, but after his arrival there no trace of him has ever been found.

Mr. Caldwell's official career as postmaster terminated on July 1, 1885, when Willard P. Carr assumed the duties of the office under an appointment from President Cleveland. He remained in office until he was succeeded by Col. B. F. Campbell on the first day of February, 1890. Col. Campbell, owing to the number of applicants for the office upon President Cleveland's second inauguration, was permitted to hold over after the expiration of his commission until the 15th day of September, 1894, when he was directed to turn over the office to A. D. Tinsley, who was postmaster until August 1, 1896, when the present incumbent, A. S. Ellis, took charge of the office. On the 18th day of May, 1895, the office was removed from the Sherman block to the government building on the southeast corner of Phillips avenue and Twelfth street, where it has undoubtedly found a permanent home. No city in the United States of the size of Sioux Falls has a more commodious and better furnished post office. The business of the office has made great strides since Cyrus Walts as deputy postmaster under Charles Allen kept the mail matter in a cigar box. The large increase in business during certain years has been somewhat remarkable, but it will be noticed that those were years of prosperity. The year 1884 showed an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent over the preceding year, although the first nine months of 1883 the letter postage was three cents.

Free delivery was established July 1, 1887, and the office has

been under the civil service rules since March, 1893, and on May 5, of the same year, it was designated as a depository for surplus money-order funds in this part of the state.

On the 31st day of July, 1893, over 5,000 letters, besides circulars and papers, were dropped in the office between the hours of 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.

Sioux Falls has always been fortunate in securing good postmasters. Business men have been selected for the place, and the office has always been conducted to the satisfaction of the public.

PAVING.—The first action taken for the paving of streets in Sioux Falls was in May, 1888, and the city let the contract to C. W. Hubbard & Co., on the first day of June following, for paving Phillips avenue between Fifth and Twelfth streets. The city at that time was acting under a special charter, and although the authority to assess the adjacent property upon the front-foot plan was considered questionable, still the necessity for paving Phillips avenue was so pressing and the public demand so importunate that the city council decided to go on with the work upon that plan. It was decided to pave with Sioux quartzite and to curb with Drake's jasperite. The contract price for the paving was \$2.13 per square yard and seventy cents per lineal foot for the curbing. The contract for the curbing was let to Tonges & Co. The work was commenced at Twelfth street, and about the first of October of that year it was completed to Fifth street. A gentleman of large experience in paving matters, who was in the city about that time, remarked to the writer that he did not believe there was a finer street of paving in the United States; and we will add that there is certainly not a more durable one. Some of the adjacent property owners refused to pay the assessments levied against their property, and litigation followed. Since then considerable paving has been done in the city and the same material has been used. The paving on Phillips avenue still looks as fresh as when first placed eleven years ago, and it will undoubtedly be doing good service after most of the buildings now fronting it shall have passed into history.

STREET RAILWAYS.—In July, 1886, D. Elwell asked the city council for a franchise to build a street railway in the city of Sioux Falls, and so well did he advocate his measure and the ordinance he proposed seemed so fair, that the council granted him the franchise. It had not more than done so, before it was discovered that D. Elwell had secured a franchise that might prove more advantageous to him than to the public, and the vote by which it passed was reconsidered.

Then commenced the offering of a series of amendments, and in doing this Alderman Parmley distinguished himself. It was in the committee of the whole, and when they had perfected it, by striking from and adding to its provisions until nothing more could be thought of that would be germane to the subject, the council passed it. Mr. Elwell was present, and said to the writer "this franchise as passed, is good for anything but the building of a street railway," and, of course, he did nothing under its provisions — he couldn't — he wasn't a profane man.

On the 5th day of March, 1887, Pettigrew and Tate went before the city council with a petition that the Elwell franchise be repealed, and a franchise for street railways in Sioux Falls be granted the petitioners. This petition was referred to a committee.

On the 22d day of March, 1887, a man from Iowa by the name of Higgins appeared before the council and asked for a franchise for street railways in Sioux Falls. He did not have his proposition perfected in all its details, and asked the council for a little more time to prepare a complete statement of what he wanted and what he would do.

At the next meeting of the council on the 24th day of March, R. F. Pettigrew as well as Mr. Higgins was present. Both of these gentlemen had their propositions perfected, but when Mr. Higgins was informed that the council would insist upon a bond being given for the faithful performance of the conditions of any franchise that might be granted, he said he was not prepared to do so, and did not see why it should be required.

Mr. Pettigrew said the requirement of a bond was reasonable, and the franchise was granted as he requested to the Sioux Falls City Street Railway Company to construct and operate street railways in the city of Sioux Falls for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal.

The company was incorporated, and the incorporators consisted of R. F. Pettigrew, S. L. Tate, L. T. Dunning of Sioux Falls, James Crighton of Chicago and Elnathan Sawtelle of Evansville, Wisconsin.

The company, under the provisions of the ordinance granting the franchise, was required to execute within ten days a bond of \$5,000 to the city of Sioux Falls, for the faithful compliance with the conditions of the ordinance, and to file with the city clerk within thirty days an acceptance of the terms and conditions in writing under the seal of corporation. This not having been complied with June 10, 1887, the city council by resolution declared the franchise granted under the ordinance forfeited.

A short time after this action had been taken, the company executed its bond and filed the acceptance, as required, with the city clerk, and the resolution forfeiting the franchise was rescinded by the city council and the franchise restored.

On Thursday, November 3, 1887, the street cars commenced running in the city of Sioux Falls — one of the cars yielding a revenue of \$16.30 that day. November 4, the first mile of the street railway was accepted by the city. The line was extended to South Sioux Falls, and at one time it had about eight miles of track.

NUMBERING BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—The city council of the city of Sioux Falls was importuned at almost every session during the months of April, May and June, 1886, by one Ralph Jaybush for authority to affix numbers to the residences and business buildings in the city. Getting tired of his entreaties, a motion was made and carried that the matter be referred to the city attorney, with instructions to prepare an ordinance for this purpose, including in the territory the east side of the Sioux river. The writer, then city attorney, appreciating the fact that the motion was made more in joke

than in earnest, neglected to prepare the ordinance. At the next session of the council Jaybush was present and succeeded in getting the city attorney reprimanded by the mayor, and some of the aldermen mildly informed him that he had better prepare that ordinance if he expected to hold his position. Jaybush was happy. The city attorney concluded to prepare the ordinance, and did prepare and submit one to the council July 2, 1886, which was referred to the committee on streets and alleys. In the preparation of this ordinance it was found to be impracticable, owing to the manner the streets were named. Phillips avenue was supplemented at the south end by Third avenue; what is now Main avenue was then Main street and Second avenue; and what is now Thirteenth street was then Frank and River streets, and so on.

The city attorney concluded in drawing the ordinance he would give the council something to think about in earnest, and after fixing upon the corner of Ninth street and Phillips avenue as the center from which to commence the numbering, proceeded to change the names of seventeen streets and avenues, making all the streets to run east and west, and all the avenues north and south, and giving one name to each of them. At a council meeting August 6, Jaybush was present and, of course, the subject came up, and the committee who had the matter in charge called upon to report. They said they had not examined the matter very much, but reported in favor of its passage. The ordinance was then read, and the city attorney was called upon to explain why the names of so many streets and avenues had been changed. Upon coming to the change made of Frank and River streets to Thirteenth street, the city attorney said that he presumed Frank street was named for Frank Pettigrew, but Mr. Pettigrew being present at once broke in and said: "No, that street was named after W. S. Bloom's dog Frank." This remark seemed to settle the question that it was more desirable to have the streets named with some degree of system, than to retain the original names given in honor of some pet canine or the fancy of the persons making the original plats.

The ordinance was passed August 6, 1886, and Jaybush got the contract for numbering the buildings.

THE AUDITORIUM.—The building of an auditorium at Sioux Falls dawned upon her citizens as a work of necessity during the summer of 1898. A few months previous a delegation of our citizens belonging to the Business Men's League attended the annual meeting of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, and succeeded in securing its next annual meeting at Sioux Falls. As the time approached for the meeting, the promoters of the project began to appreciate the responsibilities assumed, having assured the association that the city of Sioux Falls had all the requisite accommodations for such a meeting. The fact stared them in the face that there was not a building in the city that was adapted to or had the capacity of meeting the demands of this association. Something had to be done, and the leading business men of the city came to the conclusion that it was time Sioux Falls had an auditorium of such capacity as would accommodate any association or convention which might wish to con-

vene in the city. It could not be built by subscription, and it would not pay as an investment, except in a general way. As a matter of course it could only be built by the city, and when the situation was brought to the attention of the city council it was thought best by that body to call a special election, and in that way obtain an expression of the electors whether an auditorium should be built by the city. The election was called for August 2, 1898, and resulted in a vote of 594 *for* and 174 *against* the proposition. The city council thereupon authorized the expenditure of the sum of \$9,000 in the building of an auditorium in accordance with certain plans and specifications submitted by W. L. Dow, and the contract was let for its erection for the sum of \$8,980. It was completed (except a little outside work) and ready for the inaugural ball, which was held on Thursday evening, January 19, 1899, and was a great success, and on the 23d day of January, following, its doors were thrown open to receive the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association. The seating capacity of the auditorium on the second floor is about 3,000. The first floor will undoubtedly be used in the near future for city purposes—council rooms, city officials, and the fire department.

From this time on it will not be necessary for anyone to stand in the rain or freeze in tents, while listening to distinguished political speakers in Sioux Falls, and the city can now point to its splendid auditorium, and its capacious hotels as furnishing the best accommodations in the state for holding conventions and meetings of other large bodies.

FIRES.—There never has been an extensively destructive fire in Sioux Falls, and when everything is taken into account it is remarkable that the city has been so fortunate. Some good buildings have been burned, but usually the fires have been limited to unsightly, dilapidated old buildings. Only a few large personal losses have been sustained, and it is probable that Captain Willey has suffered more in the burning of the Commercial House and his livery stable in 1883, and the Merchants Hotel in 1896, than any other individual in the city. His loss of property at the time the Commercial burned November 6, 1883, was estimated at \$73,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Notwithstanding the size of the city of Sioux Falls and the large property interests within its limits, there has never been a paid fire department, but it has now, and has had for several years the best and most efficient voluntary fire organization in this section of the country. It has always been well officered and well equipped for business.

The department had its beginning in a bucket brigade about the time of the village incorporation. The exact date of its organization we are unable to give, as the records have been lost. A fire alarm bell weighing 2,600 lbs. which is still in use, was received in October, 1884.

Captain E. Parlman was the first fire chief, and served until May, 1883; Mark Bridge, May, 1883-5; John Hutchinson, May, 1885-7; C. T. Jeffers, May, 1887-8; H. M. Avery, May, 1888 to January 1892; Jerry Carleton, 1892-5; P. W. McKeever, 1895-7; J. N. Carpenter, 1897; Andrew J. Carlson, 1898; James M. Tatman, 1899.

Before the construction of the waterworks, a Silsby fire engine had been purchased which is still retained, and in September, 1893, a Champion double tank chemical engine was procured for the department.

In 1889, the Gamewell fire alarm system was procured by the city, and there are fifteen alarm boxes, connected by about ten miles of wire, of which James L. Robbins had charge until 1898.



ANNUAL PARADE OF SIOUX FALLS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The department has a hook and ladder company, a two-horse combination hose wagon, and several hose companies, besides the chemical company, now in active service, with 128 active and 138 exempt members.

Since the waterworks were located north of the city, the fire pressure has been all that could be desired, and the chemical engine being always ready for service, all ordinary fires occurring in the city have been extinguished in short order.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

WEBBER & HAWTHORN GRIST MILL. The first enterprise making use of the water power at Sioux Falls, that was carried to a successful completion, was the Webber & Hawthorn grist mill, which commenced operation in May, 1873. It was located on the east bank of the river below the falls, and the wheel pit of the polishing works is now located in the same place as the wheel pit of this mill. The basement was built of stone and the superstructure was of burr oak. When this mill commenced operation it was thought to be a great thing for Sioux Falls, and it was a matter of great convenience to the people residing within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of its location. It was a paying enterprise while it existed, but the high water of 1881 carried it bodily down stream.

CASCADE MILL.—In September, 1877, Isaac Emerson, E. A. Sherman and J. G. Botsford purchased the water power and five acres of land on the east side of the river north of Eighth street. The building of the dam was commenced the 3d day of October, 1877, and was constructed in the most substantial manner. The following year the mill was built, and the manufacturing of flour commenced in September. It has been a financial success from the beginning. After it had been operated about three years by the parties who built it, Mr. Botsford sold his interest to George E. Wheeler, who has since been its manager and treasurer. In 1887, the electric light plant was purchased by the proprietors of the Cascade Mill, and the Cascade Milling Company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, but the ownership of the property practically remained unchanged. It has always been conducted on business principles, and stands at the head of the list of successful manufacturing industries of South Dakota.

QUEEN BEE MILL.—In August, 1879, the construction of the Queen Bee Mill was commenced, and the enterprise in its results has been a notable one. The money for its construction was furnished by eastern and English capitalists, and there was no lack of funds at the command of the superintendent of construction to build the finest flouring mill on the continent. The building is of stone, 80 by 100 feet from the foundation to top of walls. There are six stories beside the basement. The materials used in finishing the inside of this building were the best that could be procured for the purpose, and the workmanship excels in finish that of any other manufacturing structure in the Northwest. Its design was a marvel of accuracy, and when the building was completed and ready for the placing of the machinery, nothing but the latest, most improved machinery was purchased to equip this remarkable mill. To enumerate and describe the machines put in this building would take too much space, but some idea of its completeness when ready to be operated can be imagined when it is known that there were ten miles of belting, eight of spouting, three of conveyors and two of elevators. But this does not represent all the expense incurred in this project. An extensive elevator and warehouse were built, and to get the proper head of water a canal was blasted through the rocks a long distance and the water conveyed to the wheel in an iron tube seven feet in diameter. On the 25th day of October, 1881, everything being completed, the water was turned on the eight hundred horsepower turbine wheel, and the first wheat was ground. Col. J. H. Drake was president of the company at that time, and C. W. Hubbard superintendent. After a few months E. Elwell became the manager. But notwithstanding the expenditure of nearly a half a million dollars upon this enterprise, which promised so much for the City of Sioux Falls and the County of Minnehaha, its operation resulted in loss instead of profit. The water power was insufficient to operate it, except for a short season in each year, and the supply of wheat that could be obtained at a reasonable cost was inadequate to meet its capacity. It ceased operation early in 1883, and the whole plant was attached on the 20th day of April of that year to secure an

indebtedness of \$97,000. Since then the title of the property has passed into other hands than its original owners, and the conundrum "what will be done with it" is no nearer being solved than ten years ago.

POLISHING WORKS. The polishing works were built by J. H. Drake of St. Paul, in 1883. They are located in the city of Sioux Falls on the east bank of the river, at the foot of the falls. They were not completed until the following year, when they were fully equipped for business on an extensive scale. Two very large polishing beds were put in August 11, 1884, having the capacity to polish 450 feet of surface at once. Some very fine work was done in polishing jasper and chalcedony. The cost of the entire plant was about \$75,000, and for some years after it commenced operation bid fair to pay a good dividend, but the hard times and other unforeseen obstacles stood in the way of its success, and for awhile it seemed as though it would remain a companion piece to the Queen Bee mill, but recently it has been in operation although upon a much smaller scale than at first.

PORK PACKING HOUSES.—About the 15th of October, 1883, a copartnership was entered into between E. G. Smith and A. B. Clampit of Sioux Falls, for the purpose of engaging in the business of pork packing. A pork packing house was built on the east side of the river between Eighth and Tenth streets, and before the season was over \$40,000 had been paid out for hogs. The following March the junior member of the firm retired.

The business had barely commenced before complaints were made to the city authorities that the establishment was a public nuisance, and notwithstanding every precaution was taken to conduct the business so as to inconvenience no one, its location was such that the city authorities ordered its removal. During the summer of 1885, the house was taken down, and a new establishment was built by E. G. Smith & Co., on the east bank of the river below the falls, with a capacity of 250 hogs daily. During the following season a large business was done, and at the end of March, 1886, 8,500 hogs had been slaughtered. On the 30th day of October of that year, the buildings of the company were totally destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$25,000. Major Smith, who had been the manager of the business from the time it started, went to work at once to secure the capital necessary to rebuild, and during 1887 erected upon the old site the buildings now standing there. For some time a large business was done, but in some way the firm became financially embarrassed and ceased doing business.

THE SIOUX FALLS STOCK YARD COMPANY. During the summer of 1889, R. F. Pettigrew conceived the plan of establishing extensive stock yards and a packing house at South Sioux Falls. The Sioux Falls Stock Yard Co., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, and about one thousand acres of land purchased and put into the corporation at a valuation of \$200,000. September 25, of that year, work was commenced on the buildings which are located near the center of the southeast quarter of section 25, in the township of Wayne. R. F. Pettigrew was president, A. J. Pettengill, a resident

of Portland, Me., who had taken quite a block of stock, was vice president and general manager, S. L. Tate secretary, and C. C. Carpenter treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Pettengill came to Sioux Falls in 1890, and during that year pushed the construction of the buildings as rapidly as possible. But the company became financially embarrassed, and although about \$370,000 of improvements had been made, the company was compelled to suspend work, and the enterprise was in a dormant condition until 1895, when Mr. Pettengill reorganized the company with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 under the name of

THE NORTHWESTERN PACKING COMPANY.—This company added 1800 acres of land at a cost of about \$66,000, and proceeded to complete the buildings, putting in all the machinery necessary to make it one of the most complete packing house plants in the country. But notwithstanding this great expenditure of money — making the entire cost of the plant about \$890,000—the company for some reason permitted the plant to lie dormant. During the spring of 1899, this property passed from the control of the Northwestern Packing Co., and the new owners reorganized under the name of the

A. LESTER HEYER PACKING COMPANY, and commenced at once to put the buildings and machinery in proper condition for active work. On Tuesday, July 18, 1899, the machinery of this great plant was put in operation, and one hundred and fifty hogs were killed, and the success of a great industry with all its accessories assured.

SIoux FALLS BREWERY.—The Sioux Falls Pantagraph in its issue of October 7, 1873, stated that John McClellan had sold four lots on the side hill to Messrs. Krudnig and Foerster of Yankton, on which they would commence the erection of a brewery as soon as materials could be procured for that purpose. These lots were located near by, if not the same lots now occupied by Heynsohn Bros., but no attempt was made to build a brewery upon them. In an issue of the same paper of August 29, 1874, we find the following item: "Parties are now engaged in building a brewery, and will have it completed so as to offer the genuine lager by Christmas," and that "Knott and Nelson are the names of the gentlemen building it." The boiler reached Sioux Falls October 27, 1874. About January 20, 1875, the firm of Knott & Nelson was dissolved by mutual consent, S. S. Nelson retiring; and C. K. Howard became associated with Mr. Knott, first under the firm name of George A. Knott & Co., and then the parties incorporated as the Sioux Falls Brewing Company.

The business was conducted for several years by this firm, with a capital stock of \$40,000, George A. Knott taking \$15,000 of the stock, C. K. Howard \$15,000, and the officers of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls the balance. Mr. Knott was the general manager of the business until the affairs of the company became involved in litigation in 1886.

In January, 1886, R. J. Wells became president and W. F. Furbeck cashier of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls. The bank got into trouble during the month of January, owing to complications

arising from issuing to C. K. Howard, county treasurer, the famous cashier's check of \$16,571.61, and it became necessary for the bank to make some changes in the securities it held. Among those it decided to dispose of, was the brewery stock it owned and held as collateral. On the 17th day of February, 1886, a contract was made between the bank and Moriz Levinger, the bank selling to Mr. Levinger all the personal property outside the city of Sioux Falls belonging to the Sioux Falls Brewing Company, Mr. Levinger agreeing in consideration of such sale, to pay the bank in cash \$2,000, March 3, \$2,000, April 3, \$1,000, June 3, \$1,500, and July 3, 1886, \$2,500. Upon the cash payment being made the bank agreed to make a good and valid assignment of three hundred and twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the brewing company to Levinger.

Levinger agreed to purchase all the real estate belonging to the company, and to pay for the same \$20,000, within eighteen months from date of contract, the bank then holding a mortgage on said real estate in the sum of \$20,000, agreed to foreclose the mortgage and procure for Levinger a good and valid sheriff's deed of the same. The bank also agreed to save Levinger harmless from all indebtedness of the brewing company. This contract was signed by Wells and Furbeck in their official capacities. The capital stock of the brewing company was divided into 400 shares of \$100 each, and the bank claimed to own 325 shares. Levinger made the cash payment of \$2,000, executed and delivered his notes to the bank for the several sums specified to be paid on the third days of March, April, June and July, and went into possession of the brewery.

Soon after this, the condition of the bank became more and more embarrassed, and a receiver was appointed March 11, 1886, who took possession March 31. When the March payment became due, Levinger tendered the bank officials payment and demanded his note, but the bank owing to its attachment or other disposition of the note was unable to produce it.

This mortgage of \$20,000 was assigned to P. P. Peck before the receiver took possession, and he brought foreclosure proceedings, making the Brewing Company, W. F. Furbeck, J. Leslie Thompson as receiver, and Moriz Levinger defendants.

It was an interesting law suit. Boyce & Boyce appeared for Peck, McMartin and Gamble Bros. for Receiver Thompson, and Bailey & Davis and H. H. Keith for Levinger. The attorneys for the receiver acted with Boyce & Boyce, both opposing the claim of Levinger.

Before the case was tried, Levinger had paid \$5,000 to third parties to whom his notes had been assigned by the bank, and had also been compelled to pay several thousand dollars of the indebtedness of the brewing company that the bank had agreed to pay.

Levinger in this action demanded judgment that his interest in the premises be declared superior to that of the plaintiff; that he be entitled to all beneficial interest in said mortgage; that the bank by its receiver be required to specifically perform said contract, or to account to the defendant for all monies received thereunder, and that the same be applied as a set-off or counter-claim in reduction of the mortgage debt, and that the plaintiff's action be dismissed.

This case was on the calendar of the supreme court of the territory at its February term in 1888, and was argued by the attorneys at that time. The supreme court held that the contract entered into "was against public policy and could not be enforced by specific performance, nor allowed to be declared upon by way of recoupment."

At the May term, 1888, a rehearing was granted as to the right of Levinger to recover the money paid under the contract. Again the court declared the contract against public policy and one which a court of equity would not lend its aid to enforce specific performance.

In a great many cases new trials have been granted and judgments reversed upon newly discovered evidence, but in this case, after the second hearing before the supreme court, Park Davis discovered some new law, or in other words, found that a contract, similar to the one that had been declared to be against public policy by the supreme court of the territory, had been held not to be against public policy by the supreme court of the United States. Davis took this decision and went to Yankton to see Chief Justice Tripp, who, upon reading the case, remarked that "either the supreme court of the territory or that of the United States was in error in the matter." At that time, to obtain a rehearing, it was necessary first to obtain the indorsement upon the petition for the rehearing of one of the judges who had concurred in rendering the decision sought to be reviewed. Judge Tripp, upon being asked for his indorsement for a second rehearing, said he would do so if one of his associates would also indorse the petition; that it was not usual to grant a second rehearing, and that he would not like to assume the responsibility of doing so alone. However, he did indorse it, with the understanding that another judge's indorsement should also be procured. Judge Spencer was applied to, who upon reading the decision of the United States supreme court indorsed the petition.

The case came on for hearing upon the petition at the October term of the supreme court at Deadwood, at which time the most elaborate brief was presented on the part of the petitioner. The court declined to grant a new hearing upon the ground that it would be a bad precedent under any circumstances to grant a second rehearing, but the chief justice stated to Mr. Davis that he hoped the case would go to the supreme court of the United States, and that if the brief presented at that time had been presented at the first hearing it was quite likely the case would have been decided the other way. The case was then appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

This put a new phase upon the case, and it was not long before a settlement was made of the whole matter, much to the satisfaction of Levinger and Kaufman.

Another piece of litigation in connection with the brewery was an attempt made by some of the stockholders to have a receiver appointed a few months after Levinger had taken possession of the property. The proceeding was commenced by C. O. Bailey, and Bailey & Davis and Judge Parliman were employed by Levinger and Kaufman to resist the appointment. The grounds upon which the

application was made were numerous charges of fraud on the part of Levinger and those associated with him in conducting the business. The case was fought vigorously, but finally resulted in the defeat of the stockholders.

A very few days after Thompson had taken possession of the bank, a large block of the stock of the brewing company was found to be in the possession of Jacob Schaetzel, Jr. An action was brought in the nature of trover, to recover of Schaetzel for the alleged conversion of 150 shares of stock of the brewing company, demanding a judgment for \$25,000. This stock the plaintiff claimed belonged to the bank, that it had been assigned to it by George A. Knott as collateral for his indebtedness to the bank. Schaetzel claimed that he had only 100 shares of the stock sued for, and that it had been turned over to him by the bank as security for services rendered the bank by him; and that he had transferred the stock to Levinger under the contract made by the bank with Levinger, and that Levinger had paid the bank, and that this contract had been ratified by the receiver.

This case was tried to a jury at a term of the district court in Minnehaha county, T. B. McMartin appearing for Receiver Thompson and C. O. Bailey for Schaetzel. It was fought vigorously by both parties, resulting in a verdict against the defendant. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and H. H. Keith was retained with C. O. Bailey. The case was reversed and remitted for a new trial, but was afterwards settled.

In September, 1890, proceedings were commenced in the circuit court of Minnehaha county, to abate the brewery as a liquor nuisance under chapter 101, sections 1 and 13, of the session laws of 1890. The writer, then state's attorney, refused to act in this case, as the firm of Bailey & Davis had given a written opinion in March preceding, to the brewery company upon the question whether the brewery could be interfered with under the nuisance provisions of the law. W. A. Wilkes, employed by the Law and Order League, appeared as prosecutor in behalf of the state, and Judge Carland appeared for the defendant. Judge Aikens declared it to be a nuisance, but the defendant appealed, a stay was granted and bond given and the case went to the supreme court. While this case was pending, new proceedings were commenced against the brewery as a nuisance, but were never prosecuted to the end.

At the hearing of the case before the supreme court, Robert Dollard argued the case on the part of the state and Judge Carland in behalf of the defendant. The opinion was handed down March 3, 1894, and the syllabus of the decision is as follows:

Under a statute which does not specifically name the liquors the sale of which as a beverage it prohibits, but considers and holds all liquors intoxicating which are spirituous, malt, vinous, or fermented, as well as all mixtures thereof which will produce intoxication, the malt or intoxicating quality of beer, when in question, should be shown by the evidence, the weight and sufficiency of which is for the court or jury, as the case may be.

It being a matter of general knowledge that there are varieties of the beverage denominated "beer," and used in this state, that contain no malt and are not intoxicating, we hold that the term "beer," in the absence of evidence as to its quality or effect, does not import an intoxicating liquor.

In the absence of a statute declaring that "beer" shall be deemed an intoxicating liquor, the

mere statement of the witness that they bought beer, without any evidence as to the purpose for which it was bought, or that it contained malt, or of its effect upon persons using it, or of the manner in which it was made, is not sufficient to show that it was intoxicating; and a court will not take judicial notice that beer so sold was a malt or intoxicating liquor.

The opinion was written by Justice Fuller, and in closing he said: "For the reasons we have mentioned and upon the authorities examined, we conclude, that the judgement and decree of the trial court should be reversed."

The foregoing comprises a brief synopsis of the management of this institution and the obstacles that have stood in the way of its success. The first year the quantity of beer manufactured was 250 barrels, the second year 500 barrels and the third year 1,500 barrels. The last year it was under the management of Mr. Knott the output was nearly 10,000 barrels. Since the brewery came into the hands of Levinger and Kaufman expensive improvements have been and are now being made, and the quantity of beer manufactured has been constantly increasing.

THE SIOUX FALLS WATER WORKS.—April 8, 1884, W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburg, Pa., submitted a proposition in the form of a contract to the city council for the establishment of a system of water works in Sioux Falls. Prior to this time the project had been presented to the council by Mr. Kuhn, and it was evident that he desired to obtain a contract from the city, and it was also evident that the city authorities were anxious to have a system of water works constructed as soon as possible. Mr. Kuhn did not then know as much about water works as he does at this writing, and there were no water experts on the council. The Daily Press of April 9, printed the proposed contract, and requested the citizens "to scan it closely," and advise the aldermen whether or not in their opinion the contract should be accepted. The evening of the 9th the council met, and after considerable discussion the question was put to a vote. Aldermen P. P. Peck, John F. Norton, N. E. Phillips, True Dennis and George A. Knott voted in the affirmative, and C. S. Bowen and H. M. Stearns in the negative—M. Grigsby absent. The council then instructed Mayor Schaetzel and Clerk Holt to sign the contract in behalf of the city.

By the terms of the contract the work was to be commence on or before June 1, and completed on or before October 15, so as to be in full operation by November 1, 1884. It was also understood by all the parties concerned that the water would be taken from the Sioux river, although the contract required that "pure water for ordinary house use" should be furnished.

The works were completed on time. On the 8th day of October, 1884, in the language of the Press "the water works' smoke-stack belched forth its first puff of smoke." From this time a series of complaints arose from the people of the city against the water works. They claimed that the water was impure and unfit for use; that the fire pressure was inadequate; mains burst and flooded cellars; hydrants froze up; the tank overflowed—and worst of all—that the use of the water had caused an epidemic of typhoid fever. In short, nothing was right and everything wrong, and to such an extent were the

people prejudiced against the Water company, that on more than one occasion the council was requested to ignore the contract and make no further payments to the company.

The first engine house was located on the bank of the river opposite the Cascade mill, and the water pumped from the mill pond, but the complaints in reference to the quality of the water were so numerous that the temporary expedient was resorted to of extending a large supply pipe up stream past the island. But this did not satisfy the consumers, and in the summer of 1886, another engine house was built on the bank of the river between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and the water taken from there. But the water still remained too impure for domestic use, and in February, 1888, a large filter was put in through which the water had to pass before being sent on its way to the consumers. But the water did not prove satisfactory, and the Water company having exhausted all known methods of procuring good water from the river, began to look elsewhere for a supply.

Early in May, 1890, the Water company purchased 100 acres of land about three miles north from the center of the city, after having ascertained that underlying it there was a graveled bed about 50 feet in depth containing an inexhaustible supply of pure water. As early as the season would permit, the company commenced the improvements necessary to obtain water to supply the city from that source.

About this time another element of trouble to the company came to the surface. J. H. Drake had a spring on the east side of the river, and he claimed it was absolutely pure water and that there was a sufficient quantity to supply the city, and he was not dilatory in endeavoring to influence the city council to take such action as would make his spring the source of water supply for the city.

On the 14th day of July, 1890, although the company had a large force of men at work north of the city putting down wells and constructing buildings for the necessary machinery, a committee of aldermen appointed by the city council made a report recommending "that the contract with the Water Company be rescinded, and that the city attorney be instructed to commence suit for annulling the same," and at the same time submitted a proposition from Col. Drake. Accompanying this report was an opinion by City Attorney Brockway in reference to the rescinding of the contract with the company and the leasing of Drake's spring. As to the first proposition he practically said the council could rescind or not as they chose, and as to Drake's spring he referred them to Drake's proposition. In the report of the committee appeared a statement in reference to the quantity of water that Drake's spring would supply, and it was amusing to the writer at the time to compare the great capacity of the spring as reported by the committee, with the report of one of the finest water experts the country afforded, *who happened* to be present when the test was made by the committee and its expert. One of them found an adequate supply for the city, the other thought that the amount of water demanded by the city would exhaust the supply in a few hours. Mr. Drake's proposition was to lease his spring to the city for fifteen years; the city to pay \$300

monthly for the first five years, \$400 monthly for the next five years, and \$600 monthly for the last five years; he reserving the right to take water from the spring for sale outside of the city. This proposition was based upon the assumption that the city would take prompt action. Failing to secure a contract of this kind, Mr. Drake offered, if the city would give him a franchise similar to the one given the Water company, he would put in a first-class system of water works and push it to completion as fast as men, money and good business judgment could accomplish it.

The city council had at last arrived at the brink of the Rubicon, and notwithstanding Drake's spring was near the opposite shore, the most conservative members hesitated to cross, and asked for further time before they committed themselves to a project that was sure to result in expensive litigation to the city, and leaving them nothing by which they could justify their action but the unsolved problem that Drake's spring could be obtained, and was of sufficient capacity to supply the city with water for all purposes. The council adjourned without taking any action. The next day a petition was circulated, and secured a large number of signatures, calling a mass meeting of the citizens to advise the city council what to do upon the water question. This meeting took place Thursday evening, July 17. It was largely attended, and was one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the city. It would surprise some of the good citizens of Sioux Falls if they should review the speeches they made on that occasion. It was a wild meeting until near the close, when a mild resolution of confidence in the city council was passed, asserting that the meeting believed that the council would take all necessary steps to furnish the city with pure water. This meeting was followed by a special meeting of the city council on July 18, to take action on the report of the special water committee. Alderman Lewis at once moved "that a demand be made upon the Water company that they demonstrate within one week that they can furnish a supply of pure water for all purposes." This opened the debate, which lasted two hours and concluded upon Alderman Brookings moving to lay the motion on the table; the vote resulted in a tie, and Mayor Peck voted in the affirmative. The city attorney was then instructed to draw a resolution "to serve as a warning and demand upon the Water company to furnish good water." Col. Drake then said, if it took till November for the council to find out whether the Water company violated the contract, then the city, if it wanted his springs, would have to pay a fair round price for them. Wm. Van Eps then made quite a speech, advising the council to go slow, and be careful about involving the city in unnecessary litigation. The council adjourned until the next day. At the adjourned meeting July 19, a preamble and resolution drawn by the city attorney was introduced. The preamble recited the grievances the city had suffered, and the resolution demanded from the company a full compliance with their contract on or before October 15, and notified the company that the council would not consent to an emergency pipe from the engine house to the river. After a two hours discussion the preamble was stricken out, and then the reference to the emer-

gency pipe was stricken out, and then what was left was adopted. From this time on until September, the Water company was pushing its work with great vigor, while a few people were trying in every way to discredit the character of the water it was obtaining. Samples of water from the wells of the company and from Drake's spring had been sent to a chemist of world-wide fame for analysis, and on the first day of September, 1890, his report was laid before the city council. From this report it appeared that the water works' water was slightly the purest, and three per cent softer than the water in Drake's spring. This settled the water question, which had so long agitated the people of Sioux Falls. On November 26, 1890, the water pipes throughout the city were slushed, and the next day (Thanksgiving day) the great pump forced the water to the consumers for the first time from the new station.

At the general election in November, 1898, the question of bonding the city for the purpose of purchasing or constructing a system of water works was submitted to a vote of the electors of the city of Sioux Falls. The vote was 821 *for* and 405 *against* the proposition. During the session of the legislature in 1899 a law was enacted authorizing the city to bond for the purpose above mentioned, provided a majority of all the electors of the city should at a special election so vote, the number of electors to be determined by the total vote cast for mayor at the preceding city election, according to which it required 954 affirmative votes to bond. The election was called for the 4th day of April. For ten days prior to the election an active campaign was waged, but the indebtedness of the city was so large that a great majority of the people were opposed to increasing it for any purpose, and the measure was defeated by a vote of 587 *for*, and 684 *against*.

The plant at the present time has greater capacity and is more complete than any system of water works in any city in the United States of the size of Sioux Falls. The water is obtained from twenty-eight six-inch wells of the depth of thirty-five to forty-five feet. There are three pumps in use, with a capacity of one, three and five-million gallons, respectively. The fire pressure is 125 pounds to the square inch, and can be increased to upward of 150 pounds. There are thirty-five miles of mains, 115 hydrants and five public drinking fountains. The private consumers number about 900.

The water has been thoroughly analyzed by chemists, and found suitable for domestic use, and has received the indorsement of the local physicians as the best water attainable in Sioux Falls.

The first superintendent was J. H. Purdy, who was succeeded by L. C. Winslow, Doc. Hoffman, C. H. Martien, R. W. Barnes, C. N. Berry and H. G. Smith, in the order named.

GAS WORKS.—In August, 1882, J. H. Miller, Jr., came to Sioux Falls and asked the village trustees to grant him the right of way through the streets and alleys for laying gas pipes. He represented that if this privilege should be granted to him he would put in a gas plant with capacity sufficient for a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants. The trustees assured him his request would be granted, and

the following September Mr. Miller purchased the present location of the plant and commenced its construction. On the 31st day of March following, the village trustees passed ordinance No. 43 (the last one passed by the village of Sioux Falls), giving John H. Miller, Jr., his associates, heirs and assigns the privilege, for the term of ninety-nine years, of using the streets, alleys and public grounds of the village for the purpose of laying pipes for the conveyance of gas, for the use of the village and its inhabitants. By the provisions of this ordinance the plant was to be completed in six months, and to have the capacity of meeting all demands for gas, both public and private. The price of gas was fixed at three dollars per one thousand feet, with a discount of ten per cent upon payment on presentation of bills; the price to be increased or diminished as the cost of bituminous coal should be greater or less than eight dollars per ton, which was the cost of the coal at that time in Sioux Falls. On the 8th day of May, 1886, the City of Sioux Falls, by ordinance of that date granted to the Sioux Falls Gas Company the exclusive right, privilege and franchise for twenty years to manufacture and furnish gas within the limits of the city of Sioux Falls, reserving the right to forfeit and declare void the franchise conferred by the village and confirmed by the City of Sioux Falls, in the event of the failure of the company to perform each and every condition assumed by them. On the 19th day of June, 1885, the City of Sioux Falls by ordinance approved of village ordinance No. 43, and authorized the Sioux Falls Gas Company, the successors of John H. Miller, Jr., to mortgage the gas works, and confirmed to said company the franchise as granted to Miller. May 11, 1886, J. Leslie Thompson, receiver of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, sold the interest the bank had in the Gas Company. In September following the company issued its bonds in the sum of \$25,000, drawing six per cent interest, which were negotiated by F. W. Little.

As in all other cities the subject of Gas caused considerable discussion in Sioux Falls. The granting of the exclusive franchise by the city council was denounced by many of the citizens, and the newspapers were filled with interviews both for and against it, and when the council entered into a contract with the company in July, 1886, to furnish fifty street lamps for five years at the annual cost of \$2,200, the air was full of electricity, as the Electric Light Company had offered to furnish eleven electric arc lights for \$2,244 per year. The final outcome was in the nature of a compromise and a contract for street lighting with both companies. In 1887, the Gas company extended its mains and otherwise enlarged its works at a cost of about \$18,000. The National Gas and Fuel company of Chicago were contracted with to furnish the plant with appliances to manufacture gas, and the company had the whole work completed on the 26th day of October. About seven o'clock in the evening of that day the people of Sioux Falls were startled by a loud report followed by the breaking of glass and a general shaking up of things in an unaccountable manner. It did not take long to locate the cause of the trouble — the gas had exploded at the gas house, completely demolishing the buildings. Large plate glass windows were broken in business

buildings on Phillips avenue, and windows in residences a quarter of a mile away met with the same fate, but among the many strange things resulting from this explosion none was more so than the breaking of every other window on the south side of the Commercial hotel. O. Barrett, who was passing over the Tenth street bridge near the west end, had some bones broken, and two young men who were driving near the works, were blown out of the carriage nearly fifty feet, and the horse and carriage thrown over the embankment. The report of the explosion was heard at Baltic, a distance of about fourteen miles. Although the damages were large, the company with considerable enterprise continued to supply gas after a delay of about two days, and the works were at once rebuilt. At half past five o'clock in the afternoon, January 4, 1888, there was another explosion at the gas works. This time the damage was not so serious as in October, but the force of the explosion was sufficient to unroof the building and throw down the walls, and other buildings in the vicinity were perceptibly shaken. This explosion was caused by the escape of gas from the purifier. The manufacture of water gas had been discontinued after the October explosion, so that it could not be attributed to this gas, against which a strong prejudice had grown up in Sioux Falls. In May, 1888, a sale of the works was made to outside parties, and the company reorganized under the name of Sioux Falls Gas Light Company; the former owners still retaining a large interest. Since that time to the present writing Geo. H. Brace has been president of the company, and the gas furnished has been satisfactory to its patrons, although they occasionally exercise their inalienable rights to accuse the company of charging too much for the gas. But the history of the gas works in Sioux Falls would not be complete without recording the third explosion which occurred at 11:45 o'clock in the forenoon, January 28, 1897. The explosion took place in the purifying building, and unlike its predecessors the report of the explosion was heard only for a short distance, and the damage was confined to the apparatus and building where the gas was manufactured. This building was constructed of brick with a slate roof heavily trussed, but it was completely demolished. The loss of the company amounted to several thousand dollars, but as on former occasions, the works were immediately rebuilt.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—An electric light plant was started in the city of Sioux Falls by several gentlemen of that place, prominent among them were Charles E. McKinney, D. L. McKinney and John McClellan. The capital stock of the association was \$75,000. The arc light was first started in the summer of 1884, and the Edison incandescent light was added in 1887 after the plant had been purchased by the Cascade Milling Co. This company erected a stone building 50 by 60 feet south of the Cascade mill to be used exclusively for the generation of electricity. Starting with only about 400 lights it now has over 5,000, and is one of the most perfect electric light manufactories in the Northwest, not only lighting the streets in the city, but also furnishing power to manufacturing establishments.

TELEGRAPH.—The Northwestern Telegraph Company, a Wis-

consin organization, built the first telegraph line to Sioux Falls during the fall of 1876, and in November of that year opened its office in the land office building located on the southwest corner of Phillips avenue and Tenth street. E. W. Coughran was the first telegraph operator, and remained in charge of the office nearly five years. E. J. Mannix succeeded him and remained in charge until 1890. During the first few months under Mr. Mannix's charge the business of the office was carried on at the Milwaukee and Omaha depots and in the German bank building opposite the first location of the office, but for the last fifteen years, although the location of the office has been changed frequently, it has never been more than a half a block from the Cataract corner. There was only one operator in the office until 1883, except for a few months while the Queen Bee mill was running. At the time Mr. Mannix left the employ of the company he had five assistants including the messenger boys. The city of Sioux Falls now has ten wires, and the local office has been under the efficient management of J. M. O'Neill since September, 1890.

TELEPHONE.—In March, 1882, the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company was organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars, with a view of establishing a telephone system in Sioux Falls. The instruments arrived the September following, and soon after a telephone system in the city was an accomplished fact. In July, 1883, this company transferred its property to the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Co., a New York corporation. There was quite a war between this company and the city authorities during that year, an account of which will be found in the chapter devoted to the incorporation of the city of Sioux Falls. It was only a short time before the property was transferred to the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co., and under its management the system in Sioux Falls has been greatly improved. During the spring of 1895 this company extended its line to Dell Rapids, and on the 21st day of June of that year the first message was transmitted from Dell Rapids to Sioux Falls by George D. Sherman, then manager of the company at this point. In 1896, lines were extended by the same company from Sioux Falls to Valley Springs, Hartford, Humboldt, Montrose, Salem, Canton, Worthing, Lennox and Parker. The system was completed to Brandon and Valley Springs during the first week in October, 1896, and to the other towns above named, on the 12th day of the same month. On the 3d day of March, 1897, the long distance telephone service of this company was completed, and Sioux Falls for the first time was placed in telephone connection with St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, La Crosse, Fargo and Grand Forks. The event was made memorable by an entertainment given by the company to the people of Sioux Falls, at which time they enjoyed the novelty of listening to music furnished by orchestras in Minneapolis, Winona and Fargo. In the fall of 1897, this company, having purchased the Iowa Telephone Company's line connecting Elk Point and Vermillion with Sioux City, extended its line from Canton to Sioux City, and from Vermillion to Yankton, and in September, 1898, extended the line from Yankton to Parker.

During the summer of 1898, it remodeled its system, making

material improvements, putting in tall poles in the city of Sioux Falls, with one mile of 100-wire aerial cable, and during the fall the line of this company was extended, taking in Egan, Flandreau, Coleman and Madison. It has at this writing July, 1899, about four hundred subscribers in the city of Sioux Falls, and is engaged in making extensive improvements. C. W. Rees is manager.

CIGAR MANUFACTURING.—D. J. Fischer commenced the manufacture of cigars in Sioux Falls in June, 1879, and continued in the business about one year. In September of that year F. F. Angel & Son started a cigar factory on Phillips avenue, and in August, 1880, Henry Pontz came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the same business. Since that time large quantities of cigars, for the size of the place, have been manufactured in Sioux Falls, amounting in 1885, to seven hundred thousand, and in 1892, to one million five hundred thousand cigars. The largest business in this line was done by Wuest Brothers—Victor J. and Theodore C.—This firm commenced the manufacture of cigars in August, 1883, in a small way, but as it prospered the business was enlarged, and for several years it employed a large force in its factory. May 1, 1896, the plant was removed to Chicago. At the present writing there are quite a number of persons in Sioux Falls engaged in manufacturing cigars, where trade in this line is undoubtedly larger than in any other city in the state. The Greenleaf Cigar Co. heads the list of cigar manufacturers in the city at the present time.

STONE INDUSTRY.—The only stone in Minnehaha county of any commercial value is the Sioux quartzite. State Geologist J. E. Todd in his preliminary report in 1894, says of it in substance, that it consists almost entirely of an intensely hard and compact quartzite, and occurs in strata nearly horizontal, and is cut into blocks by vertical joints from six inches to several feet apart, crossing one another nearly at right angles; that the occurrence of it in cliffs from fifty to sixty feet in height, may be seen at Palisade and Dell Rapids, and in broad and level areas at Sioux Falls; that it varies greatly in color, and in hardness from a rock harder than steel to beds easily excavated with a spade or pick. In the opinion of Mr. Todd, this stone in this county may reach a depth of 1,500 feet. So much for a description of the stone of which there is an inexhaustible supply in the city and its immediate vicinity.

From the first settlement of Sioux Falls until the present time, it has been used more or less for building purposes. The Dubuque House, already noticed, was constructed of this stone in the rough, in a rough way, but that structure tumbled down long ago. The Queen Bee mill is constructed of this stone, but it was erected by workmen who were masters of their trade, and it stands to-day without any appreciable signs of decay. But it was not until about fifteen years ago that the valuable properties of this stone began to be appreciated, especially its commercial value. J. H. Drake opened the Monarch quarry in the city on the east side of the river, and another quarry was opened about two miles southeast of the city, followed by the opening of quarries at Dell Rapids and East Sioux Falls. It was not known until about this time that it could be easily manufactured

into paving blocks, and the methods now in use in preparing it for building purposes were in a crude state. But paving blocks were manufactured and shipped to Omaha and other cities, and were found to be all that could be desired for the paving of streets upon which there is a large amount of traffic. In 1888, when the question of paving Phillips avenue in Sioux Falls came before the city council, the material to be used was thoroughly discussed, and although its first cost would undoubtedly be greater than other materials in common use for paving, still, the well known durability of this stone, and the fact that it would be a lasting advertisement of its admirable qualities for such purposes, brought the members of the council to a unanimous vote for its adoption.

For several years quite an effort was made to attract the attention of contractors and builders, and others engaged in public improvements, to the properties of this stone and it resulted in quite extensive shipments from this city, Dell Rapids, and East Sioux Falls. Some fine public buildings were erected in Chicago and other cities of this material. The manufacture of paving blocks was also quite extensively engaged in at the points enumerated above, but the hard times lessened the demand, and the quarries, so active for awhile, have for the last few years been comparatively idle. It is a dinner-pail-brigade industry, and now that prosperity has returned, it requires only an organized well directed effort to bring this inexhaustible source of wealth into the channels of commerce.

WHOLESALE TRADE.—In 1883, the firm of Houser & Woodland established a tobacco house in Sioux Falls, and for a few years engaged in both the wholesale and retail of cigars and tobacco. In June, 1886, a wholesale grocery house was established by Ward & Frick, who continued the business until June, 1888, when it was sold to Jewett Brothers & Jewett. From that time the wholesale trade has been constantly growing in importance. New lines have been added from year to year, until Sioux Falls has become a recognized wholesale center in the commercial world. One feature, and the most important one of all, is the large percentage of trade in goods manufactured at home, which gives employment to a large number of laborers. Some of these manufacturing industries have already been noticed, but a long list might be added. The manufacture of flour, carriages, brooms, candy, cornices, awnings, blank books and ready-prints, help to materially swell the wholesale trade of Sioux Falls. All the leading manufacturers of farm implements make Sioux Falls a distributing point for their goods, and some of them have erected extensive buildings to accommodate their business. Residents of the city engaged in this line of trade have also been compelled to erect buildings on a large scale to meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing business. The wholesale trade in fruits, liquors, root beer, mineral waters and summer drinks is not inconsiderable in amount. Perhaps no more striking proof of the rapid strides the wholesale trade has made during the last decade could be mentioned than the fact that Jewett Brothers & Jewett shipped into Dakota in 1884, the first carload of sugar, and during the year 1898, shipped

into Sioux Falls alone one hundred and twenty carloads of the same commodity. If the annual amount of the wholesale trade of the city should be expressed in dollars, it would undoubtedly surprise even those who are engaged in contributing to the same. It got into the million column several years ago, during the hard times, and since the clouds of financial depression have rolled away it has increased with surprising rapidity, three wholesale firms doing a business of upwards of a million dollars annually. The packing house industry, so long of doubtful realization, is now an assured fact. Other industries upon which a large amount of capital has already been expended, will soon be taken from the doubtful list and add largely to the volume of trade.

Prophecy is at all times uncertain, but when all the elements of fulfilment are discernible above the horizon, advancing towards the zenith with military precision in battle array, it is only calling attention to the inevitable when the assertion is made, that the wholesale trade of Sioux Falls, now in its infancy, will prove to be one of the great factors in her future growth and prosperity.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The first association which could be properly called a board of trade was organized in Sioux Falls, January 9, 1884. Associations had previously been formed for the advancement of the commercial interests of the city, but they were short-lived and accomplished very little in that direction. But at this time the business men took hold of the matter and perfected a strong organization. Major E. G. Smith was its first president, and the board for several years did some good work in advancing the commercial interests in this locality. During the time of its greatest activity H. H. Keith and R. F. Pettigrew were presidents of the board. About the time the commercial depressions began it was merged into or superseded by the

COMMERCIAL CLUB.—The members of this club for two or three years made great efforts to keep up the interest and promote the objects for which the board of trade was originally organized, but like everything else it financially had to yield to the force of circumstances, and after having for several years been devoted almost exclusively to social matters, it finally on the 3d day of January, 1899, ceased to exist.

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE.—This organization was perfected in April, 1897, and meets in the council chambers the first Tuesday in each month. Since its organization the league has been actively engaged in promoting the commercial interests of the city, and it is not too much to say that no organization of its kind in the city has been more enterprising and successful than this league. It is a business men's league in all that the name implies, and the people of Sioux Falls are proud of its efficient management. Its first officers were D. L. McKinney president, B. H. Lien vice president, G. Schlosser secretary, and E. J. Daniels treasurer. In 1899, H. H. Keith was elected president of the league.

SIoux FALLS JOBBERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized in Sioux Falls July 1, 1893, with the following charter members: Jewett Bros. & Jewett, wholesale grocers; Fred A. Miller, general agent McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.; B. C. McCrossan, wholesale fruit; C. G. Ferguson, manager St. Olaf flour mills; Scott & Thompson, wholesale machinery; D. F. Smith, sugar broker; Geo. E. Wheeler, Cascade Milling Co.; Foley & Wadsworth Implement Co.; W. W. Brookings, linen mills; Geo. E. Hill, wholesale stoves and hardware; Brown & Saenger, book binders; Wuest Bros., cigars and tobacco; John W. Tuthill Lumber Co.; Sherman Bros. & Bratager, threshing machines; J. K. Haughton, wholesale butter and eggs; Eureka Milling Co., oatmeal manufacturers; Haley & Chase, wholesale fruit; Hickey & MacNamara, wholesale liquors; L. T. Dunning, druggist; Sioux Falls Candy Co.; Sioux Falls Brewing Co.; Sioux Falls Gas Co.

The first officers were C. A. Jewett president, D. F. Smith secretary, and F. A. Miller treasurer. On the 19th day of October, 1893, the railroad from Sioux Falls to Yankton being completed, this association, in order that the event might be properly celebrated, gave a banquet to the railroad officials and all the business men along the line, entertaining about seven hundred people. It was a success in every way.

The purpose of the association is to advance the wholesale interests of the city, and its work has not been confined to giving entertainments. The freight tariff for Sioux Falls, and railroad legislation have engaged the attention of this association, and not without effect.

The officers elected in 1893 were re-elected in 1894. In 1895 J. K. Haughton was elected president.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF DAKOTA.—This company was incorporated the latter part of February, 1883. William G. Taffinder, Charles H. Wynn, Homer W. Johnson, W. W. Brookings, Edwin E. Sage, L. D. Henry, T. S. Goddard, C. H. Vincent, Andrew C. Phillips, and H. L. Hollister were the incorporators. The capital stock was \$100,000, with the right to increase it to \$500,000 at the pleasure of the company. A. C. Phillips was its first president and T. S. Goddard secretary. The Daily Press published the foregoing list of charter members on the 24th day of February, 1883, and also said that the incorporators were among the leading business men of the city of Sioux Falls. Of these ten incorporators only one, C. H. Vincent, is a resident of the city at this writing; three are dead, and the others are living elsewhere.

The first policy of the company was written on the 29th day of May, 1883, and on the 1st day of July, 1883, the company had received in premiums the sum of \$1,377.91. During the balance of the year the business gradually increased under the general management of Mr. Taffinder.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in January, 1884, the following directors were elected: H. S. Hills, J. B. Young, C. H.

Vincent, E. E. Sage, T. S. Goddard, D. J. Brown and J. F. Eastman. H. S. Hills was elected president, Eastman vice president and D. J. Brown secretary. During the spring of that year a change was made in the management. H. S. Hills resigned the presidency and H. L. Hollister was elected in his place, W. C. Hollister was elected treasurer and E. A. Ayerst of Iowa, an insurance man of large experience, arrived in Sioux Falls the 17th day of May, 1884, and assumed the duties of secretary.

From this time on the business of the company grew rapidly for a few years. Its report for the year 1884 showed the receipts to have been \$182,000, and the expenses \$92,630, (\$10,000 of which was for a ten per cent dividend declared and paid). At this time the office was located in the Masonic Temple, and the office force numbered twenty-five persons.

The management of this company remained practically the same until April, 1888. The volume of business was large, but during the latter part of 1887, various rumors were afloat as to the solvency of the institution, and the business methods of the company were severely criticised. At the last mentioned date there was a consolidation of this company with the Western Fire & Marine Insurance Company; the new company retaining the name of the Insurance Company of Dakota. The capital stock of the reorganized company was \$200,000.

After the reorganization, the affairs of the company became more and more complicated and its business was at a stand still. On the 22d day of August, 1888, an entire new board of directors took charge of its affairs, and it was then hoped that the company would soon secure the confidence of the public and the business become prosperous. The new board consisted of A. M. Crosby of Luverne, Minnesota, J. M. Searle, E. G. Butts and F. W. Gail of Stillwater, Minnesota, George E. Wheeler, Charles E. Johnson and C. C. Crandall of Sioux Falls. A. M. Crosby was elected president, George E. Wheeler vice president and C. C. Crandall secretary. But this reorganization did not restore public confidence, and within a few days Mr. Crosby was appointed receiver of the company. His appointment did not meet with the approval of the creditors, and an application was made by them for his removal and the appointment of a new man in his place. This resulted in the resignation of Mr. Crosby and the appointment of John Lewis of Sioux Falls on the 24th day of September, 1888, who at once proceeded to close up the affairs of the company, and the Insurance Company of Dakota passed into history.

DAKOTA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. This association was organized on the 1st day of October, 1884. It was organized on the mutual assessment plan, and its first directors and officials were men of integrity and well known business capacity. Andrew C. Phillips was its first president, and associated with him as directors were H. S. Hills, C. E. McKinney, W. E. Alexander and A. R. Bryan. The plan was defective, and after two or three years, the direction of its affairs having fallen into less competent hands, it became one of the things of the past, but it faded out of the business world so gradually that no one can fix the exact date of its demise.

WESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company was incorporated by Sioux Falls capitalists December 10, 1886. The office was located in the Van Eps block, and quite an extensive business was done. J. H. Westover was its president, and during the month of April, 1888, it was merged with the Insurance Company of Dakota, and as a matter of course, when this company failed a few months later there was nothing left for the Western Fire and Marine to do but settle up its affairs.

THE FARGO INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company was chartered in December, 1880, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, as a fire and hail insurance company, with headquarters at Fargo, D. T. Until the fall of 1884 it did a prosperous business, but that year the hail losses were so great that they crippled the company. About the 10th of September, 1886, it transferred its headquarters to Sioux Falls, and commenced business in the Masonic Temple. At that time the company had a large amount of liabilities, and the real purpose for changing its place of business to Sioux Falls was to obtain new capital with which to continue its operations. Its managers were not very successful in getting the people of Sioux Falls involved, and its insolvency was soon apparent by judgments being rendered against it which it was unable to pay. On the 20th day of January, 1887, an execution having been returned by the sheriff unsatisfied, supplemental proceedings were commenced by a Chicago creditor, and the company enjoined from transferring any of its property. On the 27th day of January, an examination was had, and it developed that the company's liabilities were at least \$110,000, and that it was hopelessly bankrupt.

In 1885 the company had been so financially embarrassed, that its management had sought for and obtained new stockholders, who soon found that after having paid in their money they had \$80,000 of liabilities to pay off before the company could do business. This they finally concluded to do, and the indebtedness was canceled. It was after it had been again admitted into the business world that unbusinesslike methods were adopted by the management and the integrity of some of its officials questioned. One of the victims in 1885 was W. F. Johnson, a banker of Toledo, Ia., who had put in \$30,000, which was a total loss.

In conclusion we will only add that this company which came to Sioux Falls with great flourish went into the hands of a receiver on the 23d day of February, 1887, W. L. Baker being appointed to conduct the funeral exercises. He did not find assets enough to defray the incidental expenses of the receivership but did find about \$200,000 of liabilities, which condition of affairs he reported on the 30th day of June, 1887.

RACE FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE.

An incident occurred in 1879 which will for a long time to come be referred to by the residents of Sioux Falls, and as it played an important part in settling the title to one hundred and sixty acres of the land upon which the present residence portion of the city is principally located, although it will hardly classify with anything else,

we insert it here, believing that as an interesting reminiscence it will fully compensate for the abruptness of the order of its insertion. Senator Pettigrew, with his usual foresight and resource, was equal to the occasion, as will appear from what follows, which is the result of an interview with him.

In 1876, R. F. Pettigrew purchased from Russell Bennett, of Detroit, Michigan, the southeast quarter of section 17, township 101, range 49, being 160 acres, embracing the best residence portion of the city of Sioux Falls, and received from Mr. Bennett a warranty deed of the tract. The record showed a good title in Mr. Bennett and that he purchased the land of Arkang Reed and J. Reed, her husband. They were half-breeds, Winnebago Sioux Indians; that the purchase of this tract was made by Mr. Bennett previous to the location of the scrip upon the same, by which the title was acquired from the government; that several years afterward Mr. Bennett secured a deed from Arkang Reed and J. Reed, her husband, for the same tract. That the first deed was not delivered to Mr. Bennett at the time of its date, but was deposited in escrow with parties in St. Paul, to be delivered when the title was completed by the location of the scrip.

Mr. Bennett's attorney in this transaction was Byron M. Smith, of Minneapolis, and therefore he was familiar with all the facts in connection with the title. Of course there was nothing in the abstract to show that the first deed had been deposited and delivered after the title was perfected, and as it was a quitclaim deed, there was a serious difficulty in Bennett's title; but the second deed from Arkang Reed and J. Reed apparently made the title perfect. But the fact was that the second deed was from Arkang Reed, the daughter of the original Arkang Reed, to whom the patent was issued, she having married a man by the same name as that of her father, and thus the second deed only conveyed a title to one-fourth interest in the property. Byron M. Smith knew these facts, and after the death of Mr. Bennett, whose evidence was necessary to protect the title, secured a deed from the other three heirs of Arkang Reed, the first, from an attorney by the name of Shillock, who claimed to be the attorney in fact for the heirs. The deed which Smith had procured was made to Milton D. Brown, of Minneapolis, and placed upon record, and a suit commenced against Mr. Pettigrew to recover the property, some time in the spring of 1879. When Mr. Pettigrew came to answer in the case he claimed a chain of title from Arkang Reed and her husband, but upon taking the deposition of witnesses discovered that the second deed only conveyed a quarter interest in the property, and therefore he determined to hunt up Milton D. Brown, ascertain who he was and what interest he had in the litigation, and after hunting several weeks found Mr. Brown living with his mother near the Minnehaha Falls, about four miles from Minneapolis.

Brown knew nothing about the fact that the title had been placed in his name; said he did not own any land in South Dakota, had never made any investment there, and that he was willing to give a special warranty deed of the tract involved, together with affida-

vits dismissing any lawsuit that might have been commenced in his name. Thereupon Mr. Pettigrew secured the services of Judge Atwater, a prominent lawyer in Minneapolis, and procured a deed from Brown. A few hours afterwards, Brown having met Smith, he returned and demanded a return of the deed from Judge Atwater, and afterwards on the same day, gave another deed to the property to parties in Minneapolis, who started on the same train with Mr. Pettigrew for Sioux Falls to place the same on record. Mr. Pettigrew, mistrusting that an effort of this sort might be made, and knowing of no other way by which his title might be defeated, persuaded the conductor and engineer of the train to allow him to go upon the locomotive at Valley Springs, and to detach the locomotive from the train when about four miles from Sioux Falls, giving as an excuse of course, to the passengers that the locomotive ran into town for the purpose of securing water. A large number of people were at the depot, waiting for the incoming train, but saw nothing but the locomotive, which ran through the station down to the water tank and took on water, as suggested. Mr. Pettigrew getting off the train at the water tank, went to the recorder's office and recorded the deed. Meantime the locomotive went back for the train and brought it into the station. The attorney for Smith had telegraphed for a livery team, and scrambling out of the train as fast as he could, got into the carriage and drove furiously for the recorder's office, Mr. Pettigrew standing on the corner watching his flight against time. The attorney, whose name was Bottineau, rushed into the register of deeds' office and said that he wished the deed which he handed to the register recorded first. Thereupon the register informed him that he would have to record the deed which had been left with him by Mr. Pettigrew a few minutes before, before he could record his deed. It dawned on Mr. Bottineau that Mr. Pettigrew was on that locomotive which had gone for water.

The deeds filed by Bottineau, although dated many months previous and acknowledged many months previous, were written in Arnold's ink, the acknowledgment, signatures and description, and the ink had not turned black. At Mr. Pettigrew's request the register of deeds exposed the instruments to the air while they remained in his office, and the color of the ink was changed during the two or three days while in his possession.

LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

FIRST PUBLIC READING ROOM.—One of the residents of Sioux Falls in 1875 was the late Mrs. Louisa Churchill Gale, wife of Artemas Gale. During the summer of that year she was in the habit of taking daily walks about the little village, and had noticed the hospitable looking wide open doors of the saloons, inviting within the youth and homeless men by their bright allurements and apparent good cheer. With Mrs. Gale to think was to act. She at once enlisted the sympathy and aid of several public-spirited citizens, and secured a room over Williams Brothers' store on the site of the present Edmison-Jameson building, for a public reading room, and at once commenced fitting it up with chairs, tables, lights, draperies,

mottees and pictures. Newspapers, religious as well as secular, and periodicals, were subscribed for, and books purchased, and the first reading room in the county was opened to the public. For more than a year Mrs. Gale was in attendance, and the rooms were kept open from nine o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock in the evening. But she was not permitted to prosecute her good work without obstacles being thrown in her way. What petty persecution could not accomplish, the grasshoppers did, the closing of the reading room. A few years later Mrs. Gale erected a small frame house on First avenue, and again established a reading room, but owing to its location and the want of public interest, she was compelled to abandon the project which was so dear to her heart. This building was afterwards remodeled, and is at the present time occupied as a dwelling house.

LADIES' HISTORY CLUB.—One of the oldest and most popular and prosperous literary organizations in Sioux Falls is the Ladies' History Club, which had its beginning as early as December, 1879, when the following six ladies met with Mrs. A. M. Washburn at her residence, namely, Mesdames W. A. Wilkes, C. L. Norton, C. H. Vincent, D. S. Glidden, Alice Watson and Miss Belle Pettigrew. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a plan for a course of reading for the winter, and it was decided to take up English history, with Dickens for a guide. That which had begun for a recreation soon grew into a serious study as the members became interested and the club grew. For nearly three years the study was almost exclusively confined to English and American history and literature, but later French history was taken up. During the first years, there was no regular organization, but the meetings were held regularly and the interest deepened. During the winter of 1881, when the town was blockaded, there was no abatement, though the rooms in which meetings were held were for a time heated by burning screenings from the mill. In the midst of a storm a Dickens' party was given. The club also gave a Longfellow and a Scott evening.

In December, 1881, the membership becoming so large, and the work demanding more preparation, it was decided to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to elect officers. Mrs. A. J. Watson was elected president and Mrs. T. A. Robinson secretary; the former holding her position as president of the club until she removed from Sioux Falls in the spring of 1884. From that time until October, 1885, Mrs. W. A. Wilkes and Mrs. D. S. Glidden officiated as presidents, and Mrs. T. A. Robinson and Mrs. S. E. Blauvelt as secretaries of the club.

During the evening of January 28, 1884, a Dickens party was given at the residence of Edwin Sharpe, which was a grand success, there being over one hundred characters represented in costume.

On the 12th day of October, 1885, the club was reorganized, a constitution adopted and a new corps of officers elected. Mrs. R. F. Pettigrew was elected president, Mrs. T. A. Robinson vice president, Mrs. W. P. Carr secretary, Mrs. C. L. Norton treasurer. At that time there were about thirty members of the club. July 25,

1892, it joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, of which it is still a member. Mrs. D. S. Glidden was for four years the state chairman of correspondence for the Federation, and was succeeded by Mrs. W. G. George. Mrs. Nettie E. Beattie is president at the present writing (1897), Mrs. E. S. Carter vice president, Mrs. W. H. Lyon secretary, and Mrs. G. W. Burnside treasurer. The membership now numbers fifty.

The club for many years was entertained by prominent members at their homes, and especially is Mrs. Glidden entitled to great credit for her untiring efforts in its behalf during all these years. At the present time regular meetings are held every Tuesday afternoon in the Public Library rooms in the Norton-Murry block, and social sessions are held every third week at the homes of the members.

SIOUX FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Sioux Falls Public Library Association had a small beginning, but not so small nor obscure that its parentage is unknown. In December, 1879, a number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Washburn and matured a plan for a course of reading during the winter, which course continued for two years. In December, 1881, an organization was effected and was called the Ladies' History Club, with a view of establishing a public library. Previous to this organization a reading club had accumulated about fifty dollars, to which was now added about eighty-five dollars, and Mrs. Wilkes was appointed a committee to invest this money in books, which was to form a nucleus of this library. About one hundred volumes were obtained and rooms fitted up, and a public library in the village of Sioux Falls was an established fact. Shortly after, through the efforts of the History Club, a second installment of books were added, at the cost of about \$160. In 1884, a literary society was organized in the city, called the Humboldt Club, and the two clubs through a joint committee secured the incorporation of the Sioux Falls Library Association on the 4th day of August, 1886, with a membership of fourteen and the following board of directors: W. J. Skillman, E. P. Beebe, W. R. Kingsbury, Mrs. Eliza T. Wilkes, Mrs. M. A. Kinney, Mrs. Lona I. Robinson. Besides these, the list of charter members included Mrs. D. S. Glidden, Mrs. M. A. Leavitt, T. H. Brown, S. A. Brown, Wm. Beckler, Joel W. Parker, S. E. Young and H. T. Root.

In 1890, J. M. Bailey, Jr., opened his private library to the public, and the books of the Sioux Falls public library were placed there. Mr. Bailey's library was closed during the summer of 1891, owing to his decease and the books belonging to the public library from this time until January, 1892, were not obtainable.

On New Year's Day, 1892, the books belonging to the public library were transferred to rooms in the Edmison Jameson building. At this time there were about five hundred books, but the number has been constantly added to until it now numbers over two thousand volumes.

This association has an annual and a life membership, and from the fees obtained therefrom the association is maintained. The selection of books has been carefully made, and embraces such a variety

of subjects that the reading public is well served. The library is open three afternoons and Saturday evening of each week, and is now located in the Norton-Murry block.

The Rev. W. J. Skillman was elected president in 1886, and received five annual re-elections thereafter. In 1892, the Rev. A. H. Grant was elected president for one year. At the annual election of officers in 1893, E. A. Sherman was elected president, and has been re-elected at each subsequent annual election. Mrs. Eliza T. Wilkes, Mrs. T. A. Robinson, Mrs. D. S. Glidden and Miss Anna Emerson have been prominent officials of the association, and active promoters of its interests.

LADIES MUSICAL SOCIETY.--This society organized November 4, 1892, with the following charter members: Miss Anna Strom, Mesdames F. H. Gillet, R. F. Pettigrew, R. G. Parmley, U. S. G. Cherry, D. S. Glidden, and Miss Mikkelsen. The first officers were Miss Anna Strom president and Mrs. Glidden vice president.

The mere mention of the names of the charter members discloses the fact that this organization was well supplied with musical talent. The June following, when the first season's work had been completed, the membership had increased to forty, and on August 1, 1895, it had fifty-four members enrolled. Musicales were held every alternate Saturday afternoon during the months from October to June, inclusive, and at the close of the season a grand concert was given.

Several of the members of this society, notably Mrs. Etta Estey Boyce, Mrs. Anna Strom Smith, Mrs. E. A. Sherman, and Mrs. U. S. G. Cherry, are highly cultured musicians. It is to be regretted that this organization which on many occasions gave the people of Sioux Falls rare musical entertainments, through removals from the city and the assumption of other important duties by its most devoted members, found it necessary to disband.

MINNEHAHA MANDSKOR.--This singing society organized December 21, 1890, with the following charter members: G. Bie Ravndal, J. A. Jacobson, T. Hamann, Dr. J. S. Johnson, John Solberg, G. H. Kiland, O. S. Swenson, A. Nesheim, R. A. Strom, K. E. Lomen, G. C. Christopherson, A. S. Johnson, Ole Oleson, O. Johnson, P. A. Sorum, A. Kiland, M. Olson, C. E. Christopherson, P. Ellingson, P. J. Morstad, Rev. H. B. Thorgrimson.

The officers were: 1890, J. S. Johnson musical director, G. Bie Ravndal president, K. E. Lomen vice president, T. Hamann secretary and treasurer; 1891, A. K. Inseth musical director, P. J. Morstad president, A. Kiland vice president, T. Hamann secretary, and David Jacobson treasurer; 1892, A. K. Inseth musical director, P. A. Sorum president, A. Kiland vice president, T. Hamann secretary, J. A. Jacobson treasurer; 1893, Carl Mannerud musical director, G. Bie Ravndal president, P. J. Morstad vice president, T. Hamann secretary, J. A. Jacobson treasurer; 1894, all the officers of the society for 1893 were re-elected; 1895, Carl Mannerud musical director, G. Bie Ravndal president, P. A. Sorum vice president, T. Hamann secretary, P. Ellingson treasurer. In 1896 and 1897 T. Ha-

mann was president and Carl Mannerud musical director. In 1898, K. E. Lomen was elected president, and Carl Mannerud director.

The Minnehaha Mandskor is worthy of a more extended notice than the mere mention that it is a singing society and giving a list of its officials, for it was this organization that first conceived the idea of bringing all the Scandinavian singing societies of the Northwest into a musical union. With this end in view, invitations were sent to the different Scandinavian singing societies of the territory mentioned, with the result that a meeting was held in Germania hall September 24, 1891, when the Northwestern Scandinavian Singing Association was organized. Their first festival was held in Sioux Falls on July 12, 13 and 14, 1892, when 250 singers participated, representing eleven societies.

This association held another great festival at Sioux City in July, 1894, and the Minnehaha Mandskor won the prize banner. But the winning of the banner is a little matter of consequence to the Minnehaha Mandskor, in comparison to the pride its members may justly feel in seeing their little plant so modestly born, result in an organization extending over so large a territory, and annually bringing together hundreds of its members to enjoy a great singing festival and revive the beautiful songs of their native land.

The Minnehaha Mandskor is one of the societies organized in Sioux Falls that has been constantly growing in public favor, and the people of this county hope that it will "live long and prosper."

WOMAN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized in Sioux Falls on the 11th day of February, 1890.

Prior to this time, a few ladies of Sioux Falls known as the "charity committee," had devoted considerable time to charitable work among the poor and afflicted of the city, and while so doing, had become convinced that there should be more laborers in the field, and a more systematic course pursued than could be done without a thorough organization. With this end in view, this committee framed a constitution and by-laws, and made an earnest appeal to the women in the city to come together at the Presbyterian church on the 11th day of February, 1890. This appeal brought together quite a number of earnest women, who at once proceeded to adopt a constitution and by-laws, and to elect officers of the association. Committees were appointed to have in charge special work, and as one of the objects was to encourage people to become self-supporting, as well as to afford temporary relief to the unfortunate, an employment bureau was established. A room was secured in the Syndicate block, and a woman employed and put in charge. In addition to securing situations for the needy, a school was organized for the purpose of teaching young girls to sew, and how to care for their persons in cleanliness and dress.

From the beginning this association has been doing a grand work, and one of its features that is particularly worthy of commendation, and one that gives it so much of the public confidence, is the systematic and thorough investigation that is made of all applications for relief.

But we should fall short of giving a correct impression of what

is being done by this associations, if we failed to record the fact, that it does not wait to receive applications for relief, but promptly investigates all reports of sufferings from poverty or sickness in the city, and when found to be true, temporary relief is afforded.

This association has at all times had an efficient corps of officials, and through its good work has become established as one of the institutions of the city that the people will not suffer to want for material support.

The first officers elected were Mrs. J. A. Pettigrew president, Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips vice president, Mrs. J. K. Davis secretary, Mrs. J. G. Eddy treasurer.

In September, 1891, Mrs. Hattie Phillips was elected president, Mrs. Hartsough vice president, Mrs. W. P. Carr secretary, Mrs. J. G. Eddy treasurer.

In 1892, Mrs. T. B. McMartin was elected president, Mrs. Hattie Phillips vice president, Mrs. J. W. Butterfield secretary, Mrs. A. Beveridge treasurer.

Since 1892, Mrs. McMartin has been annually elected president of the association, and as the chief executive officer, has conducted its affairs to the great satisfaction of the association and the public.

HOSPITALS.—A hospital was established in the city of Sioux Falls during the fall of 1888. It was located on the east side of the river, and was principally the work of the Rev. Frederick Gardiner, then rector of the Episcopal church in Sioux Falls. But there was not at that time sufficient interest taken in such an enterprise to make it a success, and after a few months the project was abandoned until the summer of 1894, when a few gentlemen of Sioux Falls and vicinity conceived the idea of establishing a hospital in the city. It was incorporated June 14, 1894, and was called the Sioux Falls Hospital. The first directors of the corporation were B. H. Lien, A. Christopherson, J. W. Jensen, A. Mikkelsen, Rev. N. Boe, A. Hovde, M. D., G. Bie Ravndal, C. G. Leyse and G. H. Kiland of Sioux Falls, J. A. Blilie of Flandreau, E. Dale of Spink county, John T. Lee of Brandon, and R. Malmin of Yankton. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. The Seney residence property in the northwestern part of the city was leased and comfortably and appropriately fitted up for hospital purposes, and opened to the public the first week of September following. At the expiration of the lease in the fall of 1896, the Cameron residence on Dakota avenue was procured, and the hospital removed to that place. Dr. Zetlitz has had general charge of the patients from the first, but the hospital is open to all physicians of the city. It has been well conducted, and is now recognized as one of the established institutions of the city of Sioux Falls.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The first organization of a temperance society in Minnehaha county of which there is any reliable record, was established by the ladies of Sioux Falls on the 22d day of April, 1872. At that time Mesdames Phillips, Coats, Covell, Dickson, Franklin, Sharpe and a few others, believing that the welfare of the little village would be

promoted by a temperance society, met and perfected a temperance organization.

The first meetings of the society were held in the barracks, of course, and aside from its regular business meetings, one meeting was had to which the public had been invited, and it was largely attended. A platform had been made of dry-goods boxes and decorated with flags made by members of the society, one of these flags is now in the possession of Mrs. Hattie Phillips, of Sioux Falls. All of the appointments were of a primitive character—a dirt floor, and seats constructed of boards laid upon boxes—but it was the first public temperance meeting in the county, and it was a pronounced success. Mrs. Wm. VanEps, Mrs. Covell and Mr. O. Q. Holman sang several temperance songs. This society kept up its organization for about a year.

On the 7th day of December, 1874, a lodge of Sons of Temperance was organized in Sioux Falls, with a membership of twenty. This organization flourished for a little more than a year, but did nothing of an aggressive character, confining its work principally to the dissemination of temperance literature and endeavoring to save young people from the evils of intemperance.

The first of April, 1878, the Rev. J. H. Lozier commenced a course of temperance lectures in Sioux Falls, and at its conclusion on the 10th day of April, a pledge of total abstinence was signed by 267 persons. At this time it was proposed to make an aggressive campaign against intemperance; in short, to take a step in advance of what had hitherto been done, and prosecute the illegal selling of intoxicating liquors.

On the 25th day of June, 1878, a lodge of Good Templars was organized in Sioux Falls, called the Dakota Temple of Honor No. 1, and the following officers were elected: W. H. Phelps chief templar, A. E. Welsh vice templar, Frank Van De Mark recorder, Wm. Bainbridge treasurer, G. W. Howard financial recorder, C. V. Booth chaplain, George Place usher, Geo. Thompson deputy usher, Archie Smith guardian, E. Booth sentinel, J. C. Kahl past templar. This organization flourished for awhile, but in the course of a year it ceased to exist.

In March, 1881, another lodge of Good Templars was organized with about fifty charter members, and this organization was kept up for several years.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This society was organized December 12, 1880, and the charter members were: Mrs. Hartsough, Mrs. S. E. Young, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Richardson. President, Mrs. Wilkes; recording secretary, Mrs. David Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Nation; vice presidents, Mrs. Hartsough Methodist, Mrs. Redfield Episcopal, Mrs. Boulett First Baptist, Miss Anna Gerin Roman Catholic, Mrs. Ulrich Free Methodist, Mrs. Young Congregational.

The officers in 1881 were: President, Mrs. Hartsough; vice presidents, Mrs. David Brown Methodist, Mrs. R. E. Watson Congregational, Mrs. I. P. Loundsbury Baptist; recording secretary, Mrs. Robinson; treasurer, Mrs. Morris.

1882. President, Mrs. R. E. Watson; vice presidents, Mrs. E. G. Wright Methodist, Mrs. S. E. Young Presbyterian; recording secretary, Mrs. L. I. Robinson; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Sherman.

1883. President, Mrs. Watson; vice presidents, Mrs. Savage Episcopal, Mrs. Fairhead Congregational, Mrs. Hartsough Methodist; recording secretary, Miss Carrie Parker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. F. Pettigrew; treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Kenney.

1884. President, Mrs. R. M. Kenney; vice presidents, Mrs. David Brown, Mrs. S. E. Young, Mrs. Miller, Miss Alma Pettigrew, Mrs. J. W. Leverett, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Geo. Henton, Mrs. Ulrich, Mrs. Manning; recording secretary, Mrs. L. I. Robinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. F. Pettigrew; treasurer, Miss Carrie Parker.

1885. President, Mrs. Kenney; vice presidents, Mrs. Redding, Mrs. S. E. Young, Mrs. J. W. Leverett, Mrs. Gus Brown, Mrs. Henton, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Skillman; recording secretary Miss Carrie Parker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. F. Pettigrew; treasurer, Miss Alma Pettigrew.

1886. The officers held over and no elections were had.

1887. President, Mrs. S. E. Young; recording secretary, Miss Carrie Parker; treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Pettigrew.

1888. President, Mrs. Rena Bowers; treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Pettigrew; secretary, Miss Carrie Parker.

The presidents from 1889 to 1895, inclusive, were as follows: 1889-90 Mrs. S. E. Young; 1891-2 Mrs. Julia Boyce; 1893-4 Mrs. R. J. Smart; 1895 Mrs. J. H. Sheldon.

Total number of members in August, 1895, thirty-five.

THE SCANDIA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—This society was organized January 26, 1894, and the following officers were elected: President, J. J. Bragstad; vice president, Albert J. Norem; secretary, Miss Gunda Fjeld; treasurer, Miss Mary Fanebust; second term, president, A. Norem; vice president, Gunda Fjeld; secretary, O. E. Myre; treasurer, Mary Fanebust; third term, president, T. Gunderson; vice president, Peter Johnson; secretary, Miss A. E. Sanderson; treasurer, Miss Julia Bragstad.

This society has kept up its organization, and labored zealously to promote the cause of temperance.

GOOD TEMPLARS LODGE NO. 255.—Lodge No. 255 of the I. O. G. T. was organized in Sioux Falls January 27, 1891, with the following charter members:

W. R. Kingsbury, R. B. McClenon, W. J. Skillman, R. J. Wells, J. M. Kerr, G. W. Mingus, Lucius Kingsbury, Mrs. Lucy Kingsbury, C. V. Booth, Augustus Loneous, Mrs. E. F. Loneous, T. J. Brison, Mrs. Lottie Brison, Mrs. E. Chase, E. A. Anthony, Mrs. E. A. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Grow, H. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. S. G. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips, John J. Watts, Snell Watts, Guy E. Keeney, May McLeod, S. H. Tibbetts, F. B. Smith, Winifred Wilson, H. F. Hodgdon, Edward Foote, P. C. Pinkham, E. A. Niles, H. R. Hodgdon.

The first officers were as follows: R. B. McClenon chief tem-

plar, Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips vice chief templar, P. C. Pinkham secretary, Mrs. E. F. Loneous treasurer. Since then the following named persons have filled the office of Chief Templar, in the order named: 1892, R. B. McClenon, W. R. Kingsbury, R. B. McClenon, S. L. Brown; 1893, S. L. Brown, P. C. Pinkham, H. Cook, W. R. Kingsbury; 1894, S. L. Brown, I. G. Lawshe, S. L. Brown, I. G. Lawshe; 1895, P. C. Pinkham, T. L. Wright, D. Powers. The membership in 1895 was fifty.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On the 28th day of March, 1886, twenty-two young men assembled at the German American Loan & Trust Company's office in the city of Sioux Falls, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association. W. F. Furbeck was elected temporary chairman and Charles R. Dean temporary secretary. At this meeting it was decided to hold a mass meeting at an early date and to invite H. F. Williams, state secretary of Minnesota, to be present.

On the 10th day of April, 1886, a meeting was held at Dr. S. A. Brown's office and a permanent organization was perfected. Dr. A. H. Tufts was elected president, Dr. S. A. Brown vice president, C. R. Dean secretary and A. Beveridge treasurer. C. S. Palmer, T. W. Noyes, John Sell, Dr. Fulford, E. P. Beebe and A. J. Rowland were elected a board of directors.

On the 18th day of May, 1886, four rooms in the Sherman-Richardson block were rented by the association at the monthly rental of twenty dollars; and on the 26th, T. M. Blowfield was elected temporary secretary, at a salary of twelve dollars and fifty cents per week.

In June, 1886, the association invited G. R. Simpson of Faribault, to become its general secretary, at a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, which was accepted, and Mr. Simpson removed to Sioux Falls.

The first Sunday afternoon meeting was held on the 12th day of September, 1886, the Rev. P. E. Holp and the Rev. Joseph Ward of Yankton conducting the exercises. The first meeting for men only, was held on the 19th day of September of that year.

The first of January, 1887, Secretary Simpson resigned, and on the 2d day of February, C. D. Decker of Minnesota was called by the association to the office of general secretary, to serve to June 1, 1887, at a salary of sixty-five dollars per month, and very soon after he came to Sioux Falls to serve in that capacity.

The first annual meeting for the election of officers was held on the 3d day of May, 1887. C. S. Palmer was elected president, Dr. S. A. Brown vice president, A. Beveridge treasurer, and a board of six directors was also elected. At a meeting of the association on the 6th of June following, a resolution was passed expressing great satisfaction with Secretary Decker and offering him the position for another year at a monthly salary of seventy-five dollars, which offer was accepted.

The second annual meeting for the election of officers was held on the first day of May, 1888. U. S. G. Cherry was elected president, T. G. Brown vice president, W. H. Sherman treasurer; a board of six directors was also elected. On the twenty-second day of September, 1888, Secretary Decker resigned.

In February, 1889, the officers of the association resigned, and an election was held to fill the vacancies. L. T. Butterfield was elected president, Professor L. McCartney vice president, L. R. Root treasurer, Benjamin Jones recording secretary, and a new board of directors. At the annual election in May, the officers elected in February were re-elected. On the 6th day of May, 1889, a unanimous call was extended to Fred B. Smith to become the general secretary of the association, at a salary of one thousand dollars per year, which he accepted. The first of October the association perfected articles of incorporation, and held an election on the 6th day of October, 1889, when L. T. Butterfield was elected president, H. M. Avery vice president, L. R. Root treasurer, F. L. Osgood recording secretary, and a board of directors consisting of eight members. On the 25th of November a special meeting was held, and it was decided to select a suitable location and erect a building for the association.

On the 13th day of January, 1890, rooms were leased of E. G. Ledyard at a rental of one thousand dollars per year; and the association moved into the rooms the following February.

On the 21st day of September, anniversary exercises were held in the opera house, at which time C. L. Gates of New York, the international secretary of the railroad work of the association, delivered an address upon the branch of work which he represented. President Butterfield reported that at the time F. B. Smith took hold of the work as general secretary for the association the membership roll numbered 49 only—37 being active and 12 associate members, but that through the efficient work of Secretary Smith the membership had increased to 259, of which 112 were active, 91 associate and 56 sustaining members.

On Wednesday, October 22, 1890, the seventeenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the states of Minnesota and the two Dakotas commenced at 7:15 o'clock in the evening in the Congregational church in Sioux Falls. This convention lasted until the Sunday evening following. A large number of people were present, including several noted speakers from New York, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The concluding exercises of this tri-state convention were held in the opera house and were largely attended. A series of resolutions were passed, one of which protested against the opening of the World's Fair on the Lord's day.

About this time Mrs. Hattie Phillips offered to give the association a lot on Phillips avenue, if the association would erect a building thereon at a cost of \$25,000. This offer was accepted, but the project was never carried out for want of the necessary funds.

October 6, 1890, H. M. Avery was elected president, C. E. Baker vice president, and at the same time a treasurer, recording secretary and a board of directors were elected.

On the 13th day of April, 1891, Secretary Smith sent in his resignation, to take effect the first day of July following. In May, negotiations were entered into to secure the services of A. M. Wight of Summerville, Massachusetts, as secretary, which resulted in his coming to Sioux Falls and assuming the duties of the office on the 1st day of October, 1891.

On the 6th day of October, 1891, at the annual meeting L. D. Spragle was elected president, C. E. Baker vice president, P. C. Pinkham recording secretary, L. T. Butterfield treasurer, and a board of eight directors.

At a meeting of the association on the 12th day of September, 1892, it was unanimously voted to retain the services of Mr. Wight as secretary for another year, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars.

At the October election in 1892, the president, vice president, treasurer and recording secretary of the preceding year were re-elected.

At the annual meeting in October, 1893, C. E. Baker was elected president, J. H. Chapman vice president, L. T. Butterfield treasurer, P. C. Pinkham recording secretary.

In October, 1894, the following officers were elected: C. E. Baker president, U. S. G. Cherry vice president, L. T. Butterfield treasurer, T. G. Brown recording secretary, and a board of directors.

On the 22d day of January, 1895, at a special meeting, Secretary Wight tendered his resignation, which was accepted. On the 28th day of January, 1895, P. C. Pinkham was elected general secretary, to serve until May 1, and in April was elected to serve until October 1, 1895.

There were at that time 328 members of the association, but the hard times made it impossible to keep it up, and it gradually subsided into a state of inactivity, until January, 1899, when some young men of Sioux Falls again organized an association, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: Geo. F. Knappen president, B. C. Mathews vice president, Roy Wyman secretary, Chauncey Tuthill treasurer, Max F. Beveridge member at large.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

COMPANY B, SECOND REGIMENT DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARDS.—This company organized in Sioux Falls February 23, 1885, with the following charter members: A. L. Curry, S. T. Clover, L. R. Root, J. S. Lewis, R. J. Woods, Geo. Baldwin, C. H. Wallingford, Willitt Skillman, Frank Allen, Paul Knowles, Merritt Hitt, W. H. Williams, Louis Gilbert, Michael Blum, Ed. Dillabough, E. S. DeGoff, Joseph Detzen, Louis Erby, Geo. Hoffman, Frank Hornefus, Homer Lloyd, Walter Love, Guy Miltimore, Pelly Noble, Will Rounds, W. E. Russell, J. B. Skinner, Emmett Skillman, John Shorb, Earl Ulrich, Oscar Williams, R. Woodworth.

The officers from February 23, to June 30, 1885 were: N. B. Bailey, Captain; A. L. Curry, 1st Lieutenant; S. T. Clover, 2d Lieutenant. 1885-7, C. T. Jeffers, Captain; A. L. Curry, 1st Lieutenant; S. T. Clover, 2d Lieutenant. 1887-90, C. T. Jeffers, Captain; E. H. Sanford and S. T. Clover, 1st Lieutenants; R. J. Woods, Virgil Avery and W. R. Skillman, 2d Lieutenants. 1890-3, C. T. Jeffers and L. D. Spragle, Captains; E. H. Sanford, 1st Lieutenant; Earl Ulrich, 2d Lieutenant. 1893-4, L. D. Spragle, Captain; Earl Ulrich, 1st Lieutenant; A. S. Sherwood, 2d Lieutenant; 1894-5, same officers

as the year preceding. 1895-6, Earl Ulrich, Captain; A. S. Sherwood, 1st Lieutenant; Ernest Lacey, 2d Lieutenant. In the latter part of the year the company was disbanded.

In February, 1897, Company B was reorganized with about 40 members. Earl Ulrich was elected Captain; Willis Mayne, 1st Lieutenant; John Fox, 2d Lieutenant. But it again disbanded during the following summer, and the equipments were sent to Watertown.

On the 8th day of March, 1898, when a war with Spain seemed probable, a large number of patriotic young men met in the Macabees' hall, and Company B was again reorganized, and fifty of them were enrolled and sworn into service by Lieutenant Frost, who was present for that purpose. An election of officers took place and A. B. Sessions was elected Captain, John Fox, 1st Lieutenant, E. D. Aldrich, 2d Lieutenant.

It was only about a month later when war was declared with Spain, and soldiers were called for by President McKinley, and South Dakota's quota assigned her. The stern realities of war now stared the members of Company B in the face. To their credit there was no flinching manifested, but on the other hand everyone who failed to pass the necessary and rigid physical examination was greatly disappointed.

On May 2, the First Regiment of the South Dakota Volunteer Infantry went into camp in Sioux Falls, and Company B, on the 13th day of May was mustered into the United States military service. On Sunday, the 30th day of May, 1898, the regiment left Sioux Falls for the Pacific coast to await transportation to the Phillipine Islands. It remained in San Francisco until July 28, when it left for Manila. The steamer on which the regiment embarked stopped four days at Honolulu, H. I., and during this time the soldiers were made happy by the generous and unlimited hospitalities which were graciously extended to them by the warm-hearted residents of this beautiful city.

They arrived at their destination on the 31st day of August, but it was several months before the regiment was ordered to the front. But their time came at last, and then their endurance and courage were put to the severest test. All the ordinary hardships of war they had to endure, and much more, for they were unacclimated and compelled to march under the rays of a tropical sun through dense and almost impenetrable thickets where the wily Tagals were concealed with their deadly Mausers. But the regiment had been brought to a high state of discipline, and was led by Col. Frost, a brave and competent commander.

South Dakota is proud of her regiment, and Sioux Falls is proud of Company B. The regiment is at this writing on its way home, and Company B, will soon be in Sioux Falls.

The following comprises a list of those members who enlisted from this county: Officers from Sioux Falls, Captain, Alonzo B. Sessions; 1st Lieutenant, John C. Fox; 2d Lieutenant, Edwin E. Hawkins; 1st Sergeant, Walter S. Doolittle; Quartermaster, Don H. Fox; 2d Sergeant, A. R. Schlosser; 3d Sergeant, C. L. Butler; 4th Sergeant, William Hill; 5th Sergeant, Harry C. Schlosser; 1st Cor-

poral, Arthur W. Swenson; 2d Corporal, Carl W. Anthony; 3d Corporal, J. A. Jones; 4th Corporal, E. J. Aslesen; 6th Corporal, H. W. Simpson; Musician, J. B. Sessions; Artificer, Carl F. Roman; Wagoner, Angus P. Roman.

Privates, from Sioux Falls, A. Anderson, A. J. Anderson, A. B. Bunts, E. W. Blackburn, J. E. Barlow, E. N. Cole, H. W. Powers, W. E. Dickenson, Roy Ellis, A. J. Foster, S. A. Flaskey, H. B. Smith, G. H. Stone, R. Schuman, A. Stringham, A. Carlson, Milton S. Crandall, Thos. Haffey, H. A. Homan, J. Johnson, Levi W. James, J. O. McLaren, A. Garrigan, F. A. Gobel, F. Hengel, Wallace Hill, J. J. Whalen, Charles B. Ward, M. M. Waite, E. Wehling, Fred J. Watson, Geo. W. Zeigelmeier. From Valley Springs, Charles Eschels, and from Wayne township, Charles Smith.

Jonas H. Lien whose residence was in Sioux Falls went out with the First Regiment as adjutant and was killed in battle. Charles Eschels died from disease contracted in camp.

THIRD REGIMENT U. S. V. CAVALRY.—At the first intimation of a war with Spain, Melvin Grigsby of Sioux Falls, conceived the idea that a regiment of cowboys would be more effective than any body of regulars, owing to their recklessness of life and limb and daring spirit. He communicated this idea to the secretary of war, at the same time tendering his own services, and received a favorable reply. April 11, 1898, Mr. Grigsby went to Washington, and soon after his arrival learned that a bill inspired by Theodore Roosevelt was before Congress providing for the organization of a regiment of cowboys. Seeing that only one regiment of special volunteers could be raised by the president under the provisions of the bill Mr. Grigsby, in the nick of time prepared, and through some of his friends among the congressmen, secured the following amendment to the army bill: "Provided further, that the president may authorize the secretary of war to organize companies, troops, batallions or regiments possessing special qualifications from the Nation at large under such rules and regulations, including the appointment of the officers thereof, as may be prescribed by the secretary of war." This bill passed on April 22, and a week later Mr. Grigsby received his commission as Colonel, with instructions to recruit the regiment of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, now known throughout the country as "Grigsby's Cowboys." His regiment was mustered into service May 19, and the next day left for Chickamauga.

The following is a list of members of Troop B, who were residents of this county: Officers, 1st Lieutenant, George Grigsby; 2d Sergeant, Peter Gardner; 6th Sergeant, Thomas W. Wilkes; Corporal, Roy S. Avery; Trumpeter, William E. Wilkes.

Privates, Algernon Beech, Harry T. Brown, George E. Grimes, T. Rodemaker, William F. Copelin, John McKeon, Thomas W. Waring.

This regiment remained at Camp Thomas, until the close of the war with Spain, and then was mustered out of the military service. Two of the young men who enlisted from Sioux Falls, Algernon Beech and William F. Copelin, died from disease contracted in camp.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, JOE HOOKER POST, No. 10.

This post was organized and mustered in on the 12th day of May, 1882, with the following charter members: Thomas S. Free, Wm. Beckler, V. R. L. Barnes, Peter Gilman, C. D. Rice, H. T. DeLong, Henry Smith, J. B. Hawley, Wm. Mason, B. M. Stone, W. S. Potter, E. M. Winslow, Henry Brislan, Job Gray, Oscar Hickox, John Sloan, G. A. Campbell, F. M. Gee, L. Davis, A. H. Stone, Joe Dunn, J. M. Zook, S. B. Owen, W. B. Jacobs, J. T. McGarraugh, Thomas Leky, H. P. Hill, Benjamin West, J. B. Harris, B. F. Noble, Robert Chisholm. The first Commander was Thomas H. Free, Adjutant, W. S. Potter.

The following comprises a list of the Commanders of the Post to and including 1895:

1883, E. Parlman; 1884, Wm. Beckler; 1885, L. D. Henry; 1886, B. F. Campbell; 1887, H. W. Smith; 1888, W. H. Stoddard; during this year the membership increased from 42 to 154 and became the largest post in the territory; 1889, Porter P. Peck; 1890, Charles Barrett; 1891, C. S. Palmer; but soon after his election he was elected commander of the department of South Dakota and A. Beveridge was elected to serve out the balance of the year; 1892, A. Beveridge; 1893, Geo. W. Mathews, who during the year moved out of the state, and Porter P. Peck was elected to fill out the term; 1894, Porter P. Peck; 1895, C. H. Van Slyke.

The membership in 1895, was 127.

MINNEHAHA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized May 16, 1883, and the following were charter members: Drs. T. S. Roberts, J. B. LeBlond, J. C. Morgan, S. Olney, O. O. Sawyer, C. P. Bissell, S. A. Brown and W. H. Germain. The officers were: Dr. T. S. Roberts president; Dr. J. B. LeBlond vice president; Dr. W. A. Germain secretary.

1884. Dr. J. C. Morgan president; Dr. S. Olney vice president; Dr. S. A. Brown secretary; Dr. O. O. Sawyer treasurer.

1885. Dr. S. Olney president; Dr. O. O. Sawyer vice president; Dr. S. A. Brown secretary; Dr. T. S. Roberts treasurer.

1886. Dr. J. B. LeBlond president; Dr. W. A. Germain vice president; Dr. S. A. Brown secretary; Dr. T. S. Roberts treasurer.

1887. Dr. A. H. Tufts president; Dr. H. W. Subera vice president; Dr. S. A. Brown secretary; Dr. T. S. Roberts treasurer.

1888. Dr. A. H. Tufts president; Dr. H. W. Subera vice president; Dr. S. A. Brown secretary; Dr. T. S. Roberts treasurer.

1889. The officers were the same as the year preceding.

1890. Dr. S. A. Brown president; Dr. S. Olney vice president; Dr. F. H. Files secretary; Dr. A. H. Tufts treasurer.

1891. Dr. H. W. Subera president; Dr. R. Woodworth vice president; Dr. F. H. Files secretary; Dr. A. H. Tufts treasurer.

1892. Dr. O. O. Sawyer president; Dr. Frances Kyle vice president; Dr. F. H. Files secretary; Dr. A. H. Tufts treasurer.

1893. Dr. F. H. Files president; Dr. Frances E. Kyle vice president; Dr. R. E. Woodworth secretary; Dr. A. H. Tufts treasurer.

1894. Dr. Frances E. Kyle president; Dr. R. E. Woodworth vice president; Dr. A. H. Tufts secretary; Dr. H. Hovde treasurer.

1895. Dr. R. E. Woodworth president; Dr. C. W. Locke, of Garretson, vice president; Dr. F. H. Files secretary; Dr. Frances E. Kyle corresponding secretary; Drs. A. H. Tufts, J. C. Morgan and G. A. Dickson, of Valley Springs, trustees. Dr. Kyle died July 23, 1895.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—Organized November 24, 1873, with the following charter members: W. H. Corson, J. Roberts, J. L. Phillips, C. K. Howard, Wm. VanEps, E. Sharpe, D. H. Henry, H. Gilbert, B. F. Campbell, John McClellan, E. A. Sherman, B. F. Roderick, A. Gale, R. H. Booth, T. H. Brown, C. J. Hadley, H. W. Lewis, True Dennis, W. R. McLaury, J. D. Cameron, J. W. Callender, W. H. Nelson, John McKee, C. W. McDonald, H. J. Whipple.

The trustees for 1873-4, were: Wm. VanEps, J. L. Phillips, J. Roberts, Wm. Corson, Edwin Sharpe; 1874-5, E. A. Sherman, W. H. Corson, B. F. Roderick, J. Roberts, J. L. Phillips; 1875-6, B. F. Roderick, N. E. Phillips, J. L. Phillips, Edwin Sharpe, J. Roberts; 1876-7 same officers; 1877-8, J. L. Phillips, W. H. Corson, E. Sharpe, T. H. Brown, E. A. Sherman; 1878-9, same officers; 1879-80, W. H. Corson, J. L. Phillips, John McKee, E. A. Sherman, E. Sharpe. The officers elected in 1880 were not changed until 1893, when E. A. Sherman, W. H. Corson, C. C. Carpenter, A. Beveridge and H. M. Avery were elected trustees. After the election of trustees in 1894, the board elected J. T. Gilbert president, C. C. Carpenter treasurer, and H. M. Avery clerk. In 1895, Andrew Beveridge was elected president, Frank C. Angel vice president, D. L. McKinney treasurer, H. M. Avery clerk. In 1896, they were re-elected, and they with John Sundback constituted the board of trustees. In 1897, W. L. Baker was elected president, F. C. Angel vice president, D. L. McKinney treasurer, H. M. Avery clerk, and they with Andrew Beveridge constituted the board of trustees. In 1898, W. L. Baker was elected president, F. C. Angel vice president, D. L. McKinney treasurer, and H. M. Avery clerk. A. J. Rowland was elected trustee in the place of Mr. Beveridge. Since 1893, the cemetery has been better cared for than formerly, and its appearance greatly improved.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—This cemetery is located about two mile northeast of the Roman Catholic church in section four, Sioux Falls township. It comprises several acres of land, and of late considerable interest is being manifested in beautifying the grounds.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONIC.

MINNEHAHA LODGE No. 5, A. F. AND A. M.—In the fall of 1872, Thomas H. Brown of Sioux Falls had a heavy stove to move, and seeing Clark G. Coats going by, called to him and asked his assistance. While they were engaged in moving the stove, Mr.

Brown noticed that Mr. Coats wore a Masonic pin, and commenced to question him in regard to the number of Masons in the settlement. Mr. Coats replied that he knew of several, and mentioned the names of Joseph Dickson, I. C. Dixon, C. K. Howard, and added that there was "a fellow by the name of Hawkins, who laid stone," whom he thought was a Mason also. This was Judge R. C. Hawkins.

Mr. Brown had conducted a school of instruction in Montana during the years 1866-7, and he remarked to Mr. Coats that they ought to organize a lodge. In those days the store of C. K. Howard was the general rendezvous for the male population in the evening, and the next night found Mr. Brown there. Messrs. Dickson, Dixon and Coats were also there, and after a short conversation Mr. Brown remarked that it would not take him long to find out who were Masons, if there was only some secluded spot to which they could retire. Mr. Howard suggested the oat bin in the rear of his store, and thither they repaired. Mr. Brown then proceeded to test each one thoroughly and although some were a little rusty, they were all Masons sure enough. In this oat bin meeting there were besides Mr. Brown, Jos. Dickson, R. C. Hawkins and C. G. Coats, and from this humble beginning twenty-seven years ago, sprung the flourishing Minnehaha Lodge No. 5.

Some of these brethren thought it would be impossible to meet together as Masons, but Mr. Brown told them they could meet in informal lodge, and the next meeting was held in Dixon's old furniture store, on the northwest corner of Main avenue and Eighth street. At this meeting Mr. Brown was elected Master of the lodge.

Several meetings were held in this place, but the careless manner of some of the brethren who used tobacco so offended Mr. Dixon's sense of cleanliness, that he refused to longer allow his store to be used, and they were obliged to seek a lodge room elsewhere.

After a few meetings Mr. Brown wrote to T. S. Parvin Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and a dispensation was at once furnished, establishing Minnehaha Lodge No. 328.

After being shut out by Mr. Dixon, a room was fitted up in a building on Main avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets on or near the present site of Wm. Van Eps old store. While this room was being fitted up, the lodge met several times in a back room of Mr. Brown's house, but the first meeting in the lodge room was also the first meeting under the dispensation.

Mr. Brown tells a funny incident which occurred while the lodge room was located in this building. The lower floor of the building was used as a dwelling, and the family occupying it kept boarders. In those days very little plastering was done, and this building was not plastered.

On a certain evening some new members were to be initiated, and during the day a man who boarded with the family just mentioned, came to Mr. Brown and told him that the ladies of the family had devised a scheme by which they intended that night to learn all there was of Masonry. In the room under the preparation room, they had placed a barrel directly beneath the stove pipe hole in the floor above, and on this they proposed to stand.

Mr. Brown called together two other gentlemen who were pretty bright, and a ceremony was prepared for the benefit of the listeners. This ceremony was faithfully carried out until a shriek was heard from below, the barrel went over, and then all was still.

From this building the lodge was moved to rooms over the land office on the corner of Tenth street and Phillips avenue where the Masonic Temple now stands. While there the charter from Iowa was received. In that building Harry Corson, Frank Pettigrew, Andrew Peterson and George W. Skinner were made Masons. While an entered apprentice, Mr. Peterson made a 24-inch gauge, and Mr. Weston made a level, both of which are still in the possession of the lodge and much admired.

T. H. Brown, J. W. Callender and R. F. Pettigrew were sent as delegates to a convention of lodges held at Elk Point June 22, 1875, to take such measures as might be necessary to form a Grand Lodge of Dakota. At this meeting a constitution was drafted and adopted. T. H. Brown was elected most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and among his appointments was that of O. P. Weston of Minnehaha Lodge No. 328 as Grand Junior Deacon.

It was at this point in the history of the lodge that the change was made in its name from Minnehaha Lodge No. 328 to Minnehaha Lodge No. 5. In point of order it was No. 4, but in some way, in procuring the seals for this lodge and the one at Canton, the mistake was made in designating the Canton lodge as No. 4, instead of No. 5, as it should have been.

In 1881 Thomas H. Brown was again elected Grand Master.

From the land office the lodge was moved to the Emerson block in June, 1881. In 1883 the Masonic Temple was built, the corner stone being laid August 8, of that year. This was an event hitherto unexcelled in the history of Masonry in the Northwest. Grand Master O. S. Gifford was assisted by the Grand Lodge of Dakota, convened especially for that purpose, and the ceremonies were attended by about three hundred members of the fraternity and between two and three thousand spectators. Eleven jurisdictions were represented including sixty-three organizations. The procession was formed at the Masonic hall at 2 o'clock P. M., the escort comprising fifteen Knights Templars of DeMolay Commandery No. 3, Yankton, and forty-three Knights Templars of Cyrene Commandery, Sioux Falls. Arriving at the site, the services were opened by the choir singing Lohengrin's "Great Architect of Heaven and Earth." The articles prepared were deposited in a copper box made to receive them, and the corner stone, a piece of Missouri sandstone weighing 5,200 lbs. was placed in position with appropriate ceremonies. The oration was delivered by the Hon. A. C. Mellette. After the exercises had been concluded, the visiting brethren were conducted by the Cyrene Commandery to Germania hall, where a banquet awaited them. In the evening a Masonic ball was given, with which the festivities of the day were carried to a close. The membership of the lodge at that time was ninety-one. The building was completed early in the year 1884, and all the Masonic bodies in the city took possession of the rooms constructed for their use.

Thomas H. Brown was Worshipful Master of the lodge 1876-7-8 and 1881; John Bippus 1879; W. H. Nelson 1880; I. K. Buck 1882; R. C. Hawkins 1883 and 1886-7-8; W. A. Germain 1885; A. B. Kittredge 1889 and 1893; S. A. Brown 1890; F. W. Harrington 1891; F. H. Files 1892; J. B. Fox 1894; W. L. Baker 1895; M. R. Brown 1896; Frank Kunerth 1897; J. W. Jensen 1898. The membership of the lodge is upwards of 200.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS, SIOUX FALLS CHAPTER NO. 2.—On the 8th day of April, 1879, upon the call of I. K. Buck Most Eminent High Priest, W. D. Stites Most Eminent King, and E. P. Allen Most Eminent Scribe, a number of gentlemen met in convocation for the purpose of organizing Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2, under dispensation from the general grand chapter of the United States.

The following were charter members: I. K. Buck, W. D. Stites, E. P. Allen, Kinzie Maxfield, D. S. Glidden, Decatur Stewart, C. L. Norton, Frank Caldwell, Wm. H. Davenport, J. M. Richter, E. O. Kimberly, Edwin E. Sage, J. W. Callender, Charles Bassett.

At this meeting the following officers were elected: K. Maxfield Capt. of the Host, J. M. Richter R. A. Capt., D. S. Glidden P. S., Wm. H. Davenport G. M. 3d vail, E. E. Sage G. M. 2d vail, Frank Caldwell G. M. 1st vail, J. W. Callender tyler, E. O. Kimberly treasurer, C. L. Norton secretary.

I. K. Buck remained High Priest, W. D. Stites King, and E. P. Allen Scribe of the Chapter until January, 1881, when W. D. Stites was elected High Priest, and re-elected in 1882. Edwin Sharpe was High Priest in 1883, D. S. Glidden in 1884, T. Frank Hawley in 1885, E. E. Sage in 1886, Frank Kunerth in 1887, Park Davis in 1888-9-90, C. S. Palmer in 1891, H. T. Corson in 1892, S. A. Brown in 1893, W. T. Doolittle in 1894, Eugene Coughran in 1895. There were 171 members in 1895.

CYRENE COMMANDERY No. 2.—At the Masonic hall in Sioux Falls, June 9, 1881, Sir Knights J. B. Hawley, E. E. Sage, W. D. Stites, Frank Kunerth, Edwin O. Kimberley and Clark Keiser met for the purpose of considering a petition which had been prepared by Sir Knight Hawley to be sent to the General Grand Commander, asking for a dispensation for a commandery at Sioux Falls to be called Dakota Commandery. The petition had appended to it fifteen signatures. Sir Knight Hawley was named for Eminent Commander, Sir Knight J. M. Richter Generalissimo, and Sir Knight W. D. Stites Captain General. On the 14th day of August, 1891, a dispensation was issued by Benjamin Deane, Grand Master of Knights Templars in the United States, granting to the petitioners the right "to open a commandery of Knights Templars and Council of the order of Knights of the Red Cross, subordinate to the Grand Encampment of the United States at the City of Sioux Falls, County of Minnehaha and Territory of Dakota, to be called and distinguished by the name of Gethsemane Commandery No. 2," appointing the officers as requested in the petition. The first meeting under this dispensation was held on the 22d day of November, 1881, at which time Eminent Commander J. B. Hawley proceeded to appoint the

subordinate officers and committees. The third Tuesday of each month was fixed for the regular convocation of the Commandery. At its regular meeting on December 20, a committee was appointed to request the Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States to change the name of the Commandery Gethsemane No. 2, to Cyrene Commandery No. 2, which was done accordingly the January following. A meeting of the Commandery was held June 21, 1882, to take action in regard to the funeral of Sir Knight Thomas C. Cochran, who died at Minneapolis that day, and it was decided that the Commandery should attend the funeral in a body.

November 6, 1883, W. D. Stites was installed as Eminent Commander, Wm. T. Doolittle Generalissimo, Benjamin F. Campbell Captain General.

The Commandery attended the funeral of David Jackson Turner on the 23d day of February, 1885. He died February 18.

In 1885, D. S. Glidden was elected Eminent Commander, William T. Doolittle Generalissimo, and Benjamin F. Campbell Captain General. Since then the following named persons have been elected to the above offices, in the order named: 1886, W. T. Doolittle, F. W. Taylor, B. F. Campbell; D. S. Glidden was elected Right Eminent Commander of the Territory, May 12, 1886. 1887, W. T. Doolittle, F. W. Taylor, Eugene W. Coughran; 1888, F. W. Taylor, E. W. Coughran, B. F. Campbell; 1889, E. W. Coughran, Henry T. Corson, B. F. Campbell; 1890, Henry T. Corson, Park Davis, B. F. Campbell; 1891, Park Davis, B. F. Campbell, W. H. Holt; 1892, B. F. Campbell, W. H. Holt, H. L. Greene; 1893, W. H. Holt, H. L. Greene, C. E. Baker; 1894, H. L. Greene, C. E. Baker, W. A. Germain; 1895, C. E. Baker, C. S. Palmer, A. F. Pilcher.

ALPHA COUNCIL NO. 1, K. AND S. M.—Organized April 11, 1891, with the following charter members: Henry T. Corson, W. H. Holt, F. W. Harrington, Samuel A. Brown, John B. Cloudas, Park Davis, W. R. Fisher, O. L. Farnham, Frank Kunerth, Albert F. Pilcher, Willard B. Walworth. The officers in 1891 were: S. A. Brown, Thrice Illustrious Master, and A. F. Pilcher, Illustrious Deputy Master; 1892 and 1893, Park Davis was T. I. M., and A. F. Pilcher, I. D. M. The membership in 1895 was 25.

EL RIAD TEMPLE A. A. O. N. MYSTIC SHRINE. The first meeting in Dakota, by the members of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, under dispensation, was held May 25, 1888, in the city of Sioux Falls, with thirteen charter members, who had previously received their degrees at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A charter was granted by the Imperial Council of Toronto, Canada, in June, 1888, W. D. Stites, as Illustrious Potentate, having gone there for that purpose.

The charter members were as follows: W. D. Stites, N. E. Phillips, Henry T. Corson, B. F. Campbell, A. B. Kittredge, W. R. Burkholder, C. H. Vincent, J. E. Conklin, G. W. Burnside, C. H. Winsor, D. C. Rice, Pickering Brown and Frank S. Emerson.

The officers elected were: W. D. Stites Illustrious Potentate; A. B. Kittredge Chief Rabban; D. C. Rice Asst. Rabban; C. H. Winsor High Priest and Prophet; Geo. W. Burnside Oriental Guide; N. E. Phillips Recorder; C. H. Vincent Treasurer.

C. H. Winsor was Illustrious Potentate in 1889-90-1-2, and Wm. T. Doolittle in 1893-4. There were 507 members in 1895.

EASTERN STAR.—Jasper Chapter No. 8. Upon the petition of several ladies and gentlemen of Sioux Falls, a dispensation for organizing a Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, was granted by John H. Baldwin, Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the order for South Dakota, and on the 8th day of July, 1890, Jasper Chapter No. 8 was organized.

The first officers were: Mrs. Mary Brown worthy matron; F. W. Harrington worthy patron; Mrs. Luella Jones associate matron; Mrs. Helen E. Bailey secretary; Mrs. Harriet Hawkins treasurer; Mrs. Fannie A. Parmley conductress; Mrs. Emma C. Harrington associate conductress; Mrs. Nellie C. Cloudas Esther; Mrs. Nellie Holt Martha; Mrs. Ella M. Hubbard Electa; Mrs. Carrie Vincent Ada; Frank Kuerth Sentinel; Mrs. Imogene Phillips chaplain; Mrs. A. D. Tinsley organist.

Mrs. Mary Brown was worthy matron in 1890-1-2; Mrs. Helen Bailey in 1893; Mrs. Margaret F. Phillips in 1894-5-6-7; Mrs. Amy Skinner in 1898-9.

Jasper Chapter has a large membership, and has given some very fine banquets and entertainments. It meets the first and third Monday in each month, at the Masonic Temple.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

ROYAL PURPLE ENCAMPMENT No. 1.—This encampment was instituted at Vermillion, S. D., March 22, 1874, with the following charter members: R. R. Briggs, M. D. Thompson, M. Madison, W. L. H. Owen, G. W. Pratt, F. McKirscher and R. D. Tyler. The encampment was removed to Sioux Falls May 13, 1879.

The following named persons have been Patriarchs of the Encampment since its organization: 1874, L. H. Owens, M. D. Thompson; 1875, R. R. Briggs, T. A. Robinson; 1876, W. D. Gould, G. H. McDonald; 1877, W. D. Gould, G. H. McDonald; 1878, Geo. Koll, re-elected the second term, and the first term in 1879; second term F. S. Emerson; 1880, E. Sharpe, C. H. Vincent; 1881, P. W. Wildt, J. W. Odell; 1882, T. F. Leavitt, S. E. Blauvelt; 1883, N. S. Johnson, T. A. Robinson; 1884, S. E. Blauvelt, N. S. Johnson; 1885, Esten Thompson, John Sundback; 1886, T. A. Robinson, C. M. Cummings; 1887, T. G. Brown, A. C. Phillips; 1888, Dell Plantz, W. M. Cunningham; 1889, W. M. Cunningham, E. Russell; 1890, J. D. Howard, W. A. Dow; 1891, J. A. Ward, E. S. McDonald; 1892, T. G. Brown, A. K. Pay; 1893, W. A. Beach, F. G. Chaphe; 1894, T. R. Freeman, W. J. Brandt; 1895, G. W. Fox, J. M. Woodruff. The membership in 1895 was 78.

SIOUX FALLS LODGE No. 9.—This lodge was instituted in Sioux Falls May 24, 1876, with the following charter members: August Ludwig, Herman Gilbert, Wm. VanEps, Z. P. Herrick, Augustus Loneus, T. G. White, Wm. B. Dick, Edwin Sharpe, N. Boucher, James O. McWilliams.

Since its institution the following persons have been Noble Grands of the lodge: 1876, Augustus Loneus; 1877, Edwin Sharpe,

Z. P. Herrick; 1898, J. W. Odell, T. H. Diefendorf; 1879, no record of officers; 1880, P. W. Wildt, F. S. Emerson; 1881, C. H. Vincent, F. C. Angel; 1882, S. E. Blauvelt, Sam Hurst; 1883, Sam Hurst, O. M. Dahl; 1884, S. E. Blauvelt, T. G. Brown; 1885, John Sundback, D. Plantz; 1886, Henry Peterson, A. C. Barnes; 1887, A. C. Phillips, R. N. Williams; 1888, Wm. Beckler; 1889, R. J. McEwen, W. A. Dow; 1890, R. J. Woods, W. C. Bailey; 1891, W. A. Beach, J. A. Ward; 1892, W. M. Cunningham, Ira Gilman; 1893, Wm. E. Russell, Geo. T. Blackman; 1894, J. D. Howard, J. Woodruff; 1895, J. E. Shaw, A. J. McLane.

HARMONIA LODGE NO. 56, (GERMAN).—This lodge was instituted in Sioux Falls on the 9th day of October, 1883, with seventeen charter members. M. W. Krudvig was elected Noble Grand, P. Plaster Vice Grand, F. Kunerth secretary, J. Rummel treasurer; second term, July 9, 1894, F. Martin was elected Noble Grand, N. D. Roster Vice Grand, W. Obert secretary, J. Rummel treasurer.

1885. N. D. Roster was elected Noble Grand, W. Obert Vice Grand, F. Becker secretary, J. Rummel treasurer; second term, W. Obert Noble Grand, F. Becker Vice Grand, J. P. Fiedler secretary, J. Becher, treasurer.

1886. F. Becker Noble Grand, Phil Eichhorn Vice Grand, J. P. Fiedler secretary, J. Becher treasurer; second term, Phil Eichhorn Noble Grand, J. B. Dischner Vice Grand, P. G. Neisendorfer secretary, J. Becher treasurer.

1887. N. B. Roster Noble Grand, John Garloff Vice Grand, M. Krudvig secretary, J. Becher treasurer; second term, John Garloff Noble Grand, Henry Besler Vice Grand, P. G. Neisendorfer secretary, J. Becher treasurer.

1888. H. Besler Noble Grand, P. G. Neisendorfer Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer; second term, H. Besler Noble Grand, Theo. Pankow Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer.

1889. Theo. Pankow Noble Grand, E. G. Kreitz Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer; second term, F. Martin Noble Grand, J. Heinback Vice Grand, W. Obert secretary, J. Becher treasurer.

1890. P. Eichhorn Noble Grand, R. Pankow Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer; second term, R. Pankow Noble Grand, H. Pohle Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer.

1891. H. Pohle Noble Grand, Fred Kreiser Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer; second term, F. Kreiser Noble Grand, L. Kohler, Vice Grand, F. Martin secretary, J. Becher treasurer.

1892. L. Kohler Noble Grand, J. Becher Vice Grand, H. Pohle secretary, John Schaetzel treasurer; second term, J. Becher Noble Grand, Werner Raabe Vice Grand, Herman Pohle secretary, John Schaetzel treasurer.

1893. W. Raabe Noble Grand, John Zentel Vice Grand, H. Pohle secretary, Theo. Pankow treasurer; second term, John Zentel Noble Grand, Charles Rummel Vice Grand, H. Pohle secretary, Theo. Pankow treasurer.

1894. N. D. Roster Noble Grand, Frank Kuerth Vice Grand, H. Pohle secretary, Theo. Pankow treasurer; second term, Fred Kreiser Noble Grand, Peter Haas Vice Grand, W. Obert secretary, Theo. Pankow treasurer.

1895. Peter Haas Noble Grand, Alex Stern Vice Grand, W. Obert secretary, Theo. Pankow treasurer; second term, Alex Stern Noble Grand, Jacob Schopf Vice Grand, Paul B. Meyer secretary, Theo. Pankow treasurer. The membership in August, 1895, was 51.

CANTON VERITAS NO. 2, PATRIARCHS MILITANT was instituted March 27, 1886, with the following charter members: R. R. Briggs, Thomas F. Deifendorf, Phillip Plaster, C. M. Cummings, T. G. Brown, J. J. Schumacher, Dell Plantz, I. M. Neher, Walter Crisp, F. S. Emerson, Sam Hurst, T. A. Robinson, Jacob Becher, Will Felber, S. E. Blauvelt, C. H. Vincent, Frank Baker, Henry Peterson, Wendell Obert, A. C. Phillips, J. T. Gilbert, W. R. Kenefick, Sherman A. Merrit, S. H. Burk, L. M. Bowen, John Sundback, G. D. Maurer, Geo. Arneson, Andrew Thompson, T. F. Leavitt, J. B. Dischner.

The officers were in 1886: Capt., T. A. Robinson; Lieut., T. G. Brown; Ensign, I. N. Neher. 1887, Capt., C. M. Cummings; Lieut., A. C. Phillips; Ensign, S. H. Hurst. 1888, Capt., A. C. Phillips; Lieut., E. S. McDonald; Ensign, Dell Plantz. 1889, Capt., E. S. McDonald; Lieut., W. A. Dow; Ensign, Geo. Arneson. 1890, Capt., W. A. Dow; Lieut., W. M. Cunningham; Ensign, J. W. Craig. 1891, Capt., W. M. Cunningham; Lieut., W. E. Russell; Ensign, W. C. Bailey. 1892, Capt., W. E. Russell; Lieut., A. K. Pay; Ensign, W. J. Brandt. 1893, Capt., A. K. Pay; Lieut., W. J. Brandt; Ensign, J. M. Woodruff. 1894, Capt., W. J. Brandt; Lieut., J. M. Woodruff; Ensign, G. W. Fox. 1895, Capt., W. J. Brandt; Lieut., J. M. Woodruff; Ensign, G. W. Fox. The membership in August, 1895, was 65.

EVELYN LODGE NO. 7, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.—This lodge was instituted in Sioux Falls April 10, 1890, with the following charter members: Geo. W. Matthews, Mrs. Jennie Matthews, E. S. McDonald, Samuel McCormack, Eliza McCormack, Silas E. Blauvelt, Ralph R. Briggs, Sara J. Briggs, Frank S. Emerson, Charles M. Cummings, Isabel Cummings, Arthur S. Sherwood, Caroline L. Greene.

The Noble Grands and Vice Grands were in 1890, Etta C. Bailey, May D. McDonald. 1891, first term, May D. McDonald, Polly Schumacher; second term, Polly Schumacher, Jennie B. Cunningham. 1892, first term, Jennie B. Cunningham, Lucy Plantz; second term, Lucy Plantz, Jennie Sherwood. 1893, first term, Jennie Sherwood, Celia Ward; second term, Celia Ward, May A. Ricker. 1894, first term, Lucy Plantz, Mollie Reiley; second term, Mollie Reiley, Sibbie Fox. 1895, first term, Sibbie Fox, Clara A. Thorne. The membership in 1895 was upwards of 100.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

GRANITE LODGE No. 18. This lodge was instituted September 10, 1885, with the following charter members: B. F. Hornefius, J. M. Bailey, Jr., H. L. Greene, C. H. Wallingford, A. C. Phillips, T. A. Robinson, F. S. Emerson, C. S. Buck, E. D. Morcom, John Sundback, C. T. Jeffers, J. J. Lloyd, S. T. Elmendorf, S. E. Blauvelt, J. L. Hadaman, C. F. Sischo, Roy Williams, M. Blum, A. L. Curry, P. G. Neisendorfer, E. S. Savage, C. A. Maxon, W. W. Van Horn, C. E. Hoffman, J. M. Kiel, Jerry Carleton, C. E. Martin, W. H. Booth, F. C. Angel, F. F. Angel, F. S. Kimball, Otto Heynsohn, J. A. Scott, J. W. Hutchinson, D. Plantz, J. G. Strahon, Frank B. Snook.

The Chancellor Commanders of the lodge were in 1885, H. L. Greene; 1886, first term, J. M. Bailey, Jr., second term, C. H. Wallingford; 1887, Silas Blauvelt, second term, F. S. Emerson; 1888, Dr. H. W. Subera, second term, W. L. French; 1889, E. D. Morcom, second term, U. S. G. Cherry; 1890, R. J. McEwen, second term, C. F. Irvine; 1891, N. B. Bailey was elected Chancellor Commander and J. H. Voorhees Vice Chancellor, but soon after the election Mr. Bailey removed from the city, when J. H. Voorhees was elected to fill the vacancy, second term, C. P. Bates; 1892, J. W. Parker, second term, F. R. Hyde; 1893, J. M. Donovan, second term, W. M. Cunningham; 1894, S. S. Childs, second term, W. A. Beach; 1895, J. H. J. Black. The lodge had 115 members June 1, 1895.

DAMON DIVISION No. 1.—Uniform Rank. This lodge was instituted in Sioux Falls and received its charter January 16, 1886. The following were charter members: C. T. Jeffers, C. H. Wallingford, W. D. Blosser, Jno Briley, A. C. Phillips, S. A. Robinson, E. D. Morcom.

May 4, 1886, the following were elected officers: C. T. Jeffers captain, A. C. Phillips lieutenant, C. H. Wallingford herald, S. A. Robinson recorder, W. D. Blosser treasurer, E. D. Morcom guard, Jno Briley sentinel.

1887. C. T. Jeffers captain, A. C. Phillips lieutenant, F. S. Kimball herald, P. G. Neisendorfer recorder, W. D. Blosser treasurer, Van Horn guard, C. F. Sischo sentinel.

1888. Same officers as in 1887.

1889. A. C. Phillips captain, E. D. Morcom lieutenant, H. C. Collins herald, C. H. Elmendorf recorder, G. H. Carpenter treasurer, J. C. Farley guard, Theo. Wuest sentinel.

1890. J. C. Farley captain, Theo. Wuest lieutenant, C. F. Irvine herald, Gus Gradinger recorder, G. H. Carpenter treasurer, H. T. Parmley guard, P. J. Rodge sentinel, J. H. Scott standard bearer.

1891. W. A. Dow captain, S. S. Childs lieutenant, Theodore Wuest herald, Gus Gradinger recorder, H. W. Subera treasurer, H. T. Parmley guard, W. A. Adams sentinel, G. W. Lowry standard bearer.

1892. Same officers as in 1891.

1893. W. M. Cunningham captain, S. S. Childs lieutenant, J.

M. Donovan herald, Gus Gradinger recorder, G. W. Lowry treasurer, A. T. Latta guard, Gus Orton sentinel, R. Marson standard bearer.

1894. W. M. Cunningham captain, S. S. Childs lieutenant, J. M. Donovan herald, E. C. Hinde recorder, D. B. Durant treasurer, A. T. Latta guard, J. L. Glover sentinel, Roger Marson standard bearer.

1895. A. E. Halsted captain, D. B. Durant lieutenant, J. M. Donovan herald, W. J. Markham treasurer, A. T. Latta guard, Gus Orton, sentinel, Roger Marson, standard bearer. In 1895, the membership was 46.

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS NO. 262.—On the 6th day of May, 1893, District Deputy W. H. Caine of Stillwater, Minnesota, accompanied by twenty-six Elks, arrived in the city of Sioux Falls for the purpose of instituting two lodges of Elks in South Dakota, one in this city and one in the city of Watertown. These were the first lodges of Elks instituted in the state.

The exercises commenced in the morning and continued without intermission until midnight, when, the work having been completed, one of the most elaborate banquets ever spread in the city was served.

The lodge started out with fifty members, and the first officers under the dispensation were: A. B. Kittredge Exalted Ruler, B. H. Lien Esteemed Leading Knight, S. E. Blauvelt Esteemed Loyal Knight, J. H. Voorhees Esteemed Lecturing Knight.

At the first election Frank S. Emerson was elected Exalted Ruler, R. J. Woods Esteemed Leading Knight, T. C. Wuest Esteemed Loyal Knight, E. W. Caldwell Esteemed Lecturing Knight. At the annual election in 1894, Theodore C. Wuest was elected Exalted Ruler, R. J. Woods Esteemed Leading Knight, Frank L. Rowland Esteemed Loyal Knight, J. D. Howard Esteemed Lecturing Knight. In 1895, A. B. Kittredge was elected Exalted Ruler, S. E. Blauvelt, Jerry Carleton and J. D. Howard Esteemed Leading, Loyal and Lecturing Knights, respectively.

Every year since the establishment of the order of Elks in the city of Sioux Falls, it has in the most substantial manner demonstrated that it is in fact as well as in name a benevolent protective association. February 5, 1894, by way of introduction to the public, the Elks gave a charity ball in Germania hall. A large number of invitations were sent out, printed on shingles, and when the hour arrived for the opening of the ball, Germania hall, beautifully decorated with evergreens, palms, foliage, potted plants and flowers, filled to its utmost capacity with a brilliant assemblage of richly dressed people, presented a spectacle of beauty and loveliness never before equalled in the state. It was a grand ball, artistic and elaborate in all its appointments and most brilliantly executed. It was a financial as well as a social success, the total receipts being \$685, and of this sum \$500 was turned over to the Woman's Benevolent association of the city of Sioux Falls, which divided the amount equally with the Children's Home.

Again on the 25th day of February, 1895, the Elks gave a charity ball in Germania hall. The decorations and appointments were not

so elaborate as the year before, but the attendance was large and the ball one of the most enjoyable ever held in the city. It was a financial success, and it was reported that in spite of the hard times about \$360 was realized, which was turned over to the Woman's Benevolent association.

Another event in the history of Sioux Falls Elks that is worthy of notice, is the dedication of their hall in the Gilbert block on Phillips avenue, September 13, 1894, when, the dedicatory exercises being over, an "elaborate and inexhaustible banquet was spread" followed by the usual toasts and responses, and when these came to an end, the Sioux Falls Elks collectively and individually believed that they were the rightful proprietors of the upper story of the Gilbert block. The membership in 1895 was 100.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

MINNEHAHA TENT No. 7, was instituted in Sioux Falls September 19, 1894, with twenty-six charter members. The officers elected at that time and remaining as such until 1896 were as follows: O. F. McNulty Commander; E. E. Harvey Lieut. Commander; J. M. Hostetter Record keeper; Charles B. Peters Finance keeper; A. J. Yeager Chaplain; T. E. Wright Sergeant.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

JASPER LODGE No. 21, was instituted in Sioux Falls July 10, 1885, with the following charter members: O. D. English, Fred Kreiser, R. W. Bainber, Martin Olson, C. O. Henjum, H. D. Williams, Geo. H. Adkins, Peter Olson, M. Faithful, Frank Kunerth, Theodore Pankow, Dell M. Plantz, Jerry Carleton, Frank Spaulding, W. S. Wynn.

The officers in 1885 were: Fred Kreiser Master Workman, A. W. Faithful Recorder, C. O. Henjum Financier. 1886, Fred Kreiser Master Workman, F. E. Spaulding Recorder, Geo. W. Peterson Financier. 1887, Geo. W. Peterson Master Workman, A. W. Faithful Recorder, F. E. Spaulding Financier. 1888, Fred Kreiser Master Workman, A. W. Faithful Recorder, Dr. Geo. H. Fulford Financier. 1889, Geo. W. Peterson Master Workman, W. T. Cameron Recorder, Dr. Geo. H. Fulford Financier. 1890, William George Master Workman, Fred Kreiser Recorder, Eugene Reiley Financier. 1891, J. W. Craig Master Workman, Fred Kreiser Recorder, Eugene Reiley Financier. 1892, J. D. Howard Master Workman, T. Bushell Recorder, Eugene Reiley Financier. 1893, H. J. Hatch Master Workman, T. Bushell Recorder, Eugene Reiley Financier. 1894, A. Yeager Master Workman, T. Bushell Recorder, Eugene Reiley Financier. 1895, E. H. Sanford Master Workman, T. Bushell Recorder, Fred Kreiser Financier. The membership in 1895 was 300.

GERMANIA VEREIN. This society was organized in Sioux Falls January 11, 1880, by a number of old settlers and residents of German descent.

Their object in thus associating is briefly outlined in the consti-

tution of the society: "To foster art, to awaken the mind to liberty, to create a love for all that is good and beautiful, to encourage social intercourse and to aid in preserving the fruits of German culture." As a means to consummate these objects of the society it was considered necessary to encourage vocal music, dramatic entertainments, gymnastics, elocution and debates; and the society has established and supported singing, turning, dramatic, literary and mutual aid sections, and organized classes for the pursuit of German studies under competent teachers. It also laid the foundation for a circulating library.

In a financial way it has flourished beyond the fondest anticipations of its founders, and easily leads all the civic organizations of the state in the value of its holdings. It owns free of incumbrance, and located near the business center of the city, its grounds and building. The latter is generally known as Germania Hall, includes a large and commodious theatre with well appointed stage, a gymnasium, club rooms and a janitor's residence, valued conservatively at \$15,000.

The aims of the society have already in a great measure been realized, and its influence has proved beneficial not only to the members connected therewith and the Germans in this vicinity, but also to the city in which it is located.

Following are the names of the presidents of the society from its organization to 1896: H. Gilbert 1880, F. Kunerth 1881, W. Raabe 1882-3-4, John Zentel 1885-6, F. Kreizer 1887-8, M. Levinger 1889-90, J. Schaetzel Jr. 1891, W. Raabe 1892, M. Levinger 1893-4-5. The membership in 1895 was 48.

TURN VEREIN.—The Turn Verein of Sioux Falls is a branch of the upper Missouri district, which is a part of the national organization called the North American Turner district. The upper Missouri district consists of two vereins, one at Yankton and one at Sioux Falls.

The Turn Verein of Sioux Falls was organized as a separate society, May 6, 1892, with sixteen charter members, and the following officers were elected: Paul H. Haman president, M. A. Walser vice president, George Kuessner secretary, Wm. Richter treasurer, M. A. Walser instructor. Second term, Mat. Walser president, Charles Spitznagel vice president, Wm. Popp secretary, Charles Rummel treasurer, Joe Walser instructor.

In 1893, Geo. Kuessner was elected president for first term, Wm. Wolff, second term. Charles Spitznagel was president during 1894 and 1895.

The members meet on the second Tuesday of each month, but athletic instruction is given to classes three times a week. Two or three exhibitions are given during the year, and the public has taken great interest in seeing the progress of the pupils. All instruction is given in the German language.

The classes are open to men, women and children. Men belong to the active class until they attain the age of 31, when they become passive members. Youths, having been through the classes, become active members when they are 18 years old.

The classes average as follows: Active members, men 20, women 14, girls 17, boys 14. The membership in 1895 was 52.

VALHALLA CLUB.—This club first organized for social purposes, December 15, 1889, under the name of "The Young Men's Scandinavian Club of Sioux Falls." The charter members were as follows: J. S. Johnson, P. G. Rogde, G. H. Kiland, G. C. Christopherson, A. S. Johnson, T. A. Sorum, Peter Haugen, E. K. Rogness, N. M. Dahl, A. Kiland, John H. Solberg, P. H. Dahl, Ole Olson.

Later the club was reorganized and the name changed to "The Scandinavian Club of Sioux Falls," which sometime after, at another reorganization, was changed to its present name, "Valhalla Club."

The presidents of the club have been as follows: 1891, Dr. J. S. Johnson; 1892-3-4, B. H. Lien; 1895-6, A. T. Christopherson; 1897, J. W. Jensen; 1899, C. C. Bratrud. The membership in 1897 was 26.

MARQUETTE CLUB.—This club was organized January 6, 1890, by the Roman Catholics of Sioux Falls, for social purposes. The following were charter members: Rev. L. A. Ricklin, J. T. McCarrrier, J. W. Sheridan, M. Gerin, J. K. Haughton, J. M. Donovan, B. C. McCrossan, Joe Kirby, James Kearns, Henry Billion, J. D. McDonald, James Regan, John Donahue, J. H. Tohey, J. J. Murry, S. Donahue, J. T. Sanders, W. D. McDonald, T. F. Murphy, Angus McDonald, Den Donahue, James Byrne, Joseph Schwarz, John T. Farren, E. M. Sanders, P. V. Jones, Michael Gallagher, M. White.

In 1890-1, M. Gerin was president and Joseph Schwarz vice president; 1892-5, Joseph Schwarz president, B. C. McCrossan vice president, A. S. Kilroy corresponding secretary, John Fitzgibbons financial secretary, J. K. Haughton treasurer.

This club has given some very fine social entertainments, which have been greatly enjoyed by the people generally, and the directors have earned the reputation of knowing how to please and delight the guests on such occasions.

THE SUNSET CLUB. This Club was organized in Sioux Falls at the instigation of the Rev. A. H. Grant in November, 1892. After Mr. Grant's departure from the state, the affairs of the club were managed by Mr. J. H. Gates. The charter members consisted of the following gentlemen:

H. L. Greene, T. H. Brown, Rev. A. H. Grant, W. H. Lyon, J. H. Gates, W. L. Baker, Dr. F. H. Files, Dr. S. A. Brown, Dr. S. Olney, E. W. Caldwell, J. Tomlinson, Jr., W. A. Wilkes, H. J. Davenport, Prof. R. B. McClenon.

There was a sort of unwritten law that the members should meet every alternate Tuesday evening during cold weather, and when they did meet a banquet was spread, and after that had been disposed of some topic was discussed. This club occupied about the same relation to the other clubs in the city as the Universalist church does to the other churches, a sort of go-as-you-please style.

During the last few years of its existence the offices of president, secretary and steward were filled by the same person, and the club met in some room that was vacant evenings, and where no rent was demanded. *Requiescat in pace.*

LABOR UNIONS.

SIoux FALLS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. Organized September 11, 1886, with the following charter members: Frank Hoffman, W. A. Youker, L. B. Terhune, G. J. Willits, C. H. Craig, James Woodruff, W. H. Thompson, Harry C. Corey, J. S. Davidson and Charles Porter. James Woodruff was elected president, C. P. Blair vice president, Frank Hoffman secretary, Geo. J. Willits treasurer, C. F. Allen sergeant-at-arms. In April, 1887, James Woodruff was re-elected president and D. Haggerty was elected vice president; Frank Hoffman secretary, Geo. J. Willits treasurer. In 1888, D. Haggerty president, C. F. Allen vice president, Frank Hoffman secretary, C. W. Tobin treasurer. In 1889, W. A. Youker president, F. B. Ireland vice president, Frank Hoffman secretary and treasurer, F. L. Osgood recording secretary. In 1890, W. T. Drips president, F. G. Herron vice president, J. H. J. Black secretary and treasurer, A. P. Knowles recording secretary. In 1891, John T. Cogan president, F. G. Herron vice president, F. L. Osgood recording secretary, W. G. George financial secretary. In 1892, Will Jamieson president, F. G. Herron vice president, J. H. J. Black recording secretary, W. G. George financial secretary. In 1893, James Woodruff president, T. Hamann vice president, R. C. Albrook recording secretary, George Denyer financial secretary. In 1894, James Woodruff president, T. Hamann vice president, R. C. Albrook recording secretary, Geo. Denyer financial secretary. In 1895, C. H. Craig president, F. T. George vice president, R. C. Albrook recording secretary, Geo. Denyer financial secretary. The membership in August, 1895, was 34.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR, JASPER ASSEMBLY 497.—Was organized in Sioux Falls by Z. D. Scott, state organizer, June 22, 1889, with the following charter members: P. D. Gushard, Frank Morse, C. V. Booth, Ole Olson, E. J. Sharon, F. L. Hartwick, Wm. Lass, Donegan Halligan. P. D. Gushard was elected Master Workman in 1889 and the first term of 1890; Joseph Sampson, two terms, 1890-91, and J. T. Cogan; 1892, Geo. W. Burnside and J. E. Sides; 1893, A. H. Grant; 1894, C. C. Peterson.

In 1892 the membership was nearly one hundred, but in 1894 so many members were out of employment and unable to keep up their dues that the membership was reduced to about fifty. In 1895 the number of members had been reduced to eighteen, and the meetings were suspended.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Organized in Sioux Falls July 13, 1894, with the following charter members: Eighteen members of the Knights of Labor No. 497, twenty members of the Tailors' Union No. 221, thirty-five members of the Typographical Union No. 218, fifty-five members of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 153. H. H. Schwartz, Jr., was elected president, Wm. Jones vice president, Aug. H. Reichard recording secretary, Louis F. Gust treasurer. On the second Friday in July, 1895, Willis M. Pritchard was elected president, C. F. Allen vice president, Aug. H. Reichard secretary, J. H. Stout treasurer.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION No. 153.—Organized December 25, 1888, with the following charter members and officers: Geo. Sutcliff president, Charles Johnson vice president, John Wittell recording secretary, Frank Carr financial secretary, John Stout treasurer, H. Paulson sergeant-at-arms, W. Hagcuberth, John Schneider and P. Pfeiffer trustees, Sam Ohlund auditor. J. L. Flynn was president from 1890 to 1895. At one time the membership was about 60, but at this writing (1895) it is about 40.

In addition to the foregoing labor unions there are now established and in flourishing condition in the city, the Retail Clerks' Union No. 218, the Barbers International Union No. 123, and the United Commercial Travelers.





GEORGE W. ABBOTT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBOTT, GEORGE W., was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, October 10, 1858. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and knows what farm work is from experience. He was educated at the public schools and at the high school and Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H. At the age of twenty he went to Colorado as secretary for a mining expert, and remained there until he removed to Dakota in 1882. He settled in what is now McIntosh county, North Dakota. He helped organize the county, and was its first superintendent of schools. He was also appointed postmaster at Ashley, and was the first postmaster in McIntosh county. During this time he had a cattle ranch and was also engaged in merchandising. In 1887, he sold out his interest and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged in the furniture and hardware business until 1891, when he removed to Sioux Falls and became the general manager of the Co-operative Loan and Savings Association of that place. He occupied that position until September, 1894, when he resigned, and organized the Union Savings Association of Sioux Falls, and since then has devoted his time in promoting the interests of this association as its general manager. Mr. Abbott is an active, energetic business man and an enterprising and respected citizen.

AIKENS, FRANK R., the subject of this sketch — although he for several years resided at Canton, Lincoln county, since coming to Dakota — is so well known to the residents of Minnehaha county, and has been so closely identified with her affairs, that he is entitled to a more extensive notice than will appear incidentally upon the pages of this work. He was born in the city of New York, December 14, 1855, and entered a law office so young, that he practically received his education in a law office. After five years of study was admitted to the bar January 5, 1877, and commenced the practice of law at Rome, N. Y., where he remained until August, 1880, when he went to Sioux Falls, and from there to Canton, where he opened a law office on the 1st day of September following. From the first he had a good practice, took an active part in politics, and in 1885 was elected to the provisional state senate; was also elected to, and served in the territorial assembly, 1887, and 1889; was chairman of the judiciary committee in 1887, and served on the same committee in 1889, and was practically its chairman; was a prominent and influential member of the legislature during both sessions, and was recog-

nized as one of its ablest debaters. He is always clear, concise and forcible in presenting his views, and has enough of the orator in his composition to command the attention of any audience he may address. On the 19th day of March, 1889, was appointed associate justice of the territorial supreme court, and the following October was elected judge of the second judicial circuit for the term of four years. At the expiration of his term of office as judge he resumed the practice of law at Canton until July, 1895, at which time he removed to Sioux Falls and entered into copartnership with the firm of Bailey & Voorhees for the practice of law, under the firm name of Aikens, Bailey & Voorhees, and was the trial lawyer of the firm during its existence, which terminated in October, 1897. On the 22d day of that month he formed a partnership with Harold E. Judge under the firm name of Aikens & Judge, which partnership still continues.

While upon the bench he was a good listener, always self-possessed, and understood thoroughly the case he was trying, and if he had not been so big-hearted would have laid down the law cold enough to satisfy the most exacting lawyer. Young, active and sagacious, with strong inclinations to take a hand in the affairs of the state, it is not too much to predict that thirty years from now the foregoing sketch will be remarkable for its brevity.

ALDRICH, HERBERT CLARK, is a native of Vermont and was born January 13, 1845. In 1850 he removed to Illinois with his parents, and resided a few years in Iowa, and finally in September, 1872, came to Sioux Falls and bought the southwest quarter of section 13, and settled down to farming. He has held several town offices. A few years ago he rented his farm and came to the city of Sioux Falls and engaged in the grocery business. He was a good farmer and is well liked as a business man, and is a thoroughly good citizen.

ALMOS, ANDREW O., was born in Norway November 22, 1849, and was raised on a farm. He emigrated to Lansing, Iowa, in 1870, and worked there at the carpenter's trade seven years. He came to Sioux Falls May 12, 1878, and since then has been engaged as a contractor and builder. He built the Lowell school house, and the Lutheran Normal school buildings, and several of the best residences in the city, and has also built a number of churches in the county. He is a good citizen.

ARCHER, THOMAS E., is a native of Staffordshire, England, and was born February 12, 1837; attended the public schools, worked on a farm and in the butcher business until he emigrated to this country with his parents in 1851, and settled in Iowa; engaged in farming until 1881, when he went to Brule county, Dakota, and opened a meat market, and also engaged in farming until April, 1888, when he came to Sioux Falls and opened a meat market in the Waples block. In 1890 went to Rowena, and opened a meat market there, but returned to Sioux Falls, and for several years has been established on Main avenue in the meat business. He is a good citizen.

AVERY, HENRY, M., was born at Newbury, Vermont, February 2, 1849. He removed with his parents to Walworth county, Wis., in 1857; was raised on a farm, attended public schools, and was a student at Beloit college for some time. When he attained his majority he removed to Jackson, Minn., and started a newspaper called the Jackson Republic, and was its editor and publisher for five years. He then sold out the paper, and engaged in the mercantile business at the same place. In 1881, he removed to this county, and located in Sioux Falls on the 22d day of August. He was appointed deputy clerk of the courts of Minnehaha county, and held this position until 1888. Upon his arrival in Sioux Falls he purchased the abstract business of Charles Webber, and has continued that business since then. In 1892 it was incorporated under the name of the Sioux Falls Abstract and Title Insurance Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00. In March, 1898, the name of this corporation was changed to the Sioux Falls Abstract Company, and Mr. Avery and wife own the majority of the stock. He has been a member of the Sioux Falls Fire Department fourteen years, and was its chief four years. Mr. Avery is one of Sioux Falls most energetic citizens, and an enthusiastic supporter of any project calculated to promote the prosperity of the city.

BAILEY, CHARLES O., was born at Freeport, Illinois, July 2, 1860. He was a son of the late Judge J. M. Bailey of Freeport, who was a circuit judge in Illinois for one year, ten years a judge of the appellant court, and during the last eight years of his life was a judge of the supreme court of that state, and during a portion of the time was its chief justice. Charles O. during his youth attended the city schools, and at the age of twenty was graduated from the university at Rochester, N. Y. He then entered the law department of the Northwestern Railroad Company at Chicago, where he remained until admitted to the bar in the spring of 1883. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa and Nebraska the same year. He commenced the practice of law in 1883 at Eagle Grove, Iowa, and remained there until the fall of 1886. While at that place he held the office of mayor for one year and during all the time he resided there was division attorney for the Northwestern railroad. Upon leaving Eagle Grove he went to Chicago and remained there six months, and came to Sioux Falls in April, 1887, where he opened a law office and in August following formed a copartnership with H. T. Root. In February, 1888, this partnership was dissolved and he was alone until January, 1889, when he associated with him W. H. Stoddard and W. H. Wilson under the firm name of Bailey, Stoddard & Wilson. This partnership existed until May, 1890, when Mr. Wilson retired from the firm and Bailey & Stoddard continued the practice together until January, 1892, at which time the firm of Bailey & Voorhees was established. In July, 1895, Judge Aikens became a member of the firm, under the name of Aikens, Bailey & Voorhees which firm existed until the withdrawal of Judge Aikens October 25, 1897. Mr. Bailey has been the attorney of the Illinois Central at Sioux Falls since the road was built into the city. He has also been the attorney for R. G. Dunn & Co. Commercial Agency, since 1887, and

for the Western Union Telegraph Co., since 1890. He was elected district attorney of Minnehaha county in 1888, by the Democratic party, and held that office until the 21st day of August, 1890. In 1893 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. He has one of the most extensive law libraries in the Northwest, and is recognized as one of the most studious and well read lawyers in the state. Since coming to Sioux Falls the firms with which he has been associated have asked but few favors of their opponents or the court, and this in a great measure is owing to the careful preparation made by him in all the cases in which they have been employed. The foregoing brief outline of Mr. Bailey's professional career is sufficient without comment to establish his standing at the bar, and it only remains to be added that he is at peace with his brother lawyers and is a respected citizen.

BAILEY, Jr., JOSEPH MEAD, a brother of C. O. Bailey, came to Sioux Falls in June, 1885, and announced that he had come to stay. He was not quite twenty-one years old, short in stature, and looked to be two or three years younger than he was. But it was soon known in the city that he was a man of affairs. He contracted for the convict labor in the penitentiary, and commenced at once to interest himself in the banking business. He was connected with the German-American Loan & Trust Co., and in 1886 became vice president of the Citizens National Bank, and was instrumental in the merging of that bank with the Minnehaha National in 1888. When the consolidation had taken place he was elected its president, and held the position until his decease. April 1, 1889, he was appointed treasurer of the Territory of Dakota by Governor Mellette, and held the office until a treasurer of the State of South Dakota was elected. He was interested in banking at Huron, Parker, Valley Springs and Garretson, and was concerned in several large enterprises during the boom days in Sioux Falls. He was as active in political matters as in business enterprises. In 1888, he was elected a delegate from the Territory to the Republican National Convention, and he found time to devote to city, county, and state politics. But his slight physical resources were not equal to the requirements of his active brain and wonderful energy. He became broken in health early in 1891, and went abroad to rest and recuperate, but never returned to Sioux Falls.

He was born November 4, 1864, at Freeport, Ill., and died at his birthplace on the 12th day of September, 1891. A large delegation from Sioux Falls attended his funeral. He was educated at Mount Morris Academy, Illinois, and was graduated from the University at Rochester, N. Y., in 1882. In 1883, he was appointed swamp-land agent for Iowa, to effect a settlement for the Federal government, and in February, 1885, was appointed swamp-land commissioner of Ohio. These positions he held while engaged in the law business at Eagle Grove, Iowa. He was companionable, generous and enterprising, but the most remarkable element in his make-up, the one of all others which arrested public attention, was the tireless activity of his brain.

BAILEY, DANA REED, was born in Montgomery, Vermont, April 27, 1833; was reared on a farm, educated in the district schools, Bakersfield Academy, Leland Seminary, and Oberlin College, Ohio, where he took a two years' course; taught district schools three terms, select school six months, and the Beekman school at Saratoga Springs, New York, one year; commenced the study of law in June, 1856; entered the law office of the late Chief Justice Royce of Vermont in 1857, and the Albany Law school at Albany, N. Y., in 1858, and was graduated in April, 1859. Commenced the practice of law in May of the same year at Underhill, Vt., removed to Highgate, Vt., in February, 1860, and practiced law there until September 1, 1864. While at Highgate was town agent two years, and trustee of the United States surplus fund two years; was deputy collector of the United States customs, having charge of the office there three years and three months; was special agent of the War Department six months, and in 1863, was appointed secret aid of the United States Treasury, and held this appointment three years. September 1, 1864, opened a law office at St. Albans, Vt.; entered into a copartnership with Park Davis, February 3, 1865, and a year later H. C. Adams was added to the firm. Was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1868, and was a member of the State Central Committee two years; was elected to the office of state's attorney of Franklin county, two terms, and to the State Senate in 1870, and re-elected in 1872; was chairman of the judiciary committee, and was appointed chairman of a committee of five, by joint resolution of the legislature, to investigate the Vermont Central Railroad, which investigation was not concluded until July, 1873. Was one of the school directors in St. Albans two years. In 1871, laid out and was the proprietor of the village of Baldwin, in St. Croix county, Wisconsin; built the Matchless Flouring Mills at that place, and was the owner of three saw mills, and half owner of two elevators, and for ten years was engaged in manufacturing flour and lumber, merchandising and farming, and for several years had a large herd of Shorthorns, which in 1877, sold in Chicago for the highest average price of any herd in the United States that year. Moved to Baldwin in 1874; was president of the village three years, treasurer one year, and director of the village schools seven years. In 1877, was nominated for the State Senate by acclamation by the Republican convention of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of Wisconsin, comprising seven counties, and received all the votes cast in the county where he resided, except 57 out of a total vote of 3,131, the Republican nominee for the Assembly having only 99 majority in the county; was chairman of judiciary committee of the Senate in 1879. In 1880, was elected one of the county commissioners of St. Croix county, was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1882; resigned the chairmanship of the county board December 19, and arrived in Sioux Falls December 21, 1882, and had charge of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company's business in South Dakota until March, 1884. On the 11th day of March of that year opened a law office in the Masonic Temple, and was the first tenant to occupy that building. In January, 1886, formed a copartnership with Park Davis, and W. H. Lyon was added

to the firm in 1888. Was city attorney from 1885 to 1889; on the 21st day of August, 1890, upon the resignation of C. O. Bailey, was appointed state's attorney for Minnehaha county, and by subsequent elections held the office until 1895, since which time he has practiced law. In territorial days was a member for two years of the Republican Central Committee, and in 1895-6 was a member of the State Agricultural Board.

BAKER, WILLIAM L., was born in Madison county, N. Y., April 9, 1860; was educated in the public and normal schools, and was graduated from the Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y., in 1885; came to Sioux Falls in the fall of 1885, spent the winter in Chicago, returned the following spring, and was employed for one year and a half in the German Loan & Trust Company's office; from October, 1887, until January, 1889, was cashier of the First National Bank of Parker, in Turner county; in January, 1889, became cashier of the Minnehaha National Bank of Sioux Falls, which position he still holds. Mr. Baker is a social gentleman and has a large circle of friends. He belongs to the Masonic orders in the city, and has been honored with official positions by the bodies to which he belongs. He is a kind, obliging neighbor, and an esteemed citizen.

BARRETT, CHARLES, is a native of Mayo county, Ireland, and was born in 1842. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1848, and lived in Buffalo, New York, until 1850, when they removed to Wheeling, Virginia, where they remained until in 1856, and then removed to Freeport, Illinois. He attended school and acquired a fair business education at that place. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 46th Illinois regiment and went to the front. At the great battle of Shiloh he was seriously wounded in his hip and so disabled that he was discharged from the service; the bullet which disabled him not being removed until six years and seven months later. He went back to his old home and resided there until in 1878, when he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the real estate business, and soon became known far and wide as the "Great Locator." He engaged in farming in McCook county for awhile, but believing in the future success of Sioux Falls sold out his farm and returned to the real estate business at this place where he has ever since remained. He owns much valuable real estate, and has built a large number of buildings in the city, and has devoted his whole time and attention to its improvement. Mr. Barrett is a Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; has been Commander of Joe Hooker Post No. 10 G. A. R., is a prominent Odd Fellow, and a gentleman who is highly regarded for his many excellent qualities. His standing is that of an honest, upright business man, a good citizen and a genial liberal-hearted gentleman.

BARRETT, OGDEN, was born at Patterson, New York, June 27, 1823, and lived in that state until 1837, when he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he resided for several years. In 1854 he went to the Pacific coast. On the 4th day of July of that year he was in Salt Lake City and heard Brigham Young deliver an address. After a few years he returned to Wisconsin, enlisted in Company C, 2d Wis.



CHARLES P. BATES.

Cavalry, and served four years. After the war he engaged in farming in Kansas for ten years. He came to Sioux Falls in 1878, and resided there until his death, which occurred on the 31st day of December, 1898. He was one of the best known men in the city.

BATES, CHARLES P., is a native of New York, and was born December 4, 1860, and although his father was a minister of the gospel Charles was reared on a farm. He completed his education at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and commenced the study of law at Rochester, N. Y. From the time he was eighteen years of age until he was twenty-three he taught school and studied law in connection with his course at the seminary. In 1883 went to Ipswich, S. D., and engaged in the hardware business for nearly two years. In March, 1885, came to Sioux Falls, and entered the law office of H. H. Keith. In January, 1887, was admitted to the bar, but continued in the employment of Mr. Keith until January, 1889, at which time they formed a copartnership under the firm name of Keith & Bates. This copartnership existed until January 1, 1893. He then engaged in the practice of law by himself until January, 1898, when he formed a copartnership with P. J. Rogde, under the firm name of Bates & Rogde. In May, 1894, he was appointed city attorney of the city of Sioux Falls, was reappointed in 1895, and held the office until May, 1896. During the campaign of 1894 he was chairman of the Republican county committee of Minnehaha county, and conducted the campaign with great credit and ability. After the nomination of McKinley for president in 1896, he joined the silver Republicans, and received the nomination for state's attorney upon the Fusion ticket, and, with all the rest of the candidates on that ticket, was elected. In 1898 he was re-elected, and was chairman of the executive committee of the Fusion party, and had the management of the campaign in the county during that year. Mr. Bates is a good lawyer, is careful in the preparation of his cases for trial, and is a good trial lawyer. In the performance of his duties as state's attorney he has been faithful, energetic and successful. A few years ago he married Miss Grace Chester, an estimable young lady, and they are now bringing up two bright boys, possibly to enlarge the circle of the legal profession, but probably for the ministry.

BAUCH, LOUIS, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, May 6, 1864; attended the public schools, but at the age of seventeen commenced to learn the butcher's trade, and has followed this business since then; came to Sioux Falls in 1887, and went into business for himself in 1889, and recently erected a fine market building on south Phillips avenue. He is a good business man and a good citizen.

BEACH, WILLIAM A., is a native of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and was born May 2, 1862; moved with his parents to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1869, and from there to Emmetsburg, same state, in 1871; was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from a commercial college at Milwaukee, Wis., came to Sioux Falls, September 10, 1883, and worked in F. W. Taylor's hardware store five years. In 1888, bought a half interest in a job printing office in

Sioux Falls, and in May, 1890, bought his partner's interest, and since then has added to the business until now he has one of the best equipped job printing, blank book manufacturing and stationery plants in the state. He is a good business man, and a pleasant, agreeable man to do business with, and everybody has a good word to say of Will A. Beach.

BEAN, LEVI V., was born at Corina, Maine, March 3, 1845; attended the common schools and worked on a farm during his youth, and after attaining his majority engaged in milling and farming until he removed to Osage, Iowa. In 1871, he commenced work as a photographer, and was in business at Osage until October, 1880, when he removed to Dell Rapids in this county. He remained there engaged as photographer until January, 1882, when he located at Sioux Falls and opened a photograph gallery. In 1889 he rented his residence and business building until 1897, when he resumed business at the old stand. He is an artist of established reputation, and a respected citizen.

BEAR, SAMUEL M., was born at Fostoria, Ohio, March 9, 1857. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Olmstead county, Minnesota. He worked on a farm, attended common schools and graduated from Chatfield Academy, at Chatfield, Minn. He then worked as clerk in a dry goods store at Austin, Minn., for six years, after which he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived January 29, 1879, and has since remained. He engaged in the book and stationery business with E. S. Ireland, under the firm name of S. M. Bear & Co. In the spring of 1883, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Bear continued in the business a few months alone, when the firm of Emerson & Bear was formed, which continued business until 1898. Mr. Bear has been manager of the theatre business in Sioux Falls for fifteen years. He is a genial, good fellow, a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

BECHER, JACOB, is a native of Germany, and was born March 3, 1840. He attended school from his sixth to his fourteenth year, and then learned the tailor's trade. He emigrated to the United States in 1863, arriving in New York on the 27th day of January of that year. He resided in New York three years, and then went to Freeport, Illinois, and worked at his trade until 1880, when he removed to Sioux Falls, arriving there on the 10th day of August, since which time he has been engaged in the merchant tailoring business at that place. He is an honest man and a respected citizen.

BECKER, PETER, who conducted the first train into Sioux Falls, is a native of Germany, and was born August 15, 1845. He emigrated with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852. They soon after moved on to a farm a few miles out of the city, where the subject of this sketch attended school and worked on the farm until 1871. On the 17th day of August of that year he commenced work as a brakeman on a work train at St. James, Minnesota, and in 1873, was made conductor of the train. October 2, 1876, he ran the first train from Worthington to Luverne as its conductor. As this railroad was built west his run was lengthened, and he had charge of the



PETER BECKER.



PROFESSOR G. M. BINKS.

first train into Valley Springs, Brandon and Sioux Falls. After having had charge of this train for two years and three months, he became conductor of a train running from Sioux City to St. James until May 14, 1883, when he was transferred, and made conductor of the daily train running from Sioux Falls to Worthington and back, which train he was in charge of from that time until the spring of 1896. Everybody in Minnehaha county knows Peter Becker and he was deservedly popular with the traveling public. Mr. Becker has been importuned by his many friends to become a candidate for local official positions, but has always declined. Upon the decease of Dr. Livingston a few years ago, which created a vacancy upon the school board in the 4th ward, he was appointed to serve out the term, which he did, but refused to permit his name to be used for the position at the next election. He is an active member of several secret societies and in social as well as business circles has a host of friends.

BENSON, MARTIN R., is a native of Norway, and was born September 7, 1860. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1865, and spent his boyhood days in Stoughton, Wisconsin, and Winneshiek county, Iowa. In 1872 he came to this county with his parents, who settled in Edison. He worked on a farm as a brick mason until 1883, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. In 1888, he went into the grocery business in Sioux Falls, to which he has recently added a stock of boots and shoes, and is doing a good business. Mr. Benson attends strictly to business, has no political aspirations, and is a respected citizen.

BINKS, GEORGE MUSGRAVE, was born in Castle Bolton, Yorkshire, England, April 16, 1836; attended school forty-two days; when seven years old became apprentice to a butcher and remained there two years; then commenced to work in a lead mine, and later became superintendent and manager of the Keld Helds mining works, England; in 1867 emigrated to the United States and located in Bureau county, Illinois, and was employed in the coal mines for two years; in 1869 went to Iowa and became a Methodist preacher; in 1871-2 was located at Vermillion, Dakota; in 1873-4 went to England, urging emigration to Dakota, but returned in 1874, and since then his home has been in Sioux Falls; took up a homestead and a tree-claim in Split Rock township, and now has four hundred acres of land in this county, besides some city property.

Professor Binks is a unique character, and well known all over the Northwest; and notwithstanding his early surroundings being so adverse to the development of literary tastes, he has become a popular lecturer. He is a keen observer of man and nature, and is at home upon his theme—human nature. He was an early student of George Combe, and is a phrenologist of acknowledged ability. It is rare that one meets with a person endowed with so many gifts. As a public speaker he is humorous, pathetic, and forcible, as occasion may demand; and what is more, his whole life has been a constant endeavor to elevate the standard of correct living among those with whom he has come in contact.

We will close this sketch with an incident in his life that needs

no comment. When the professor first arrived in western Iowa he was in great need of an overcoat, and having earned \$20.50, purchased one for \$20. He put it on and went to the post office, where he received a letter from his mother in England asking him to send her \$20 to pay rent. He returned to the street, sold the overcoat, and sent her the money.

BLACK, JOHN HARLEY JENKINS, was born in Henry county, Indiana, September 5, 1866, and attended school until he was fourteen years old. At that time he removed to LeMars, Iowa, and commenced his apprenticeship at the printer's trade, and since then has engaged in the printing business. On the 15th day of October, 1889, he came to Sioux Falls and entered the employ of Brown & Saenger, and remained with them one year. He was then engaged by Wm. A. Beach in his printing establishment, where he has remained and is its foreman. Mr. Black is very prominent in labor circles, and takes an active part in local politics. In 1898 he was nominated by the Republican party for member of the house of representatives of the state legislature. He made an active campaign and did some good work, but it was not a Republican year in Minnehaha county, and together

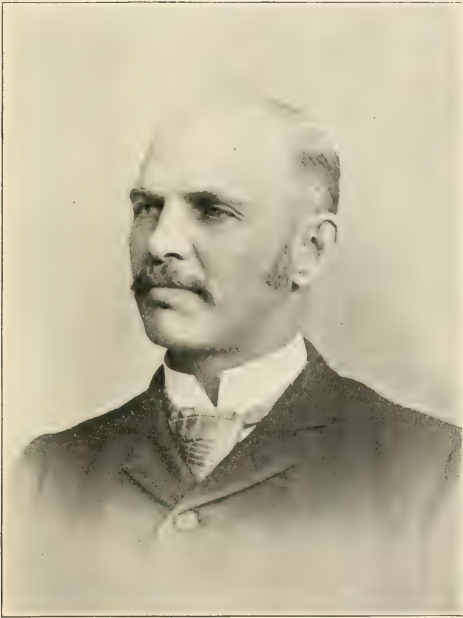


J. H. J. BLACK.

with his associates upon the ticket he was defeated. Mr. Black is a good citizen, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

BLACKMAN, FRANK L., was born at Batavia, Genesee county, New York, August 13, 1855, but removed with his parents to Rockford, Ill., where he attended the common schools and graduated from the high school. He then assisted his father until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived in September, 1878, and since then has been principally engaged in the real estate business at that place; was one of the trustees of the Deaf Mute school four years; alderman from the First ward two terms, and city auditor of the city of Sioux Falls two terms, and was for some time traveling in the interest of the Sioux Falls Press. Mr. Blackman is an energetic business man, makes a good official, and is highly respected socially and as a citizen.

BLAUVELT, SILAS E., is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Fox Lake in that state October 26, 1851. He received his education in the common schools, supplemented by a few terms at an academy, and when nineteen years of age, went to Cherokee, Iowa, and began business life for himself. He remained there until September, 1871, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He has always been an active, but conservative business man, and has accumulated quite a large property. In 1891, he was elected alderman from the Second ward, and served two years. He



SILAS E. BLAUVELT.

was a charter member of Granite Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, Sioux Falls, and is a past chancellor of that order. He has held the office of grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Dakota, and represented that body in the Sovereign Grand Lodge as grand representative at Denver, Colorado, in 1887, and also attended the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Los Angeles in 1888. He is a member of the Patriarchs Militant, and received at Los Angeles the "Decoration of Chivalry." He takes an active interest in political matters. While alderman, he was prompt in the faithful discharge of the duties of the office. It is never a difficult matter to find where he stands upon any question of public interest in Sioux Falls, and usually the public is aware of his position without making any attempt to ascertain what it is. The block at the corner of Main avenue and Fifth street in Sioux Falls, testifies to his loyalty to the city and his confidence in its future prosperity. Nothing needs to be added to establish his high social and business standing in the community.

BLEIFUSS, OTTO H., is a native of Germany, and was born November 26, 1859; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1863; lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota, engaged in farming until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 13th day of March, 1890, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business in the city. He is a good business man, active in local politics, and a respected citizen.

BLOMILEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, was born in La Grange, Walworth county, Wisconsin, August 3, 1849. He was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools, and for a short time an academy. Before he was twenty-two years of age, he was elected town treasurer of La Grange, and held this office six years. During this time he was in poor health, but studied medicine when able. He was then elected treasurer of Walworth county, and held this office six years. During this time he turned his attention to dentistry, and was graduated from the Indiana Dental College, and practiced his profession at Elkhorn, Wis., one year. On the 17th day of January, 1883, he located at Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. Other dentists have come and gone since he opened his dental office in Sioux Falls, but he remains, and is recognized as one of the leading dentists in the state. Dr. Blomiley is a highly respected citizen.

BLUM, JACOB, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born October 26, 1826. He received his education in the public schools, and when sixteen years of age he was employed by an uncle to travel for him in the hide and wool business. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated with his wife to the United States, and located in New Jersey. From that time on he has been engaged in the hide and wool business in Philadelphia, then Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, from which place he came to Sioux Falls on the 26th day of August, 1882, where he has since resided. He and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding on the 10th day of June, 1896. Mr. Blum is a good business man, and a respected citizen, and notwithstanding his seventy-three years, is seen

daily at his place of business, actively engaged in managing his affairs.

BOE, REV. NILS N., is a native of Norway, and was born April 1, 1863. He emigrated to the United States with his parents and located in Minnesota in 1868. He was reared on a farm, and during his youth attended the common schools. In 1879, entered St. Olaf's Academy, where he graduated in 1882; then took a four years' course in Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and graduated from that institution in 1886. In the fall of that year entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Madison, Wisconsin, and when that institution was removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1888, went there and completed his course, graduating in 1889. In August of that year he accepted a call from the mission committee of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod to go to Montana and do mission work for the Lutheran Church. He was the first Scandinavian Lutheran minister in Montana, and built the first Scandinavian Lutheran church in the state at Helena, where he made his headquarters. He also organized congregations in Great Falls and Sand Coulee, and remained in Montana until in 1892, when he received a call from the Lutheran congregations in Sioux Falls, Brandon and Springdale to become their pastor. He accepted at once, and came to Sioux Falls the latter part of March, 1892, where he has since remained. He is an indefatigable worker, and a good pastor. He holds services once in two weeks at Brandon and Springdale, and in Sioux Falls every Sunday, either morning or evening and sometimes both morning and evening in addition to his Brandon or Springdale services.

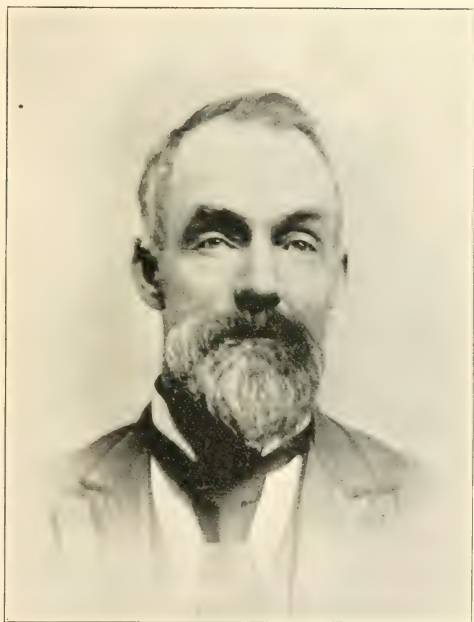
BOOTH, CHARLES VASSAR, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 12, 1833. When twelve years of age he moved to New York City with his mother, where he received a common school education; studied with an architect about three years, and then served as an apprentice with a carpenter. When twenty-one years of age he moved to Brooklyn, and followed the business of architect and builder for awhile, and then was employed in the Brooklyn navy yard until 1863. He was a member of the 47th New York State National Guard, which regiment was for a short time in 1863, in the United States service. When his regiment was mustered out he resumed work in the navy yard. In 1866 moved to Red Wing, Minn., and in partnership with his brother Richard H. Booth was engaged as architect and builder until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Sioux City and engaged in the same business for one year. In the fall of 1871, came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He took up a homestead about two miles east of the city, but continued to work at his trade until 1880, when he went into the undertaking business, which he has since followed. Mr. Booth enjoys the distinction of being the first class-leader in the Methodist church in this county. He has been elected coroner of the county three times, and makes a good official. He is an upright business man, and a respected citizen.



REV. N. N. BOE.



C. V. BOOTH.



R. H. BOOTH.



MRS. R. H. BOOTH.

BOOTH, RICHARD H., was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 20, 1826. His father was the proprietor of a cloth factory, and had the latest and most approved machinery known at that date. At the age of seventeen the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and when he attained his majority commenced business for himself as contractor and builder. In 1847 he removed to New York City. On December 17, 1848, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Boulette, and celebrated his golden wedding in Sioux Falls December 17, 1898. He spent the summer of 1852 in Minnesota. In 1855 he moved from New York to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained eight months, and then removed to St. Paul, Minn. In April, 1861, he took up a farm in Goodhue county, Minn., where he engaged in farming and worked at his trade until 1870, when he removed to this county, arriving in Sioux Falls the 11th day of July of that year. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, in Sioux Falls township, but has always been a resident of the city, and engaged as a contractor and builder. He built the first church in the county—the Episcopal church at Sioux Falls. He built the Cataract hotel, the VanEps block, the Deaf Mute school buildings, and other public buildings, besides some of the finest residences in the city. He was one of the directors of the South Dakota penitentiary at the time it was built, holding that position four years, and has been building inspector of the city of Sioux Falls several years. Mr. Booth during his long residence in the city has been a very active man, and while not aspiring for political positions has nevertheless been an influential and respected citizen.

BOOTH, MRS. SARAH C., wife of Richard H. Booth, as mentioned above, came to Sioux Falls with her husband in July, 1870. She is a woman of domestic instincts and habits, kind and generous-hearted, and has greatly endeared herself to her neighbors, all of whom greatly rejoiced in having the opportunity of making the celebration of her golden wedding an enjoyable event. She has the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

BOOTH, WILLIS H., was born at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, April 23, 1859; attended the district and high schools, and at the age of fourteen years commenced learning the jewelry business. On the 12th day of August, 1880, came to Sioux Falls with D. J. Turner, and remained in his employ until Mr. Turner's death, which occurred in the spring of 1885. He then bought the stock of goods of the estate, and since that time has been in business for himself. Mr. Booth is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Elks. He is always genial, social and happy, and one of the most agreeable men to do business with in the city of Sioux Falls.

BOWEN, ABRAHAM M., was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1828; was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools in Ohio, where his parents moved when he was very young. When twenty-one years old he took charge of the home farm, his father dying at that time. During the civil war he was employed three years in the United States service, a part of the time as revenue

assessor. In 1882 came to this county and bought a farm in Wayne township, and lived there several years, but sold it and moved into the city of Sioux Falls, where he now resides. He has been upon the school boards in the various places where he has resided nearly forty years, has held township offices, and was one of the board of appraisers of damages for right of way in this county for the Illinois Central and the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroads. Mr. Bowen has always been an active man, a thoroughly good citizen, and is highly esteemed.

BOWER, CHARLES F., was born in Glidden, Iowa, May 24, 1869; was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools and at the Glidden Normal schools, where he was graduated. In 1884 moved to Walworth county in this state, where he worked on a farm, attended and taught school until September 9, 1890, when he came to Sioux Falls. The next three years he taught school near Valley Springs, the two next at Ben Clare, then at Baltic two years, and in the village of Hartford one year, making nine successive years in all of successful teaching in this county. In 1898 he was nominated county superintendent of schools by the Republican party, and was one of the three persons elected on that ticket. It was a great personal compliment, and can only be attributed to the fact that he was popular among the teachers with whom he had been associated for nine years in educational work. He is genial and companionable, and is faithfully performing the duties of his office.

BOWLER, JOHN A., was born at North Adams, Mass., April 8, 1861. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1867, where he attended school and worked on a farm until 1881. At that time he was employed as salesman by a machinery house for two years, operating in South Dakota the second year. In 1883 went into the farm machinery business on his own account at Groton, S. D., in which business he still continues at that point. From 1885-90 served as member of the city council or mayor of the city of Groton. In 1894 was elected chairman of the central committee of the Democratic party of South Dakota, and re-elected in 1898. In 1896 moved to Sioux Falls, and in April, 1899, was elected warden of the South Dakota penitentiary, and assumed the duties of this office in May following. Mr. Bowler is a genial good fellow, a good citizen, an astute politician, and has a wide circle of acquaintances.

BOYCE, FRANK L., was a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, and was born March 7, 1854. He worked on a farm and attended district school until fourteen years of age, when he entered the University of Madison, Wisconsin, where he took a complete collegiate course and was graduated in 1873. Immediately thereafter he entered the law department of this university, from which he graduated in 1874, and on the 20th day of June of that year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Wisconsin. He then entered the law office of Baker, Buell & Wait of Chicago, where he remained until September, 1875, when he was admitted upon examination by the supreme court of Illinois to practice law in that state, which practice he pursued in Chicago until May, 1878. At that time he went to Sioux



FRANK L. BOYCE.



Falls on a visit, remaining there about a month, and was so well pleased with Dakota and its future prospects that he concluded to make Sioux Falls his future home. He returned to Chicago, finished up his business there and removed to Sioux Falls and opened a law office the October following. In March, 1879, he formed a copartnership with John Bippus for the practice of law under the firm name of Bippus & Boyce, which partnership continued until August, 1881. He then practiced by himself until late in the year of 1883, when he took his brother Jesse W. Boyce in with him under the firm name of Boyce & Boyce. In the spring of 1884 the firm of Boyce, Noyes & Boyce was established, which continued until January, 1886, when T. W. Noyes removed to Washington, D. C. In 1879, Mr. Boyce was elected secretary of the Board of Education, and in 1883 was elected alderman from the third ward. In 1894 he was elected senator from Minnehaha county upon the Republican ticket.

He is known as a most studious, painstaking, conservative lawyer, and has been connected in his professional capacity with some of the most important cases that have occupied the attention of the courts of the state. His firm has had in charge the legal business of the B., C. R. & N. railroad at this place from the time it was built into Sioux Falls, and also that of the Northwestern Packing Company. As an official no one in the city has a more enviable reputation. In the performance of his senatorial duties in the legislature of 1895, he was noted as being the most industrious member of that body, and no member brought to the discharge of his duties a more careful, conscientious regard for the welfare of the state than Frank L. Boyce of Sioux Falls. A man of this character is always a good neighbor and a respected citizen, and nothing good could be said of him in this respect that would not receive the unanimous indorsement of his wide circle of acquaintances.

The foregoing sketch was written in 1895. During the summer of 1896, Mr. Boyce, being in feeble health, went to his old home in Wisconsin to visit his friends and take a much needed rest for a few weeks. Instead of recuperating, he became more enfeebled and on the 19th day of December, 1896, he died at the home of his parents. His remains were brought to Sioux Falls and interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery. Not only the legal fraternity with whom he had so long been associated, but all who knew him, sincerely mourned his death.

BOYCE, JESSE W., is a native of Wisconsin and was born December 19, 1859. He attended school and worked on his father's farm during his youth. Arriving at more mature age he entered the University at Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained three years, leaving college at the end of the sophomore year. He then read law in the office of J. H. Carpenter at Madison a little over a year, and then took a year's course in the law department of the University. In 1881, he came to Sioux Falls and immediately upon his arrival was admitted to the bar and entered into a copartnership with his brother Frank. In 1884, when Mr. Noyes was added to the firm, Mr. Boyce went to the Boston Law University, where he took the three years' course in one year, and was one of seven of ninety

students who graduated with honors. In June, 1885, he took his degree from the law department in Madison University, and then returned to Sioux Falls and resumed the practice of law with his brother. Jesse Boyce was not only a partner in the law firm of Boyce & Boyce, but shared with his elder brother Frank in the estimation of the legal profession in all the commendations which were freely bestowed upon and so well merited by the firm. Since the death of his brother Frank in December, 1896, he has continued in the practice by himself. In March, 1893, he married Miss Etta A. Estey, a lady of high social accomplishments and rare musical attainments, and his home life is exceptionally happy. Genial, honest and enterprising he makes a good citizen.

BOYCE, WILLIS C., was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, September 16, 1851. He worked on a farm and attended school during his boyhood, and took a two-years' course in the Madison University, after which he graduated from the Northwestern Commercial College at Madison, Wis. He then worked on his father's farm until 23 years of age, when he rented and worked the farm for three years. In September, 1878, he came to Sioux Falls and entered into a copartnership with Daniel Scott in the feed and fuel business. This partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Scott retired and H. A. Fairbank took his place in the business for two years and a half. After this Mr. Boyce carried on the business for a short time and then took in W. H. Bryan as a partner for a little over two years, when Mr. Bryan retired and Mr. Boyce continued the business until in 1884, at which time he sold out and bought a farm a short distance west of the city for \$3,235. In 1889, he sold the farm for \$24,000, and bought the McGarraugh stone quarry and a half interest in the North Sioux Falls quarries; the former of which he operated three years and the latter about one year. In 1892, he became state agent for South Dakota of the Aetna Life Insurance company, and in 1894 became the district agent for the two Dakotas of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, and in 1895 removed to Fargo, N. D., to pursue this business.

Mr. Boyce while in Sioux Falls was active in promoting agricultural fairs and expositions, and was marshal of the first territorial fair held at Huron. While upon the farm he bought some very fine stock, both horses and cattle. He brought the first high-bred Short-horns to this county, and he is entitled to a great deal of credit for his enterprise in this direction, as this locality has been greatly benefited by it. He was always a good neighbor and citizen.

BRACE, GEORGE H., was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 26th day of July, 1838. He was educated in the public schools, and when twenty-one years of age entered the mercantile business in his native county, and remained there in business until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 23d day of May, 1885. He at once received the presidency of the Dakota National Bank at this place, and remained its president until December 21, 1886. Since then he has been engaged in the loan and real estate business, and has large real estate interests. Mr. Brace is an active business

man, with no political aspirations, an upright citizen, a good neighbor, and has a large circle of friends.

BRATRUD, CHRISTIN C., was born at Chatfield, Fillmore county, Minn., December 27, 1855; was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. When 23 years old went to Nebraska and remained one year, and then was employed in Sioux City four years. In 1883, went to Hamlin county, Dakota, and bought grain at Estelline four years, and was engaged in the real estate business at Bryant eight years and moved to Sioux Falls in 1896, and is engaged in the real estate business there. He is not much of a political aspirant. He declined the nomination of state senator and county treasurer while in Hamlin county; belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and the A. O. U. W., and has during the short time he has resided in Sioux Falls become known as an enterprising, upright citizen.

BRIDGE, MARK, was born in Berry, Lancashire, England, October 7, 1857, emigrated with his parents to Winneshick county, Iowa, in 1864, where he attended school and worked in his father's brick yard until eighteen years old; then worked on a farm two years; came to Sioux Falls on the 20th day of April, 1878, and from that time until 1888, was engaged in various employments, at one time operating a large farm and raising Holstein cattle; engaged in the livery business for several years, and in November, 1896, leased the Commercial Hotel in the city of Sioux Falls, and has since been the proprietor. In 1885, was elected alderman from the First ward, and by re-elections held this office until May, 1890; in 1892, was again elected, and re-elected in 1899, holding this office nine years. He organized Hose Company No. 1, the first hose company in the county and was made its foreman; was also chief of the fire department two years. He never secured an election without a contest, but in some way has managed to defeat some of the best men in his ward, which settles the fact that he has considerable sagacity and strength, and is a factor in local politics not to be ignored. He is a popular landlord, and has a wide circle of acquaintances.

BROCKWAY, CHARLES L., was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, July 6, 1850, and came West with his parents in 1857, locating at Whitewater, Wisconsin. He attended the common schools and the University of Madison, and graduated from the state Normal school. In 1872, went to Kansas, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1883, removed to Sioux Falls, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1890, was appointed city attorney and reappointed in 1891, and served the city in that capacity until May, 1892. In 1898, was a member of the state senate, and was one of the most influential members of that body. In 1896, was nominated by the Republican party of Minnehaha county for the senate, but, like all others on that ticket, was defeated. He is at the present time receiver of the land office at Chamberlain, S. D. Mr. Brockway is well informed upon all the public questions of the day, and is one of the most effective speakers in the state. He has a host of friends and is highly respected as a citizen.

BROOKINGS, WILMOT W., was born in Woolwich, Maine, October 23, 1830. His father was of English descent, and his ancestors came over in the early settlement of the Colonies. His great grandfather was killed in the British service while repelling an attack made by the French and Indians on the fort of Phipps Neck, Woolwich, Maine, in 1858. His mother, Susannah Bailey, was of Scotch and Huguenot descent.

His early boyhood was passed on the farm, with the exception of several short fishing and sea voyages. In 1850, he determined on a college course and in 1851 was admitted to Bowdoin college, and graduated in 1855, supporting himself largely by teaching during the annual vacations. After graduating and while reading law with Hon. W. P. Fessenden of Portland, Maine, he taught at the Litchfield Institute, North Anson Academy and Wiscasset high school, each one term. In May, 1857, he was admitted to the bar in Portland. The June following he started for the West, and on the 27th day of August, 1857, reached Sioux Falls, then a part of Minnesota Territory, with only nine white persons in all the country now constituting the two Dakotas.

Soon after his arrival, a county was organized and the subject of this sketch was appointed district attorney. In 1859, he was elected a member and president of the council of the People's Legislature of Dakota, and by the same legislature, appointed governor. In 1861, was elected to the council of the Dakota legislature from the first district for two years; to the house of representatives from Yankton county for three successive terms, 1863-4-5, and was speaker in 1864; was appointed in 1865 to the superintendency of a United States military wagon road from Minnesota to Montana; in 1866, was nominated for Congress by the anti-Johnson branch of the Republican party; was elected member of the council from Yankton county in 1867 for two years; elected president of the council in 1868; served as district attorney for Yankton county in 1867-8. In March, 1869, was married to Clara A. Carney, daughter of Capt. William Carney of Dresden, Maine. In April, 1869, was appointed by President Grant associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota for four years, and served until 1873; was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1885 from Minnehaha county. He was the most prominent organizer of the Dakota Southern Railroad in 1871—the first railroad to enter Dakota—and was either president, vice president or solicitor for more than ten years of the Dakota Southern, Sioux City & Pembina, and the Sioux City and Dakota railroad, now part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. Published the Sioux Falls Leader in 1883-5. In 1889, the Minnehaha Canning Factory was built. He was the principal owner, and was president of the company organized to conduct the business. He was promoter of the Sioux Falls Linen Mills, and one of its directors; organized the Minnehaha Trust Company, of which he was president, and was for some years a director in the Sioux Falls National Bank, National Realty Company and the Safe Deposit Company.

October 15, 1862, he pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 16, township 101, range 49, the first land ever entered from the government in Dakota.

The activity and enterprise of Judge Brookings need no comments, and the various official positions he has held politically and in connection with enterprises looking to the development of South Dakota vouch for his ability and integrity. He is not only zealous in whatever he undertakes, but is a man of resource and courage. He was "in at the beginning" and has suffered more than ordinarily falls to the lot of the pioneer, and no person who is acquainted with Judge Brookings and his active work in behalf of the city of Sioux Falls and South Dakota can for a moment do otherwise than remember him kindly, and hope that he may yet reap a rich harvest from his many enterprises.

BROUGHTON, CASS, was born in Wayne county, New York, March 13, 1844. He attended school and worked on a farm until sixteen years old, then engaged in railroad work seven years, and in carpenter work until 1870, when he came West. He reached Sioux Falls on the 23d day of January of that year, and the May following, his family arrived. He then opened a boarding house in the old stone building previously occupied by the surgeon who had been stationed there with the soldiers. The building was then owned by his brother Ed. Broughton. On the 30th day of January, 1870, he took up a farm in sections thirty and thirty-one in Sioux Falls township, where he resided most of the time until 1889, when he moved into the city of Sioux Falls. While a resident of the township he held school and township offices, and made a good official. He is a respected citizen.

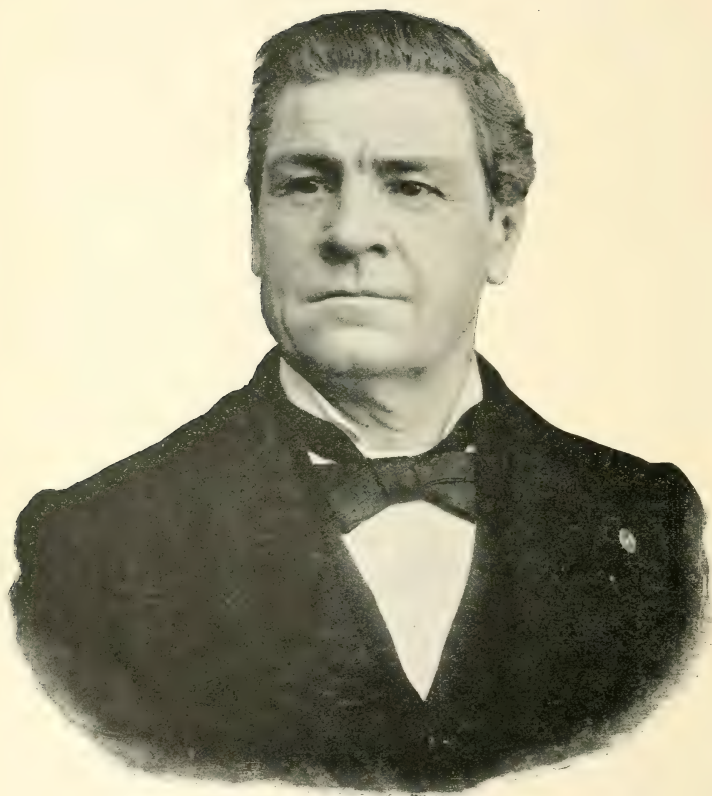
BROWN, EMMETT J., was born in Saline, July 25, 1848. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education during his early youth, and at the age of sixteen years graduated from the high school at Ypsilanti, Mich. In 1865 he removed to Shakopee, Minn., and for a short time was employed in a bank, and then went into the grocery business. On the 28th day of March, 1878, he came to Sioux Falls and opened a grocery store, and also a photograph gallery on Phillips avenue. In 1881 he went to Brookings county and took up a homestead and lived there four years. He then returned to Sioux Falls, where he has since been engaged principally in the real estate business. Mr. Brown is a respected citizen.

BROWN, GUSTAVUS, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, October 22, 1852; graduated from the city high school, and from the Bryant & Stratton commercial college; was then employed as cashier in the Ogdensburg & Champlain Railroad Company's office, and from 1872 to 1876 held the same position in the office of the Northern Pacific railroad at Duluth, Minn., was station agent at Hamburg, Iowa, and Kenton, Ohio, three years; came to Sioux Falls February 28, 1879, and was in the employ of the Phoenix Insurance Company, and the Omaha R. R. Co., until 1882, when he became the agent of the U. S. Express Co., and remained in its employ until 1890, since which time he has been bookkeeper for the Hickey and McNamara Mercantile Co. Mr. Brown has always been an efficient, capable man in his work, and has a large circle of friends.

BROWN, DR. SAMUEL AUGUSTINE, was born in North Carolina, June 25, 1848; was reared on a plantation, and attended the common schools, and the Marion high school. In February, 1867, commenced the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in the spring of 1871; took a special course, and was examined and admitted into the United States navy as assistant surgeon; was assigned to duty in the navy hospital at Norfolk for six months, and then on board the Marion a short time, the Powhattan eighteen months, and the Kansas eighteen months, and was on board this ship when it sailed into the harbor at Santiago de Cuba and demanded the prisoners taken from the Virginia, with notice that the city would be bombarded in two hours if the request was not complied with; was then in the hospital at Philadelphia eighteen months, and from there was transferred to the Pacific station; was aboard the Independence at Mare Island two years and a half, and was also surgeon of the Pensacola hospital in Florida, and remained there six months, when he removed to Dakota, and located at Sioux Falls August 28, 1882, where he has since resided, practicing his profession; has been city health officer two terms, superintendent of Minnehaha County Board of Health two years; and on November 27, 1887, formed a copartnership with Dr. A. H. Tufts, which partnership still exists. He has attained a high rank in his profession, and the firm of Brown & Tufts gets its full share of professional business. Dr. Brown has been advanced to the thirty-second degree in Masonry, is of genial temperament, is a respected citizen, and has a large circle of friends.

BROWN, SAMUEL LEWIS, was born in Genesee county, New York, January 23, 1853. He was reared on a farm, and during his youth attended the common and high schools. At the age of twenty years went to Oregon, Illinois, where he entered a Normal school to fit himself for teaching. The year following commenced active work as teacher in the town of Bonus, Boone county, Illinois. In 1875, was elected principal of the schools in Union, and two years later held the same position in Capron, Illinois. Remained in Illinois until he removed to Sioux Falls in 1889. During the entire time of his residence in that state he was engaged in teaching, and established for himself a high reputation as a successful educator. The first year after his coming to Sioux Falls he became a teacher in the high school, and in 1890 was elected assistant principal of the city schools, which position he occupied until he resigned in 1893, to take charge of the Normal institute (which has since then merged into the Dakota Normal College.) At the expiration of two years he resigned, to accept the chair of Mathematics and Pedagogics in the Sioux Falls University, which position he held until July, 1897. During the summer vacations for several years past, he has been engaged either as instructor or conductor in a number of county institutes, and has become widely and favorably known throughout the state. He is always a gentleman, and an exemplary citizen.

BROWN, THERON G., was born at Ithaca, New York, on the 21st day of March, 1856. He was educated in the common schools, and



THOMAS H. BROWN.

graduated from the high school in Rochester, Minnesota. He also took a most thorough course in shorthand. In August, 1879, he came to Sioux Falls, and in October of that year commenced work as official reporter of the courts in the fourth judicial district of the Territory of Dakota. At that time Judge Kidder was presiding judge in that district, and Mr. Brown remained with him until he died. He was reappointed by Judge Palmer, and held the position until 1888, when he resigned. He was the first reporter in the district, and did the first work in Lincoln, Clay and Union counties without compensation. In 1879 the legislature fixed the compensation for court reporters, and from that time he received pay for his work. In 1888 he went to Flandreau, Moody county, and was engaged in the County Bank of that place for one year. He then returned to Sioux Falls and became the secretary of the city school board and of the Mutual Aid Building & Loan Association, and was also connected with the Co-operative Savings & Loan Association for several years. He was employed as stenographer by the county court and was deputy clerk of the county and circuit courts from 1893, to January, 1897. On the 2d day of August, 1897, he was appointed city auditor of the city of Sioux Falls. In June, 1899, he removed to Howard, S. D. Mr. Brown is a genial good fellow, active in political matters, and an esteemed citizen.

BROWN, THOMAS H., was born in Portabello, Durham county, England, August 17, 1837. In 1848 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Wisconsin. Until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was engaged in farming and mining. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, Third Wisconsin Infantry, and served until August, 1865. After the war he went to Montana, where for a year and a half he engaged in mining. He then went to Brodhead, Wis., and engaged in the hardware business. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary Morse. In 1872, he came to Sioux Falls, and moved into the first frame dwelling house built at that place, which was located where his present residence now stands, on the corner of Phillips avenue and Twelfth street. The next spring he entered into a co-partnership with B. F. Roderick in the lumber business, but during the year following retired from the firm, and bought a half interest in the business of Nye Phillips, who was dealing in hardware, drugs, and leather. This firm was in existence about five years. He was then employed by the Northwestern railroad company in obtaining the right-of-way and locating town sites on the Dakota Central. In 1888, he bought the job office and bookbinding plant of Sam T. Clover, and when the effects of the Insurance Company of the Dakota were disposed of by its receiver, he purchased the printing outfit. May 1, 1889, he took into the business Eugene Saenger, and the firm of Brown & Saenger has now the largest and most complete book-binding and printing establishment in the state.

Mr. Brown since coming to Sioux Falls, has been active in Masonic matters. He organized the first lodge in the county, and was its Master the first three years. He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in the Territory of Dakota, and a few years later was again elected to this office. He has taken an active part in edu-

cational matters, and was president and member of the school board for several years. He took a prominent part in securing for Sioux Falls the B., C. R. & N. railroad, and has been a director of the company since that time. He was one of the South Dakota Commissioners at the World's Fair in 1893, and was the executive officer of the commission. It is needless to add anything to the foregoing record to establish the fact that Mr. Brown is a prominent man of affairs, and takes great interest in the welfare of South Dakota in general, and Sioux Falls in particular.

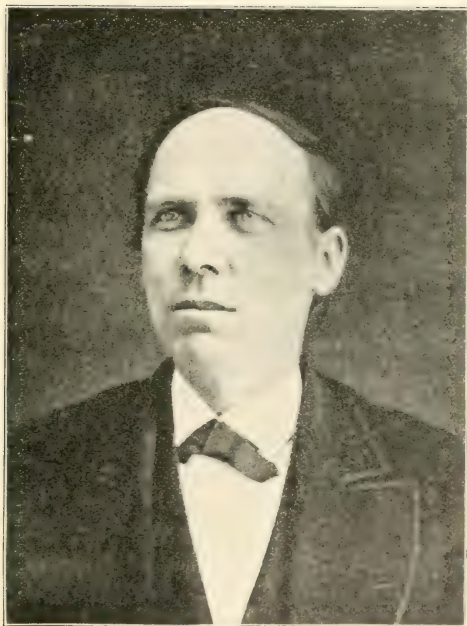
BROWN, MRS. MARY, came to Sioux Falls with her husband, Thomas H. Brown, in 1872. Her first home was not in the barracks, but on the contrary she resided in the first frame house built in the little hamlet. Mrs. Brown is prominent in social matters, and is well known throughout the state, especially among the members of the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps, in which organizations she has held high official positions. During the World's Fair at Chicago, she made her home at the South Dakota building, and contributed largely to the comfort and entertainment of its visitors.

REV. W. HOWELLS BUCHANAN, D. D., was born at Florence, Pennsylvania, in 1829; fitted for and entered Jefferson College, and was a student there until the close of his sophomore year, then attended the Miami University, Ohio, until the close of his junior year, and was graduated from Monmouth College, Illinois, receiving the degree of A. B. The next two years was principal of the public schools at Mount Vernon, Ohio; studied theology in Oxford, Ohio, and Monmouth, Ill., and was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church in 1859. He built the First Presbyterian church at Elvaston, Ill., the Westminster Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Mo., and the Madison Square Presbyterian church in San Antonio, Texas; has been a member of the Presbytery of New York City and Boston, and during the past three years of the Presbytery of South Dakota. In 1889, received the degree of D. D. from the trustees of Richmond College, Ohio, of which the Rev. Dr. G. W. McMillan is president. During the past three years he has been City Missionary in Sioux Falls, and is known as an exemplary, earnest Christian worker.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, the subject of this sketch was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 26th day of March, 1836. He emigrated to Canada in 1842, where he resided until 1863. He graduated from the Canadian University at Toronto. In 1863, he came to Appleton, Wisconsin, and commenced the publication of a newspaper called *The Post*, which he conducted for several years. He then went to Michigan, but was soon after burned out and lost all his property. In 1869 he went to Cherokee, Iowa, and started a newspaper called *The Cherokee Times*. His outfit was small, and so was the town, but as Cherokee increased its population and commercial importance, the *Times'* plant also prospered. In short, he made a business success of the enterprise. In 1875 he sold out the *Times* and came to Sioux Falls, and on the 21st day of February, 1876, purchased the *Sioux Falls Pantagraph*, and took an active part during the campaign which started a bitter factional fight in local politics. But



MRS. T. H. BROWN.



ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan did not remain long in Sioux Falls, as his Cherokee sale fell through, and he returned there and again took charge of the Times until 1884, when he bought the Gazette at Davenport, Iowa. In May, 1886, he came to Sioux Falls and bought the Leader, which he published for two years, and then sold the plant to W. W. Goddard. The Leader was consolidated with the Argus, as the Argus-Leader, and for a short time Mr. Buchanan had charge of the editorial columns. After severing his connection with this paper, he engaged in the real estate business for several years in connection with his son-in-law, J. H. Gray. In 1890, he was elected to the legislature from this county, and was the caucus nominee of the Republican party for speaker, but the Republicans needed one more vote than they had, to secure his election. During that session of the legislature he was the acknowledged leader of the house. In 1893, he commenced the publication of the South Dakota State Forum, and continued to do so until his death, which occurred on the 22d day of June, 1895.

Mr. Buchanan was in many respects a remarkable man. As a journalist he was well equipped, and the editorial columns of his paper bristled with sarcasm, wit, invectives or logic, as suited him best. He took an active part in politics and was a strong, sagacious political manager, and brought great zeal and energy to his political work. In brief, he was a strong man, an enterprising citizen, and had a host of admirers and friends who profoundly regretted his death. Such men as Robert Buchanan are rare in communities of much larger size than Sioux Falls, and it is only recording what was remarked by every one at the time of his decease, that Sioux Falls had lost one of her most valued citizens.

BUCHANAN, CEYLON W., was born in Tuckersmith, Upper Canada, November 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Bryant and Stratton business college at Chicago. He is a son of the late Robert Buchanan, and resided with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. His first business venture was in connection with his brother William. They established a Democratic newspaper at Luverne, Minnesota, and published it three years. In 1888, he was employed as mail agent on the Cedar Rapids and Watertown route, and remained in that position for nearly a year. From there he went to Oregon and worked on a newspaper about a year, and then returned to Dakota, worked in a real estate office at Pierre for awhile and was clerk in the county treasurer's office in Sioux Falls about one year. Upon the establishment of the South Dakota State Forum by his father he became connected with it, and upon the decease of his father, entered into copartnership with his brother Fred, and published the Forum until the latter part of July, 1896. He was the business manager, and it was this firm that established the first patent auxiliary house in Sioux Falls for furnishing ready prints.

BUCHANAN, FREDERICK, was born at Cherokee, Iowa, July, 23, 1872. He received his education in the schools at Cherokee and Sioux Falls, and completed the same in the State University at Ver-

million, South Dakota. After this he engaged in newspaper work in Sioux City and Chicago, until a short time previous to the decease of his father, Robert Buchanan, when he became connected with the Forum, and upon his father's death in June, 1895, entered into co-partnership with his brother, Ceylon W., under the firm name of Buchanan Bros., and they continued the publication of the Forum until about the last of July, 1896, when it was sold to Schwartz & Grigsby. Soon after this sale he went to Yankton and commenced the publication of a daily newspaper, but finding the field an unprofitable one discontinued its publication at the end of the presidential campaign. In connection with the Forum plant the Sioux Falls Printing Company furnished ready prints in Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. Fred Buchanan is possessed of a good many of the characteristics of his illustrious sire, especially that of an indomitable will in carrying out his projects, and we will hazard the prediction that he will be a lively factor in any community where he may reside.

BURNSIDE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Delaware county, New York, November 3, 1858. His father was a farmer, and removed to Lynn county, Iowa, in 1871 and, of course, the subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to their western home. For three years he worked on a farm, but at the age of sixteen years he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and commenced work at the mason's trade, and continued in this business while residing in Iowa. On the 28th day of April, 1883, he arrived in Sioux Falls and went to work at his trade. In 1886-7 he was city marshal. In 1888 he bought out the bus line in the city of Sioux Falls and has had control of it since then. He was elected alderman from the Fifth ward in 1893, and at the three succeeding elections was re-elected to the same office. In 1898 he was nominated for Mayor by the Republican party, but was defeated by the present Mayor Lien by ten votes. He is a vote-getter if there is one in the city, but the combination against him was too strong to overcome. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the B. P. O. E. and the Masons, and was at one time Grand Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of South Dakota. He is a man of great energy, makes a good official and has a host of friends.

BUSCHER, REV. GERHARD H., was born at Wittlage, Hanover, Germany, December 30, 1864. His parents, who were honest and well-to-do people, came to this country when he was a small boy. They settled at Beardstown, Illinois, and the subject of this sketch for eight years attended the common schools of that place. Being what they called a "bright and honest" boy it was decided by his parents that he should study for the ministry, this decision quite concurring with his own inclination. Consequently in 1880 he went to Concordia Seminary at Springfield, Illinois, a theological institution of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri. After two years he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where for four years he mainly devoted himself to the study of ancient languages. Having in 1886 received the diploma of B. A., he entered Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, where for the next three years he devoted his entire atten-

tion to the study of theology. In 1889 he accepted a call as pastor of the German Lutheran Zion's Church of Sioux Falls, which charge he still occupies. Mr. Buscher is a man of high scholarly attainments, an earnest, faithful pastor, and well liked by his congregation.

BUTIKOFER, HERMANN, was born near Berne, in Switzerland, September 27, 1862; was educated in the public schools, and took an academic course. His father was the proprietor of woolen mills, and had a retail and wholesale dry goods house. The subject of this sketch commenced at the bottom and worked up to the top through all the grades of his father's business. Emigrated to this country in 1882, arriving at Redfield, this state, December 25, of that year. The following spring broke twenty-five acres of prairie, engaged in merchandising for awhile, then visited the old country; returned to Redfield and engaged in manufacturing straw burning stoves. In 1890 went to Mitchell, this state, and started the *Sued Dakota Nachrichten*, and published it at that place until May 15, 1896. Commenced the publication of the *Nachrichten* at Sioux Falls January 23, 1896, and soon after moved to this place, where he has since resided. Mr. Butikofer is a good business man and is publishing a good newspaper, and is an enterprising, popular citizen.

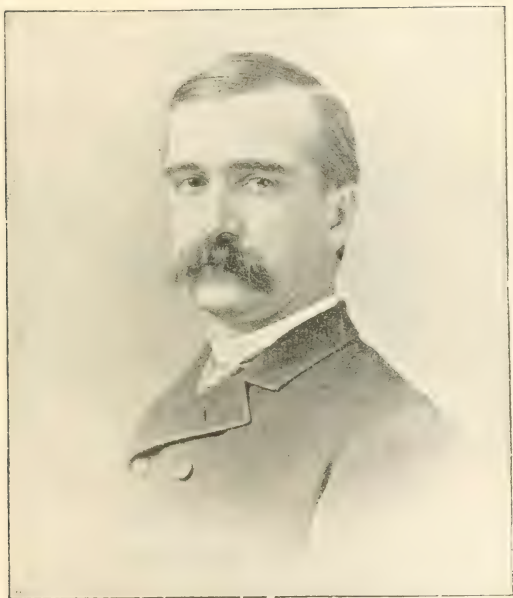
BYINGTON, HENRY CLAY, was born in Ontario county, New York, September 15, 1853; received a common school and academic education and then clerked in a general store three years; engaged in raising fruit five years; came to Sioux Falls on the 30th day of December, 1882, where he engaged in the grocery business for five years and then was employed by J. G. Strahon as collector. He took up a farm in Brown county; traveled for B. C. McCrossan, the wholesale fruit dealer, for three years and then resumed his old position with Mr. Strahon until June, 1898, when he again opened a grocery store in Sioux Falls. He is an industrious man, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

CALDWELL, ERNEST W., the subject of this sketch, was born June 13, 1846, at Chesterfield, Pa. He came West with his father when quite young and until he was eleven years of age attended the public schools where he resided. On the 12th day of August, 1857, he began his newspaper career in a newspaper office at Boonsboro, Iowa. At the age of fourteen years he published the *Boonsboro Times*, on shares, at New Boonsboro, Iowa. This partnership came to an untimely end by reason of one of the partners engaging in a drunken frolic with a circus outfit which was temporarily stopping there. When sixteen years of age he started the *Jefferson City Star* at New Boonsboro, for the purpose of printing the tax list for five counties. This paper was the only one published in western Iowa at that time between Sioux City and Des Moines. At the expiration of three months, after having completed the tax lists, he discontinued the publication of the paper and went to Des Moines and entered the printing office of a daily paper. He remained there until in 1864 when he enlisted in the 44th Iowa Infantry, and went to the front and helped clean up the rebellion. After his discharge he

spent a year in Pennsylvania, then went to Omaha, Neb., and at the age of twenty-one years was foreman of the Herald job office. In 1868, he joined a co-operative company in Omaha and assisted in starting the Evening Times, but the enterprise failed in 1869, and he says he "followed the debris to Sioux City and assisted at the birth of the first daily newspaper ever published in that metropolis." He sold his interest in this paper in 1870 and became connected with the Sioux City Journal, where he remained as printer, business manager, local reporter and chief editor for eight years. In 1878 he came to Sioux Falls and in connection with J. F. Stahl purchased the Pantagraph, which in 1882 was consolidated with the Times and became the Press. In 1879 he was village clerk of Sioux Falls; was postmaster from 1883 to 1885, and was appointed territorial auditor and insurance commissioner of Dakota in 1885, and held these positions two years.

In 1887 Mr. Caldwell and Charles H. Price were appointed to compile the territorial laws. He was a member of the constitutional convention of South Dakota in 1889 and was a member of the joint commission to adjust the assets and liabilities of the territory between the states of North and South Dakota. But it is as editor of the Daily Press that he is best known. It is in this field he has won his way to the hearts of the people, and no name in the state is more familiar than that of E. W. Caldwell. His editorials embrace almost every topic of the day; sometimes the great questions of science are discussed; the literary subjects receive his attention; theology is shaken up; political economy elucidated. In short, the subjects that come to his editorial pen are too numerous to enumerate. No line along which the average mind is accustomed to travel is without Caldwell's guide posts. But the best feature of his editorial work is the spirit of fairness, good nature and kindness which accompanies his bright and vigorous style. As a man he is generous, genial and companionable; as a citizen, honest and enterprising; as a politician—well, he generally helps to make up the band wagon train, and is in the driver's seat before the motive power is attached. He is "Cal" to everybody, rich and poor, old and young, and what is more—he is color blind.

Since the foregoing was written Mr. Caldwell has terminated his connection with the Press and removed to Sioux City, Iowa. In the Sunday morning's issue of the Sioux Falls Daily Press November 15, 1896, Mr. Caldwell announced that his connection with the Press as proprietor and editor had ceased and that he was about to remove from the state. It occasioned great surprise and regret among his thousands of friends not only in Sioux Falls and its immediate vicinity but throughout the state. The loss to the city of Sioux Falls was deeply felt, and the high esteem in which he was held by her citizens was shown by numerous testimonials by his former employes and organizations with which he had been connected, and especially by an elaborate banquet that was tendered him by the Commercial Club of the city. He is now in editorial charge of the Sioux City Journal at Sioux City, Iowa.



E. W. CALDWELL.

CAMPBELL, B. F., was born at Machias, Maine, October 30, 1838, and died at the city of Sioux Falls June 27, 1898. In 1852, he removed to Aurora, New York, and from there to Aurora, Illinois, in 1856, where he engaged in the hardware business until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted in the three months' service in the Seventh Illinois infantry. September 23, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois to serve three years, and was mustered in as captain of that company December 10, 1862. He was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment April 25, 1865, promoted to colonel May 10, and mustered out of the service October 8, 1865. He was wounded in the right thigh and taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, December 30, 1862; in April, 1863, he was paroled, and on the 9th day of May following, was exchanged. On September 20, 1863, he was again wounded in the thigh and body and taken prisoner in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and was confined in Libbey prison until paroled, December 10, 1864. March 20, 1865, he was exchanged. In March, 1868, he removed from Illinois to Vermillion, in this state, and in May, 1869, was appointed register of the land office located at that place. In June, 1873, the land office was removed to Sioux Falls, and Colonel Campbell came with it, and resided there until his death. For the last twenty years he was an active worker in all the Masonic bodies; he was a charter member of the El Riad Temple and the Elks lodge of Sioux Falls, and was Past Eminent Commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 2. He was an esteemed citizen, and held many positions of honor and trust, among them that of postmaster of Sioux Falls for nearly five years; and only a few days before his death he was elected president of the Minnehaha National Bank of Sioux Falls. Socially he was the peer of any man in the state, and in his death Sioux Falls mourns the loss of one of her best citizens.

CAREY, WILLIAM J., was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1854; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1873, he came to this county and settled in Red Rock, taking up as a homestead one hundred and sixty acres in section twenty, where he resided until he moved into the village of Valley Springs. He was for a short time engaged in the butcher business, then in the machinery business, and for several years in buying and shipping stock. He now resides at Sioux Falls, engaged in the same business. For five years he was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Sundback, and received the nomination for sheriff from the Republican party in 1892, but it was a close year for Republicans in Minnehaha county, and there was a popular independent republican candidate running for the same office, and Mr. Carey was defeated at the polls, although his vote was surprisingly large under the circumstances. He has held various town offices, and was president of the village of Valley Springs in 1895 and 1896. He is a man of integrity, energetic and enterprising, and justly popular with the people.

CARLAND, JOHN E., was born in Oswego county, New York, December 11, 1854. He attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that

state in October, 1875. The next two years he spent in the office of the Hon. John G. Hawley, a distinguished lawyer at Detroit. In August, 1877, went to Bismarck, North Dakota, and commenced the practice of law; was city attorney of that place for about four years, and also county attorney one year. In April, 1885, was elected mayor of Bismarck, but, receiving the appointment of United States district attorney for the Territory of Dakota, May 23, following, he resigned the office of mayor and entered upon the duties of his appointment; remained district attorney until March, 1888, when he received the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota. Upon assuming the duties of this office he became judge of the fourth judicial district. In April, 1889, he resigned this office, and in May following was elected a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of North Dakota; was nominated by his party for president of this convention, but, as the party was in the minority, he was not elected. In this convention he took a prominent part, receiving the appointment of chairman of the judicial department. After the work of the constitutional convention had been completed, he removed to Sioux Falls, and entered into a copartnership with T. B. McMartin for the practice of law, under the firm name of McMartin & Carland, which continued until the 23d day of September, 1893. After the dissolution of this firm he practiced by himself, having in charge some of the most important litigation in the state. He was also employed in some very important cases in the United States courts, and gained some notoriety in obtaining a large verdict in the case of Fullerton against the Homestake Mining Company, and more recently was honored by the appointment of special assistant United States attorney to conduct the case of the United States against the Homestake Mining Company in which the government brought suit to recover seven hundred thousand dollars for the illegal cutting of timber belonging to the government. But before the trial of this important case was reached he was appointed United States district judge for the district of South Dakota. This appointment so gratifying to the judge and his friends was made on the 3d day of September, 1896. The members of the bar throughout the state congratulated the judge upon his good fortune, and also themselves upon having secured a federal judge in the State of South Dakota in whom all classes of people have the greatest confidence. He is not only a good lawyer, but has a judicial temperament, and his integrity is beyond question. His official career thus far has met the approbation of all, and no one regrets that Judge Carland has a life appointment to an office he is so well qualified to fill. It only remains to add to his many other good qualities, that he is a genial, kind-hearted man, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

CARLETON, HARRY B., was born in Marshfield, Vermont, October 10, 1867. When eighteen years of age he came to Sioux Falls and entered the law office of Boyce & Boyce, where he remained until 1888. He then spent a year with White & Brown, court reporters. Upon the election of Albion Thorne as clerk of the courts, Harry was appointed deputy clerk, and held this place during Mr.

Thorne's administration of four years. In 1894, he received the republican nomination for clerk of the courts, and ran about three hundred votes ahead of his ticket. His conduct of the office was so satisfactory that at the republican county convention in 1896 he received a renomination by acclamation, but was defeated at the election with the rest of his comrades on the ticket. At the expiration of his term of office he entered into a copartnership with Judge Parliman for the practice of law, but after a few months abandoned the profession, and accepted a good position with a large business house in Chicago where he now resides.

CARLETON, JERRY, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, October 10, 1865. He attended school and worked on a farm until he removed to Dakota. He arrived in Sioux Falls, May 13, 1882, and was employed as express messenger between Tracy, Minn., and Pierre, Dakota, until the March following, at which time he returned to Sioux Falls and entered the American Express office, where he remained several months. In November, 1882, he bought an interest in the Peterson meat market, and continued in this business until January 1, 1890, when he sold out and engaged in farming three years. During 1894 and 1895 he was employed in the county treasurer's office of this county. On the 1st day of October, 1897, he was appointed chief deputy United States marshal under Marshal Kennedy. He has been a very active member of the Sioux Falls fire department for several years, and has been its chief. Jerry is well known in political circles and could be removed from his present office of marshal by an adverse administration for pernicious activity in politics under the civil service rule. A trial would not be necessary as he would plead guilty. However, he makes a careful, painstaking official, and has a host of friends.

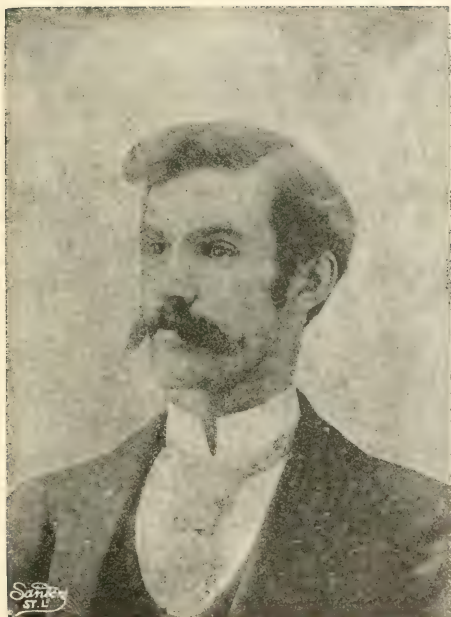
CARR, WILLARD P., is a native of Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and was born August 4, 1834. Until seventeen years of age he attended school and worked on a farm, and then commenced clerking in a store at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he remained one year, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, following the same occupation until the spring of 1855. He then went to New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and entered into a copartnership in the mercantile business with a brother-in-law under the firm name of Surdam & Carr. This firm was dissolved at the end of four years, and Mr. Carr continued in trade twelve years longer at the same place. He was city treasurer of Lisbon for four years. In 1871 he removed to Vermillion, Dakota, and engaged in business as a merchant for nine years and came to Sioux Falls, August 13, 1882. He had been successful in business, and after having taken up his residence in Sioux Falls he engaged in loaning money. He was appointed postmaster of Sioux Falls by President Cleveland in 1885, and held this office the full term of four years. In 1892 he removed to River Falls, Wisconsin, and in connection with Nelson B. Bailey started the Farmers and Merchants bank at that place, of which he was president. Mr. Carr about the same time started another bank in Wisconsin, which is managed by his son-in-law.

Mr. Carr has always been known as a good business man and reliable citizen. Notwithstanding his residence in Wisconsin he has retained a large and valuable property in Sioux Falls, and upon the assessment roll in the amount of taxes set against his name he is nearer the head of the list than he is alphabetically.

CARTER, JERVIS W., was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, May 18, 1830. His father was a merchant, and the subject of this sketch attended the public schools, and fitted for entering the sophomore class in college at Castleton seminary, Castleton, Vt. When twenty years old he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was employed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for two years. He then removed to Watertown, Wis., where he taught school three years. He next engaged for one year in the newspaper business in Portage county, Wis., and published a republican newspaper during the Fremont campaign. After the election he entered the law office of Sloan & Lander, at Beaver Dam, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced law in New London and Waupaca, and was elected county attorney four terms and was a member of the legislature one term. From Wisconsin he removed to Gage county, Neb., where he was judge of probate two terms. In 1885 he came to Dakota, remained at Yankton a few months, and then located at Canton, in Lincoln county, where he practiced law until 1890. While a resident of Canton he was county attorney six years, and district attorney of the fourth judicial district four years. In 1890 he removed to Pierre and was in the land office at that place four years. During the last six months of Governor Sheldon's administration, he was his private secretary. In March, 1896, he removed to Sioux Falls, where he now resides. Judge Carter is a good lawyer, was a successful prosecutor, is a genial gentleman, a highly respected citizen, and has a host of friends.

CASHMAN, LEONARD, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., February 27, 1858. When fifteen years of age he commenced railroad-ing, but two years later engaged in carpenter work, and at twenty years of age went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and learned the mill-wright's trade. October 22, 1880, he came to Sioux Falls, and worked for about two years at the Queen Bee mill. The next seven years he had a carpenter shop in Sioux Falls, and carried on a farm, and since then has been engaged as a traveling salesman and collector. Mr. Cashman is an active, enterprising citizen.

CHERRY, U. S. G., was born near Bellefontaine, Ohio. He attended the district school when a lad, and completed his education at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he was graduated in 1895. He then entered the law office of Judge West "The Blind Orator of Ohio" where he remained one year. From there he went to the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1887, receiving the first prize for legal essay. On the first day of December, 1887, came to Dakota, and on the 21st day of February, following, commenced the practice of law at Sioux Falls. In 1892, he was elected Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of South Dakota. Mr. Cherry is a hard worker and a good lawyer and



U. S. G. CHERRY.

has a remunerative practice. He is quite active in politics, and being a good speaker and well informed, his services are in demand during political campaigns. Until 1896 he was a republican, but after the adoption of the platform at St. Louis by the Republican party that year, he became a Silver Republican, assisted in organizing the Silver Republican party in South Dakota, and became the chairman of the state executive committee, which position he still holds.

CHRISTOPHERSON, ANTON, is a native of Norway, and was born March 16, 1854. In 1868, he emigrated to Albert Lea, Minnesota, and remained there on a farm until 1882, when he went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and in company with Peter J. Morstad went into the clothing trade. On the 25th day of April, 1883, the firm removed to Sioux Falls, where it has been doing a successful business since that time. Mr. Christopherson is a good business man and an esteemed citizen. In 1884, he was elected alderman from the First ward and served two years, making an upright, honest official.

CHRISTOPHERSON, CHARLES A., was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, July 23, 1871. He was raised on a farm and attended the public schools during his youth. He came to Sioux Falls November 24, 1890, and entered the Sioux Falls Business College, from which he graduated in 1891. He then commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice March 8, 1893. He entered Joe Kirby's law office, where he remained one year, and then opened a law office by himself, and has continued in the practice of his profession since then. He has thus far been engaged principally in the line of collections, and is an efficient collector. He is a young man of great industry and perseverance, and is a growing lawyer.

CHRISTOPHERSON, G. C.—The subject of this sketch was born at Amherst, Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1865. He obtained his early education in the district school, and in 1881 entered the Decorah Institute; from there he went to the LaCrosse Business College, and graduated from that institution in 1885. Two years later he took a special teacher's course at the same college from Professor Wallace, and in 1887, when Professor Wallace purchased the business school at Sioux Falls, Mr. Christopherson was made principal of the same, which position he held until in the spring of 1892, when he became the proprietor.

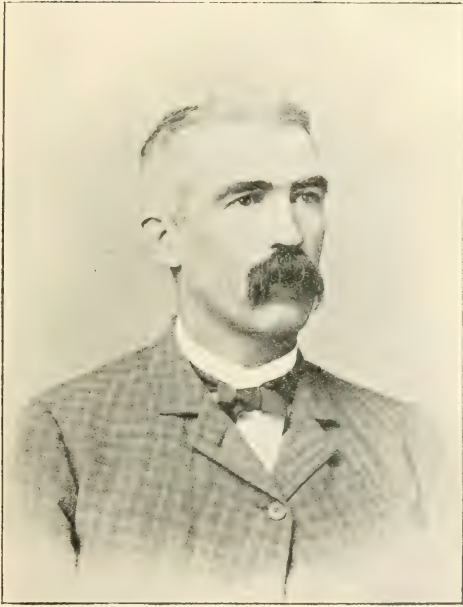
Under Professor Christopherson's direction the Sioux Falls Business College greatly extended its usefulness, and earned for itself a large patronage and a wide reputation for thorough and practical work. In the spring of 1894, the Sioux Falls Business College and the Queen City Commercial College were consolidated under the name of Dakota Normal College and Business University and Professor Christopherson was by the board of directors chosen business manager of the institution, in which capacity he has since remained, and it is due largely to his efforts that this college now takes a leading place among this class of institutions in the Northwest in the methods offered young people desirous of obtaining a thorough and practical business education.

CLARK, JAMES B., was born in Orleans county, New York, April 21, 1860. He was reared on a farm, attended the public schools, and completed his education at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1880. He then went to Mount Carroll, Illinois, and engaged in the drug business one year. In the spring of 1881 he came to Sioux Falls with a car load of horses, and when they had been disposed of he went into the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he has continued to the present time. He was one of the organizers of the State Banking & Trust Company and is one of its directors. He is one of Sioux Falls best citizens, and takes an active part in all public matters.

CLOUDAS, JOHN B., was born in Pekin, Ill., April 27, 1853. He attended the common and high schools, but while quite young went to work in a clothing store; in 1869 went to Sioux City where he was employed in a clothing store for one year; in 1870 went to Yankton and entered the employ of S. Eisman & Co., dealers in gent's clothing and furnishing goods and remained with them several years; then went into the grocery business, but sold out at the end of two years, and went to Niobrara, Nebraska, and established the first clothing house there. On the 16th day of March, 1880, came to Sioux Falls, and opened a clothing store in company with S. Eisman, under the firm name of J. B. Cloudas & Co., and continued this business for two years, when he sold out, and was employed in the Queen Bee mill until it stopped operation; since that time he has been engaged in the insurance, real estate and stone business. Mr. Cloudas is a genial good fellow, a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

COATS, CLARK G., was born at Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 14, 1844, attended the public schools and worked in his father's machine shop and novelty works until twenty-two years of age; then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked in cooper shops seven years; came to "Sioux Falls City," as it was then called, July 3, 1869, and went to work for C. K. Howard and the next winter went to Flandreau and took charge of C. K. Howard's general store at that place; the last of March, 1870, returned to Sioux Falls afoot, wading through water waist-deep in some places; in May went to Kalamazoo, Mich., and got married, but returned to Sioux Falls in a few weeks; his wife came in August, and during the next winter they kept house in the barracks, the next spring he commenced building the first frame house in Sioux Falls, but W. S. Bloom, who commenced soon after to build the house afterwards occupied by T. H. Brown, finished his first. Mr. Coats took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Sioux Falls township, and bought forty acres more; two years later he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Mapleton township and removed there; bought eight hundred and forty acres more and resided there until 1883, when he returned to Sioux Falls and bought five hundred and forty acres of land situated mostly within the city limits, and also acquired considerable city property.

Mr. Coats is a man of great energy and enterprise, and has spent large amounts of money in endeavoring to advance the prosperity of the city of Sioux Falls. In 1890 he erected a large number of build-



C. G. COATS.



MRS. C. G. COATS.

ings to accommodate the State Fair, and also constructed two race tracks, one a half-mile track, the other a kite-shaped mile track, supposing at that time that horse racing would be generally supported. He has contributed liberally to other public enterprises, and is recognized as one of the best farmers in the county. He has been alderman from the Third ward six years, and was a member of the constitutional convention from Minnehaha county in 1889. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.

COATS, MRS. ELLA P., wife of Clark G. Coats, came to Sioux Falls in August, 1870, and since then has resided there, except a few years, when Mr. Coats was farming on a large scale in Mapleton township. Before moving to their farm Mrs. Coats was very active in social affairs and was the first Sunday school superintendent in the county, if not in the state. Mrs. Coats is quite an artist, and has a large collection of fine paintings which are her own production. Her maiden name was Ella Pierson, and at the time of her marriage she was a resident of Michigan.

COCHRAN, SAMUEL J., was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 20, 1834, and lived on a farm until twenty-two years of age. At that time he went to Dakota county, Nebraska, where he built a saw mill and manufactured lumber for about six years; went to Colorado and engaged in freighting and mining about the same length of time, and then engaged in mining in Montana two years; returned to Ohio and again took up farming for twelve years; came to Sioux Falls on the 4th of July, 1882, and engaged in the grocery business with G. B. Sammons, in which he has since continued. He also owns a nice farm in this county. Mr. Cochran is a careful, conservative business man, and a highly esteemed citizen.

COGAN, JOHN T., was born at Montello, Wis., May 21, 1855. He attended school until fourteen years old, and then entered the printing office of the Montello Express. When twenty years of age he purchased a half interest in the paper. Two years later he sold out his interest and went to Mondovi, Wisconsin, and assisted in the publication of the Mondovi Herald until 1879 when he removed to Ree Heights, Hand county, S. D., where he published the Ree Valley Free Press five years. In 1884 he went to Howard, Miner county, and published the Howard Press one year, and from there went to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in job printing until 1889, when he returned to South Dakota, and located at Sioux Falls, and published the Sioux Falls Journal one year. In 1890 went into the employ of Tomlinson & Day and worked on the Argus-Leader nearly seven years. Since coming to Sioux Falls he has been alderman from the Second ward four years, and during two years was president of the city council, and for nine months, during the absence of Mayor Williams, was acting mayor. He was elected register of deeds of Minnehaha county in 1896, and re-elected in 1898. While a resident of Hand county he was a member of the legislature one term. In 1893 he was a delegate to the International Typographical Union, which met in Philadelphia and was the first delegate ever sent from the Dakotas. He has been a member of the state central committee and

chairman of the county committee of the Populist party, and evinces great activity in political and other public matters. He is a good official and an esteemed citizen.

CONWAY, DANIEL J., is a native of LaSalle, Illinois, and was born March 8, 1859. He was educated in the common schools, the Northern Illinois Normal, and St. Viators College. He read law at Dixon, Ill., two years, and then removed to Sioux county, Iowa, and while residing there was deputy county auditor two years. In March, 1889, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided engaged in the practice of law. At first he was in copartnership with D. E. Powers, but in 1893 entered into a partnership with Henry A. Muller, which still exists. Mr. Conway has been active in politics. In 1890, was elected one of the state committee of the Democratic party, and acted as one of the executive committee that year. In 1896, was chairman of the state central committee, and in 1898 was elected secretary of the same committee. In 1897, was appointed United States commissioner, and in May, 1898, was appointed city attorney of Sioux Falls, both of which offices he now holds. Mr. Conway is a good lawyer as well as a good politician, and takes an active part in all matters of public concern.

CORSON, HARRY. On the 6th day of September, 1836, Harry Corson was born at Athens, Maine, and was named by his parents William Henry Harrison. He has dropped the Henry and the public have abridged the rest of his name to "Harry Corson." At the time of his birth his father "kept tavern" and when eight years of age, Harry removed with his parents to Monroe, Wisconsin, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools during his youth and clerked in his father's store until 23 years of age, when he went to Pleasant Grove, Eldorado county, California, and engaged in the hotel business three years, and three years in mining and grain speculations, and then returned to Monroe. Soon after, he was employed by a wholesale dry goods house, and was a commercial traveler for five years. In 1870, he came to Sioux Falls, and being acquainted with the surrounding country, and recognizing the natural advantages of Sioux Falls, he came to the conclusion that it would not be long before it would be an enterprising city, and determined to become a resident. In 1871, he settled permanently in Sioux Falls and commenced at once the building of a hotel. It was completed and opened to the public on the 5th day of August, 1871, and Mr. Foster, commissioner of immigration, who then resided at Rockport, Hanson county, was the first to register at the Cataract House. In 1878, Henry T. Corson, a brother of Harry, came to Sioux Falls and from that time the business was conducted under the name of W. H. Corson & Brother, which partnership still exists. The same year they made quite an extensive addition to the Cataract House on the north, and again, in 1882, remodeled the whole building, besides adding largely to its capacity. The Cataract House is the most complete in all its arrangements, as well as the best kept and most popular hotel in the state, and while the Corsons live, it will in all probability remain the hotel of South Dakota.



HARRY CORSON.

"Harry" was not only born in a hotel, but knows how to "keep a hotel," and his brother Henry is not only a brother in blood, but was a full brother in the hotel business.

With good business qualifications, attentive to the wants of their guests, always genial and pleasant, it is no wonder that they were successful hotel keepers, and until the hotel was leased in January, 1894, stood at the head of the list of popular hotel keepers in South Dakota. Mr. Corson at the present time is residing in his residence in the city of Sioux Falls, and occupies his time in the management of a farm in Sioux Falls township, which is owned by himself and his brother Henry. He has always been active in promoting the interests of the city of Sioux Falls, and his friends are as numerous as his circle of acquaintance is extensive.

CORSON, HENRY TABOR, is a native of Maine, and was born November 8, 1837. He attended school during his youth, and when nineteen years of age went to California, and remained five years. During his residence on the Pacific coast he spent some time in the mines, but during the larger portion was employed by a Chicago store house at San Francisco. Upon leaving California he went to Chicago where he made his home, remaining in the employ of the same house as a traveling salesman until 1878. When his brother Harry commenced the hotel business in Sioux Falls, he contributed to the enterprise, and in 1878 removed to Sioux Falls with his family and took up his residence at the Cataract, where he in connection with his brother had the management of this famous hotel until it was leased in January, 1894. Since then he has remained a private citizen of Sioux Falls, taking things leisurely. Mr. Corson, although never an office seeker, has occasionally been energetic in political affairs. He was a member of the board of directors of the Dakota penitentiary in 1885-6, and took a very active part in procuring the building of the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad into Sioux Falls, and was one of the directors of the first railroad corporation organized for that purpose, and the first railroad station out of Sioux Falls received his name to commemorate his services in the enterprise. He is a prominent Mason, a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

COUGHRAN, EUGENE W., was born in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, June 17, 1856; attended the common schools, and was graduated from the high school at Sparta, after which he entered the telegraph office of the Northwestern Railroad Co. at that place. He was in Sioux Falls a short time in 1875, but did not come there to locate permanently until November 10, 1876. He was at first employed in J. D. Cameron & Co.'s bank, but near the close of the month was employed by the Northwestern Telegraph Co., in its office just opened at that time in a small frame building on Phillips avenue. The next year Cameron & Co. built the block now occupied by Charles Vincent, just opposite this frame building, and the bank and telegraph office were moved into the new block. In the fall of 1877, he entered the United States land office in Sioux Falls as chief clerk, and retained this position until the office was removed to Mitchell. In

1880, he entered into a copartnership with T. B. McMartin, under the firm name of Coughran & McMartin, which continued until October 1, 1889. The firm was engaged in the practice of law, real estate and loans. Since the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Coughran has confined his business to real estate and loans. He is a good business man, and has been successful; is a good citizen, but has never been a candidate for office.

CRISP, JR., WALTER J., was born at Marshall, Wisconsin, March 4, 1870. His parents removed to this county and located in Logan township when he was three years old. He was raised on a farm, attended the public schools, and was a student at the State Normal school at Madison, So. Dak., for nearly three years. When he attained his majority he entered a law office at Dell Rapids, and studied law three months. During the fall of 1891 he purchased the machine business from the Jerry Law estate, and the following year bought out H. K. Hobart in the same kind of business, and continued therein until he was elected clerk of courts of Minnehaha county during the fall of 1896. Upon assuming the duties of his office, he removed from Dell Rapids and took up his residence in Sioux Falls. During his official career he has given universal satisfaction. He was the nominee of the Fusionists for re-election in 1898, and not even an old soldier candidate was successful against him as Mr. Crisp was re-elected. He is an all-around good fellow, and has a host of friends.

CRAIG, Cyrenius H., was born at Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N. Y., November 20, 1856; attended school until thirteen years old, then worked in a foundry one year, and was one year on a steamboat between Greenbush and New York city. His father was captain of the boat. When fifteen years old went into the printing office of the Rensselaer Gazette, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. On the 18th day of May, 1878, arrived in Sioux Falls and worked at the printer's trade four years. In May, 1882, went to Decorah, Iowa, and purchased the Decorah Radical, and conducted it for two years; sold out and returned to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. From July, 1884, until 1888, worked on the Press, then purchased the Sioux Falls Journal, and published it about one year and then sold the plant to Cogan & Stebbins, and again was employed on the Press until March, 1890, since which time he has been on the Argus-Leader. He has been its city editor for several years. Is a newspaper man, and knows how to gather news. Is a genial good fellow, minds his own business, but hates a "scoop" unless he can make it himself. His good citizenship is unquestioned.

DALTON, A. EDGAR, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1859, and received a classical education. He engaged in the foundry business for several years at Lincoln, England, and came to the United States with his brother Henry in 1880, and located at Le Mars, Iowa, where they engaged in farming for five years; then lived at Luverne, Minnesota, two years, and came to Sioux Falls in 1887, and established the Queen City Bottling works under the firm name of Dalton Bros. During that year he married his present wife, and now has a



EDMUND J. DANIELS.

family of two bright children, and a pleasant, hospitable home. He is a kind neighbor, and a good citizen.

DALTON, HENRY J. M., was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 26, 1853, and received a classical education. He engaged as broker in cotton at Liverpool for several years, and came to the United States in 1880. He first located at Le Mars, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for five years; then removed to Luverne, Minnesota, where he resided two years, and came to Sioux Falls in the early part of May, 1887, accompanied by his brother. During that year they established the Queen City Bottling Works at Sioux Falls under the firm name of Dalton Bros., for the manufacture of mineral waters of all descriptions; and since that time they have continued to do a successful business. Henry still enjoys single blessedness, and is a genial good fellow, and a good citizen.

DANIELS, EDMUND J., was born in St. Albans, Vermont, November 22, 1855. When a lad he attended the village school, but at the age of thirteen became a clerk in a dry goods store, and from that time to the present writing has been engaged in some capacity in the dry goods business. For a while he was a clerk in Providence, R. I., but in 1878 went to Minneapolis, where he remained in the employ of Goodfellow & Eastman for two years. He then entered into copartnership with Harry Hornefius, and in the fall of 1880 they removed to Sioux Falls and immediately commenced business in general merchandise on Phillips avenue in what has since been known as the "Checkered Front," under the firm name of Dan and Harry. The firm was enterprising and soon commanded a large trade. On the 8th day of August, 1885, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Daniels continuing the business. He did not commence business in Sioux Falls in a dugout, but the original little "Checkered Front" he first occupied would bear no comparison to the splendid store he now occupies, it being the finest and best equipped store in the city, if not in the state. He is a merchant in all that the name implies. Although a good citizen, he never meddles with anything but business. He is a thorough business man.

DAVIS, PARK, the subject of this sketch, is better known to the writer than any other person whose name is mentioned in this book. In the fall of 1853 we attended the Leland Seminary in Townshend, Vt., and the acquaintanceship formed at that time resulted a few years later in a copartnership for the practice of law at St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Davis was born in Athens, Vt., September 24, 1837. His father was a farmer, but died when Park was twelve years of age, and his mother died a year later. Under the direction of a guardian, he worked on a farm during his minority, except when attending school. He entered Middlebury college at Middlebury, Vt., in 1858, and graduated in 1862. He studied law in the law office of Butler & Wheeler, at Jamaica, Vt., and was admitted to practice in September, 1864. On February 3, 1865, he commenced the practice of his profession at St. Albans, Vt., with D. R. Bailey under the firm name of Bailey & Davis, and remained in the practice of law at that place until the fall of 1879, when, in company with H. F. Stevens

who was then his law partner, he changed his place of business to the city of St. Paul, Minn., and there remained in practice under the firm name of Davis & Stevens until September, 1881. At the last mentioned date he entered into copartnership with a brother-in-law, in the pork packing business at Albany, N. Y., under the firm name of Gray & Davis. On January 1, 1886, the old firm of Bailey & Davis was renewed at Sioux Falls, and during the summer following Mr. Davis built his residence on Dakota avenue and removed his family to Sioux Falls, and commenced again the practice of law September 11. In January, 1889, W. H. Lyon was added to the firm, but soon after Mr. Bailey's retiring in November, 1890, the firm of Davis, Lyon & Gates was established, and they are now engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Davis is a thoroughly well read lawyer, and during his long practice has been engaged in a great many important cases. He is a conservative, conscientious legal adviser, and when employed, his client gets his services to the full extent of his ability. His standing among the legal fraternity is evidenced by the following request, signed by thirty-six members of the Minnehaha county bar July 26, 1889:

"HON. PARK DAVIS, Sioux Falls, Dakota:

The undersigned, members of the bar of Minnehaha county, respectfully and earnestly request, that you permit yourself to become a candidate for the office of judge of the circuit court of the second judicial circuit of the state of South Dakota, at the election in October next."

In 1874 he represented St. Albans in the Vermont legislature, serving with recognized ability and influence. For several years he was Grand Master of the Masons of Vermont, and was the author of a treatise on Masonic offenses, trials and restoration, prescribing full forms of procedure, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Vermont and incorporated in the Monitor. Since coming to South Dakota he has held the office of Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, and other important Masonic offices. He is a good neighbor, a steadfast friend, a social, genial gentleman, and a respected citizen.

DARLING, MRS. MARY H., was born in Belgrade, Maine, December 29, 1801, and died in Sioux Falls March 26, 1898. Her maiden name was Mary H. Buffington. In 1826, she was married to the Rev. J. W. Darling, a Free Will Baptist minister, who died at Freeport, Illinois, in 1868. In 1882, she came with her daughters, Mrs. Rowland and Miss Ella L. Darling, to Sioux Falls, where she resided until her decease. "Grandma Darling" as she was called by those who knew her, was a woman of more than ordinary strength of character. She had a purpose in living. Industry, frugality, and benevolence, were the rules of her life. She took an active interest in all the public questions of the day, and her sympathies were keenly enlisted in the Cuban cause during her last days. Living such a life, covering nearly a century, made rich and great by the devotion of noble, good women, it is no wonder that she was a grand good woman herself.



PARK DAVIS.



C. M. DAY.

DAY, CHARLES MANLEY, was born at Sidney, Iowa, November 4, 1863. He is a son of the Hon. James G. Day of Des Moines, Iowa, who for fourteen years was one of the supreme court judges of Iowa. During his early youth he attended the public schools and then entered Tabor college where he was graduated in 1886, and is at the present time one of the trustees of this institution. His newspaper work commenced while in college, by reporting for newspapers in Iowa and editing the college paper. Immediately after completing his course of study at Tabor college he came to Sioux Falls, arriving on the 10th day of July, 1886. He was at once employed by the Goddard Brothers on the Argus, and from that time to the present writing he has been connected with the paper, except for ten days when the Argus-Leader was taking a vacation from the 1st to the 10th day of November, 1889. During this time Mr. Day was at work on the Sioux Falls Press. After the purchase of the Argus-Leader by Tomlinson & Day, and the responsibility of conducting a daily newspaper was assumed by them, Mr. Day developed into a strong newspaper man. He was equally at home as city editor or editor-in-chief, and it required an expert to determine by a perusal of the columns of the paper while he was actively connected with it which one of the two was in charge of the heavy work upon any particular day. In 1897, he was appointed deputy postmaster in the Sioux Falls post-office, but he still retains his interest in the Argus-Leader and writes its editorials. He is a man of excellent good sense, stands well socially, is an obliging neighbor, and a thoroughly good citizen.

DETLIE, STENGRIM O., is a native of Norway, and was born April 17, 1842. He received a common school education, and worked for an English carriage manufacturer in Norway several years. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, arriving in Chicago in April of that year. He remained in Chicago until August following, when he went to Union county, Dakota, and took up a homestead and engaged in farming for ten years. In 1876, he was employed by the government at the Crow Creek Indian Agency, and remained there until 1886, when he removed to Sioux Falls. In the fall of that year he bought a half interest in Martin Olson's carriage and blacksmithing business, and the copartnership of Olson & Detlie was then formed. In 1894, the firm erected a store building 50 by 90 feet, three stories high, on Seventh street, between Main and Dakota avenues, where they have since been engaged in the manufacture of carriages. Mr. Detlie was instrumental in the organization of the United Norwegian Lutheran church in Sioux Falls, and has been the superintendant of its affairs since its organization, and the fact that the congregation has a commodious church building in which to worship is largely attributable to Mr. Detlie's enterprise and efforts. He is an energetic business man, and a good citizen.

DICKSON, JOSEPH M., was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 14, 1840. Attended public schools and worked in a tannery for some time, and then worked on a farm in Illinois until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. F, 125th Illinois Infantry, and served until June 29, 1865. After his discharge he engaged in farming until 1867

when he moved to Bloomfield, Iowa, and went into the hotel and livery business, in which he continued until he removed to this county. He arrived in Sioux Falls the last day of February, 1871, and took up a pre-emption and homestead in Mapleton township, in sections twenty-nine and twenty-two, which he farmed until 1880, when he assumed the duties of sheriff of Minnehaha county, to which office he was elected in 1879, receiving the unanimous vote of the county; was re-elected in 1881 and 1883, holding the office six years; was then chief of police in Sioux Falls three years and on the police force in all six years. December 28, 1898, he removed to the State of Washington. Mr. Dickson was one of the best known men in the county, a good neighbor and a highly esteemed citizen.

DIXON, SIMON H., was born in Star county, Ohio, October 13, 1832. He attended the public schools and worked on a farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then went to Iowa and for three years was engaged as a contractor and builder, and then resumed the occupation of farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. G, 35th Iowa Inf., and was elected captain of the company at the time it was organized and served through the war. He then returned to Iowa, and remained there engaged in farming until he removed to Sioux Falls in March, 1892. While a resident of Iowa he held several town offices and was appointed by the governor as commissioner at large from the state of Iowa to the Cotton Exposition at New Orleans. Since coming to Sioux Falls he has been engaged in the real estate business. At the Republican county convention of Minnehaha county, in 1898, he was nominated clerk of the courts, but the Republicans were in the minority. Captain Dixon is a good citizen and an active participator in all public matters, and, for the short time he has resided in the county has a host of friends.

DONAHOE, DEN, was born in Canada February 14, 1861. He removed to Iowa with his parents when only three years of age and from there removed to Chicago during the winter of 1871, where he worked in his father's brick yard when not attending school. In 1878 his parents came to Sioux Falls, and Den was one of a large family who accompanied them. Again Den went to work in his father's brick yard, and continued in that occupation until he was appointed deputy warden at the penitentiary under Daniel S. Glidden, who was then the warden. He held this position two years. During the years 1893-4 was deputy sheriff under Sheriff George W. Knott, and had his office at the court house. The following two years he was engaged in the ice business in Sioux Falls. In 1896 he received the nomination for sheriff of this county by the Democratic and Populist parties and was elected, and in 1898 was re-elected. Mr. Donahoe makes a good official, is a good citizen, and, as the official returns in 1896 and 1898 demonstrate, has a host of friends.

DONOVAN, JOSEPH MITCHELL, was born in the beautiful town of Littleton, New Hampshire, on the 28th day of April, 1866. He was graduated from the high school at Littleton in 1884; then went to Georgetown, D. C., and attended the Georgetown University, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1887, and the degree of LL. B. in



DEN DONAHOE.

1889. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in June, 1889, and in October of that year removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. He has had quite a large special practice, and if appearances are to count he is not suffering for the wherewithal to clothe and nourish his body. Always a gentleman, genial and companionable, he is well liked by the profession and a large circle of acquaintances.

DOOLITTLE, WILLIAM T., was born in Loudenville, Ohio, March 30, 1849. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered a railroad machine shop as an apprentice. When nineteen years old he became a locomotive engineer, and since March, 1873, has been engineer on passenger trains. He was in charge of the first passenger engine that ran into Sioux Falls, and, except for a little more than a year, has been the engineer on the passenger train between Sioux Falls and Worthington, Minnesota, since then.

In 1879, an incident occurred which gave him an unexpected vacation for thirty days. He was engineer of the train which during that year started out from Worthington with R. F. Pettigrew and a Mr. Bottineau on board, each of them having in his pocket a deed which he was particularly anxious to get on record in Sioux Falls first, and was induced by Mr. Pettigrew to detach the engine about two miles east of the city and bring Mr. Pettigrew in on the engine. Mr. Bottineau made complaint to the superintendent of the road, Mr. John F. Lincoln, stating the facts and demanding \$50,000 damages. Superintendent Lincoln sent for Engineer Doolittle, and when he appeared the following colloquy took place: "William, if what is told is true I am afraid you have got the company into trouble. I am told you detached your engine and took a party into Sioux Falls that he might get a deed on record before another passenger who had a deed to the same property could do so. Is this true?" Mr. Doolittle—"It is." Mr. Lincoln—"I could not believe you would do such an act. The party having the other deed says he is damaged \$50,000 by the transaction, and demands your dismissal, and threatens to sue the company for damages." Mr. Doolittle—"If my dismissal will appease the wrath of the gentleman it is a small matter; but as to the damages, that is another thing." Here Mr. Doolittle, who had been advised of all the facts in the case, related them to the superintendent, and told him it was simply a robbing scheme and so satisfied the superintendent that it was true, that he ended the interview by bringing his fist down on his desk, saying: "Let him sue, he can't recover a cent; but William, you need a rest of thirty or sixty days; take a vacation; I will see that your pay goes right along."

Mr. Doolittle resides with his family in Sioux Falls, and was elected alderman from the First ward in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and has been president of the council since May, 1897. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and at this writing 1898 is Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of South Dakota. Socially and as a citizen he stands well, and has a host of friends.

DOW, WALLACE A., was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, September 21, 1844. His father was a carpenter and building contractor, and the subject of this sketch attended the village school and worked at his father's trade during his youth. For awhile he was engaged by the War department in secret work, but before twenty-one years of age he engaged in the steam heating business. For three years he was learning what he could of this business with the view of aiding him in what he proposed to become his occupation for life, namely that of an architect. For the next three years he was at work with a competent architect at Concord, New Hampshire, and then, until he came West, was engaged in architectural work and as a contractor and builder at Newport, N. H. In the fall of 1880 he came to Pierre, in this state, and the following February was appointed by the Governor one of the board of directors having in charge the building of the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls. He was chairman of the board four years, and during that time the penitentiary was built and put in operation. Since the completion of that institution he has been engaged principally in architectural work, and has made the plans for nearly all the public institutions in the state. He is undoubtedly the best known and most competent architect in South Dakota. Mr. Dow is a man of positive character, and any project that he may champion is sure of persistent, earnest support. He is an enterprising, respected citizen.

DUNNING, LYMAN T., was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, July 26, 1847. He spent his minority at work on a farm and in obtaining an education in the district and city schools. At about twenty-two years of age he entered employment in a drug store, and worked in the capacity of clerk until he came to Sioux Falls in July, 1873. Soon after his arrival he opened a drug store at this place, and from that time to the present writing has done a successful drug business. In 1880 he was elected one of the trustees of the Village Board, and in 1881 was elected its president. He has never been a politician, but has attended strictly to business and has been successful. He can justly be numbered as one of our best citizens, not only on account of his personal characteristics but because of his public-spirited attitude on questions affecting the interests of the city.

EDDY, JONATHAN G., was born in Jamaica, Windham county, Vermont, August 27, 1844; he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and at the Leland & Gray seminary, in Townshend, Vermont. In 1865 he entered the law office of Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Jamaica (now U. S. district judge of the district of Vermont), where he remained until April, 1869, at which time he was admitted to the bar. He then practiced law in Jamaica for six years. In 1875 removed to Brattleboro and formed a copartnership with Charles N. Davenport under the firm name of Davenport & Eddy. It was one of the strong, successful law firms of the state of Vermont. This copartnership continued until January, 1882, when, owing to poor health, Mr. Davenport was compelled to retire from active work. Mr. Eddy then formed a copartnership with James L. Martin, of Brattleboro, which continued four years. In July, 1886,



WILLIAM T. DOOLITTLE.

he came to Sioux Falls and formed a copartnership with H. J. Davenport, a son of his former partner. This firm commenced the practice of law, but soon drifted into the real estate business. Real estate was at that time booming, and they made some large deals and built the Temple Court on Main avenue, but the hard times which followed left them with the consolation only that they had been with the crowd and had shown great faith in the future of their adopted city. While a resident of Jamaica, Mr. Eddy was elected representative to the legislature and served one term. He was highly esteemed by the legal profession, and had the reputation of being a thoroughly good lawyer. He is now practicing law in Sioux Falls, and has many friends who hope that when prosperous times return he may reap a bountiful harvest, such as will to some extent repay him for his labor and outlay in advancing the material interests of Sioux Falls.

EDGERTON, ALONZO J., was born at Rome, N. Y., in 1827, and was educated at the Lowville academy at Lowville, N. Y., and at the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn. In 1850 he came to Dodge county, Minn., where he engaged in the practice of law. In August, 1861, he raised Company B, 10th regiment of Minnesota infantry, and was elected its captain. He served in the Indian campaigns of 1862-63, and then went south with his regiment, where he was in active service during the remainder of the civil war. He was mustered out in 1867, but before that time commanded a brigade during the riots in New Orleans. He was a member of the first legislature of the State of Minnesota, and from 1871 to 1874 was railroad commissioner. In 1876 was one of the Hayes electors from Minnesota. In 1881 was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy created by Senator Windom's accepting the office of secretary of the treasury in President Garfield's cabinet. In December, 1881, was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota, and removed from Minnesota to Yankton, Dakota. Was elected president of the South Dakota constitutional convention in 1885 and 1889, and was for a short time president of the state board of regents. November 19, 1889, was appointed United States district judge of the district of South Dakota and held this office until his death, which occurred on the 9th day of August, 1896. He resided in Yankton four years, Mitchell four years, and Sioux Falls six years. Judge Edgerton was a sagacious politician, an honest, upright judge, and enjoyed the absolute confidence and the highest esteem of his fellow citizens.

EDMISON, PERCIVAL H., is a native of Canada, and was born February 24, 1844. He attended the public schools during his youth, and then took a two years course in the Queen's University at Kingston. He taught school three years in Canada and Michigan, and during the same time attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, one term. He next engaged in mercantile business at Winthrop, Iowa, remaining in trade about four years, and then traveled for a commercial house for seven years. In November, 1871, he started for Sioux Falls, but was caught in a blizzard at Beloit, and did not get any further until April, 1872, when he again started for

Sioux Falls, this time arriving at his destination in due time. He took up the southeast quarter of section thirteen in Sioux Falls township, and bought the corner of Phillips avenue and Ninth street upon which the Edmison Jameson building now stands, where he built a frame building in 1873, which remained there until the present stone structure was erected. In November, 1880, he removed his family to Sioux Falls. In 1882, he built the European Hotel, and in 1883, he erected the three story building on Ninth street, west of the Edmison-Jameson block. In 1890, he built a stone front business block on the west side of Phillips avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, and the same year, in connection with James Jameson, erected the Edmison-Jameson building, a six story stone business block, the finest and most costly in the city. One thing is certainly true of Mr. Edmison, he had great faith in the future of Sioux Falls, and has not hesitated to invest largely in such enterprises as bid fair to return a good income, and has added greatly to the imposing character of the improvements of the city. For this he is entitled to great credit, and it has stamped him as one of the most enterprising and courageous citizens of Sioux Falls.

ELLIS, AXEL S., was born in Sumner, Oxford county, Maine, May 2, 1851. His parents removed to Sparta, Wis., when he was quite young, and from there to Owatonna, Minn., where the subject of this sketch graduated from the high school. He was reared on a farm, and upon attaining his majority went to Minneapolis and for two years was employed in the Pillsbury flouring mills; from there went back to Sparta, where he was employed in the post office as assistant postmaster until the last of January, 1887. At that time W. P. Carr was postmaster at Sioux Falls, and at his solicitation Mr. Ellis came to Sioux Falls January 31, 1887. The next day he went into the post office as assistant, and remained in the office in that capacity until he was appointed postmaster in June, 1896. He received his appointment on the 10th of June, but did not take charge of the office until the first day of August following. The office under his charge has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of its patrons, and a more efficient and obliging corps of employes would be difficult to find. Mr. Ellis is a pleasant, courteous gentleman to meet, popular with his associates, and a highly esteemed citizen.

EMERSON, FRANK S., was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1847, but was reared and educated at Melrose, Mass. In 1866, he went to Memphis, Tenn., in 1869, to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1871, to Western Kansas, where he engaged in the stock business six years. In 1877, he fitted up a "prairie schooner" and with his wife and baby started for Sioux Falls, where they safely arrived, and where they have since resided. Mr. Emerson has lead a very active life since coming to Sioux Falls. He has not only engaged in business, but has been enterprising in public affairs. He was an official under the village organization, and city assessor in 1883-4-5, and also a member of the board of education in 1887. On the 3d day of January, 1893, was appointed county commissioner from the fourth commissioner district, which office he has since held. Mr. Emerson makes a good official. He is a charter member of Granite lodge No. 18 of the order of the



F. S. EMERSON.

Knights of Pythias, has passed the chairs of the lodge, and was elected Grand Representative in 1888. He has also passed the chairs in the subordinate lodges in the order of I. O. O. F., and served as secretary of both the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Dakota, Grand Master, Grand Patriarch, and Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and has also the rank of Major in the Patriarchs Militant. He is also a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Shrine at Sioux Falls. No man in the city is better or more favorably known in social circles than Frank S. Emerson, and if he is as happy as he always appears to be, he is the most enviable man in the city.

ENGLISH, OVANDO D., was born in Oswego county, New York, October 19, 1841. He came with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1849; graduated from the high school at that place and from Delton Academy at Delton, Wis. He learned telegraphy, and taught it two years in a commercial college, and became a telegraph operator on the first railroad built out of St. Paul; established the office at Shakopee, Minn., and was the operator there for one year; was in the same employment at Red Wing for a few months; in 1868 went to Nashua, Iowa, and engaged in the furniture business until 1872; on the 21st day of October of that year came to Sioux Falls and took up several claims on Nine Mile creek and in Grand Meadow township; for the next few years was employed in freighting and taking care of his claims; was engaged in the flour and feed business for two years in the city of Sioux Falls, and for six years was the telegraph operator at the Omaha depot. He is now employed in the county auditor's office. Mr. English is highly respected as a neighbor and a citizen.

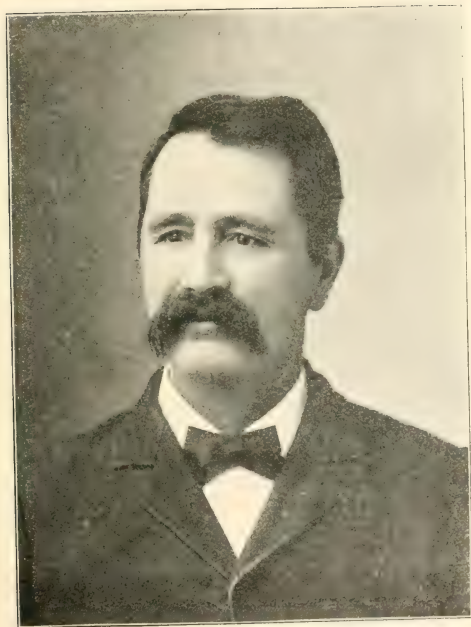
ERICSON, CARL OSCAR, was born in Sweden April 15, 1853. His father was a manufacturer of tower clocks, watches and other clocks on quite an extensive scale, and the time he could spare from his studies was spent in the shops, where he soon learned to master the intricacies of machinery and watchmaking with wonderful accuracy. When only seventeen years of age he was employed to regulate and remodel a great number of clocks of exceedingly fine workmanship for the royal family of Sweden, and daily visited the royal palace at Stockholm. In 1872 he was taken with the fever of seeing America, and setting out for that country landed in Quebec, Canada, where he engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business for about five years; came to the United States and after looking the country over located at Brodhead, Wis., until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived in the fall of 1879. He opened a jewelry store on Phillips avenue, and soon after commenced building the tower clock which is now doing duty in the Masonic Temple at Sioux Falls, and was the first tower clock in Dakota. In 1886 he was induced to take charge of the Electric Light plant at Sioux Falls, which was then in its infancy, and he remained its superintendent and manager through all its stages of development until it became one of the largest and best running plants in the Northwest, and gained for himself quite an enviable reputation as an electrician. He was a mechanical genius and made several inventions, one of which in particular attracted the at-

tention of the scientific world and was discussed at length in the Scientific American and other kindred papers, and for which the Inventors' Academy of Paris, France, awarded him on the 12th of August, 1893 the "Great Gold Medal," and conferred upon him the title of Member of Honor of the Academy. During the latter part of 1896 his health commenced failing and he was compelled to resign his position at the electric light works and went to California in the hope of regaining his health, but after a few months stay in that country returned to Sioux Falls, where after a lingering illness he died on the 4th day of February, 1898. Mr. Ericson was a conscientious, upright and highly respected citizen, and his death was deeply regretted by his large circle of friends.

ERICSON, MISS ANNA BERNARDINA, is a native of Sweden and came to the United States in 1889, to visit her brother, Oscar Ericson, of Sioux Falls. In 1890 she commenced a course of phonography in the office of the court reporter, E. P. White, in order to perfect herself in the English language. In 1891 she had become so proficient in stenography and type writing that she obtained employment as stenographer in a law office, and since then has been employed by some of the best law firms in the city. She has also devoted considerable time to the collection of data, and in preparing the manuscript of this History for the press.

ESTABROOK, L. M., is a native of Platteville, Wisconsin, and was born February 25, 1852. He received his education in the first State Normal School which was located at Platteville, and was graduated from the law department of the Michigan University in the class of 1875. He then located at Logan, Iowa, and practiced law for one year, and then came to Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and in the real estate business for several years. Owing to poor health of himself and family he moved out on his farm in Brandon and remained there until 1894, when he returned to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He was appointed city auditor in May, 1898. Mr. Estabrook is one of the leading politicians in the state. He was one of the first men in this county to join the Populist organization, and has grown up with it. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he was chairman of the state committee, and contributed largely to the success of the party. He is well posted, and makes a good speech from his standpoint when campaigning, and is radical enough in his political views to be recognized as one of the advance guard. He is a good citizen, and popular with the laboring classes whose cause he most heartily espouses.

FERNYHOUGH, JOHN HARRY, was born in England, June 22, 1863. When about four years old he came to the United States with his mother; his father having previously died. After coming to this country he resided with his mother in Wisconsin and Iowa, and came with her to Sioux Falls, December 18, 1879, where he has since resided. He graduated from the high school in Sioux Falls, and then entered the law office of Boyce & Boyce, and also attended a law school in Chicago for one year. After being admitted to the bar he was employed in Boyce & Boyce's office for two years. He then



L. M. ESTABROOK.

opened a law office for himself, but soon drifted into the real estate business. After the boom was over in 1893, he resumed the practice of law, in which he has since continued. Mr. Fernyhough is a genial, good fellow, attentive to business, a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

FERRIS, JAMES, was born in Belfast, Ireland, September 7, 1852; attended school until twelve years old, and then entered Queen's Island shipyard as a ship plumber apprentice, where he remained seven years. After this he worked at his trade in Liverpool, Glasgow and Aberdeen. He emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York March 24, 1884, worked there a short time, and then in Detroit, Michigan, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and arrived in Sioux Falls in August, 1884; was employed by W. A. Dow eighteen months, and since then has been in business for himself. Mr. Ferris is an industrious man, a competent plumber, and a good citizen.

FILES, DR. FREDERICK H., was born in Gorham, Maine, December 1, 1862; was reared on a farm, attended the public schools, and fitted for college at the Westbrook seminary, and was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1883; the next three years taught the boys' department in the Westbrook seminary, and studied medicine during the same time; the next two years attended the school for medical instruction at Portland, and the medical department of Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated in 1888; from August 1 of that year until August 1, 1889, was house surgeon in the Maine general hospital at Portland; and then started west on an excursion, and fell in with the Commercial Club of Sioux Falls, at Duluth, and came to Sioux Falls with them, where he has since resided engaged in the practice of his profession. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and has been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota. Was appointed member of the State Board of Health for five years in 1894; is now secretary of the board, and under the provisions of the law establishing the board will be its president in 1899. Has been a member of the County Board of Health for two years, and its superintendent one year. Has also been president of the Minnehaha County Medical society; is now president of the board of trustees of the Congregational church; and was a director of the Union National Bank. Dr. Files is an enterprising citizen, a skillful physician, and well liked by all who know him.

FISHER, REV. THOMAS L., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, June 8, 1855. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Hartford in 1874. He then entered Amherst college, and was graduated from there in 1878. During the next year he studied medicine, and then commenced a course of study for the ministry. He was ordained deacon in May, 1883, by Bishop Huntington of Central New York, and the following year was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Paddock of Massachusetts. For five years he had charge of a parish at Malden, Mass., and then became rector of a parish at Clinton, Mass., where he remained seven years. He came to Sioux Falls in December, 1895, and preached his first sermon in the Cathedral December 22. The next Easter he became pastor

of Calvary church, and remained in charge until May, 1899. While a resident of Sioux Falls he took an active part in all public matters pertaining to the moral welfare of the city, and did not hesitate to express his views freely upon other subjects of public interest. As a preacher, pastor and citizen he was highly esteemed, and his removal from the city was sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, was born near Troy, New York, September 25, 1856. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin when two years old, and was reared on a farm. Received his education in the common schools, and was graduated from a commercial college. On the 21st day of April, 1880, came to Sioux Falls, and was employed on the Queen Bee mill a little over a year, and then entered the employ of M. Gerin in his grocery store, where he remained five years. The next three years he was steward at the Cataract hotel. On the first day of August, 1890, the firm of Sheridan & Fitzgibbon was established, and it has since then been engaged in the coal, wood and flour business in Sioux Falls. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a genial good fellow, a good business man, and a respected citizen.

FLEITZ, EIHARDT, was born in Baden, Germany, January 6, 1848. His early youth he spent in attending school, and boating on the Rhine. In 1862 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Louisville, Ky. For awhile he was employed as a laborer in building forts at that place, and then entered a brewery and learned the trade of malster. In 1866, he enlisted in Co. D, 2d Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry, but the company was soon after transferred to the 22d Infantry, and he came to Sioux Falls with that company in June, 1866. On the 7th day of May, 1869, his term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged. The same year he took up what is known as the True Dennis place in Sioux Falls township, but sold out his interest in 1873, and then took up a quarter section of land about three miles north of the village of Hartford. In 1876 his crops were destroyed by grasshoppers, and he removed to the city of Sioux Falls, where he has since been engaged as a malster in the Sioux Falls Brewery. Mr. Fleitz is a quiet, unassuming man, and a good citizen.

FOSDICK, TIMOTHY J., is a native of LaPorte, Indiana, and was born October 8, 1851; removed to LaPorte, Iowa, with his parents when seven years old; was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. When seventeen years of age commenced clerking in a clothing house. In August, 1875, came to Canton, this state, and engaged in the clothing business, and for several years had branch houses at Alexandria, Mitchell, Plankinton and Woonsocket. In 1888, disposed of the clothing business, and for two years engaged in banking at Canton; was president of the Dakota Loan and Trust Company. Came to Sioux Falls in April, 1890, and bought out French's clothing house, and since then has been in the clothing business at this place. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, a successful business man, and a respected citizen.



O. A. FOWLER.

FOWLER, OSHEA A., was born in Pownal, Vermont, April 25, 1851. His parents removed to Illinois when he was only three years old, and to Rochester, Minnesota, in 1865. He was reared on a farm, attended district schools and graduated from the Rochester high school in 1869. He then worked on a farm until he went to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 22d day of December, 1870. He remained in Sioux Falls until 1876, engaged in all sorts of employment; taught school in the old barracks during the winter of 1871, and eight miles north the following winter, in what was called the John Nelson district. After leaving Sioux Falls he clerked in a hotel at Sibley, Iowa, for one year, and then traveled in the nursery business until the fall of 1880, when he located at Aberdeen and built the first building there. He knew the Milwaukee road would soon be there, and this building was erected for hotel purposes and called the Alpha House. The following spring he sold this building and in company with a man by the name of Hazzard built the Hazzard House, but sold out his interest in the fall. His first son was born September 3, 1881, at Aberdeen, and was the first child born at that place. After having sold his hotel interest he commenced the study of law with M. S. Gordon and remained with him for about two years. His next venture was the opening of a land and loan office at Frederick, in Brown county, and the establishing of the Frederick Herald, the first newspaper at that place. This plant he sold after having conducted it for a few months. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar; started another newspaper, but disposed of it in a short time and gave his attention to the practice of law. In 1886 he came to Sioux Falls and became the attorney for the Insurance Company of Dakota. This relation existed for a few months, when he entered the employment of the firm of Summers & Van Horn, of Sioux Falls, as their attorney and collector. After a few months he again went to work for the Insurance Company of Dakota and remained with the company until it ceased to exist. He then resumed the practice of law, but devoted the greater portion of his time to collections until April, 1896, when he was elected police justice of the city of Sioux Falls for the term of two years and was re-elected for a second term. Everybody in the county knows O. A. Fowler, and his list of friends foot up about the same as the population.

FOX, JAMES B., was born in October, 1839, in Ohio, and lived there until he was twenty years of age, when he removed to Iowa and remained there until the breaking out of the war. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 14th Iowa Infantry and served two years and a half, then enlisted in Company M, 7th Iowa Cavalry and served until his discharge at Sioux City on the 22d day of June, 1866. Quite a portion of the time his regiment was stationed on the frontier in the northwest, he participated in a good many battles with the Indians. He was with his regiment at Forts Randall, Thompson, Sully and Dakota. The winter of 1864-5 he spent in the barracks at Fire Steel, and speaking of "blizzards" Mr. Fox said: "We had a blizzard that winter that was a blizzard, nothing of the kind has happened in this section of Dakota since then to be compared with it." During the fall of 1865 he was at Fort Dakota, where Sioux Falls is now located,

and during the summer of 1866 he says, "the water was so low in the Sioux river that people could cross it where the Cascade mill is now without getting their shoes wet." At that time there were only two small buildings within the present limits of the city of Sioux Falls, aside from the buildings occupied by the military forces. One building was located near where the Cataract hotel is now, and the other on the west bank of the river, near the location of the Tenth street bridge. The last mentioned building was very small and built of stone, and was occupied by a white man who had a turning lathe and was engaged in manufacturing ornaments of pipe-stone. This was undoubtedly the first manufacturing industry in the County of Minnehaha.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Fox remained a few months in Sioux City and then returned to Ohio. In 1867 he went to Illinois, where he married his present wife and lived two years, then went back once more to Ohio and remained there until 1878, when he removed to Dakota. He arrived in Sioux Falls on the 15th day of April of that year, and has been a resident of Dakota ever since. He is a carpenter by trade, and for the last five years has been employed as janitor for the Central school building in Sioux Falls. He has always been an upright and respected citizen.

FRIZZELL, ALONZO, was born in Canaan, Vermont, the northeast town in the state, on October 16, 1839. During his minority he worked on a farm, attended the common schools and academic institutions, and taught school several terms. He went to Wisconsin in 1855, and from there to Madelia, Minnesota, where for some years he was engaged in the agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1874 he commenced the study of law in the office of H. S. Wilson & Co., of the same city, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. After his admission he practiced law at Madelia for two years, and removed to Sioux Falls in April, 1878, and commenced the practice of his profession. In March, 1879, he entered into copartnership with Judge Parlman, under the firm name of Parlman & Frizzell, which copartnership continued until January, 1883. He was elected village attorney in December, 1878, and acted in this capacity during the time Sioux Falls was a village, except one year. He was city attorney in 1883 and 1884, during which time he had charge of some very important suits in which the city was interested, and he conducted them successfully. Again in 1889 he was appointed city attorney and held the office for one year. In June, 1892, he went to Madison, S. D., and practiced law until 1896. At that time he removed to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he remained one year and then returned to Sioux Falls and practiced law until early in 1899, when he again went to Cripple Creek, where he is at the present writing. He always feels well, is genial and companionable, and has been known to put up a strong fight in a law suit.

FULFORD, DR. GEORGE H., was born at Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y., July 18, 1854. His father was a Methodist preacher, and he obtained his early education in towns where his father preached. In 1872 he graduated from Ogdensburg Commercial col-



J. B. Fox.



ALONZO FRIZZELL.

lege; attended Ives Seminary, a literary and college preparatory school, located at Andover, N. Y., three years; was graduated from there in 1876, and won the gold medal offered for best development in scholarship and deportment that year; attended Syracuse University in 1876-7, and during the fall of 1877 entered the medical department of Boston University, took a three years course, and graduated in 1880; took full course at the New York Polyclinic in 1888-9, and a clinical course in Chicago in 1893; practiced medicine in New York state five years, and located at Sioux Falls in December, 1885, where he has since resided practicing his profession. He is a member of the Lone Star Masonic lodge, of Adams, N. Y., and also of the A. O. U. W., Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, and the Tribe of Joseph. He was nominated for coroner on the Republican ticket in 1898, but was defeated with the rest of the nominees of that party. Dr. Fulford is the leading homeopathic physician in this part of the state, and has a large practice.

FULLER, REV. ANDREW KING, was born March 3, 1855, in Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y. His early life was spent on a farm, and when sixteen years of age he taught a district school; was educated at the Afton Academy and Colgate University, where he was graduated in 1879, standing fourth in his class, and became teacher in elocution for two years at the same place. In 1882 he was graduated from the Hamilton Theological Seminary. In June of that year he married Phoebe E. Sisson, of Hamilton, N. Y. During the next seven years he had charge of the Wurts Baptist church, of Rondout, N. Y. He removed to Sioux Falls September 1, 1889, and remained three years as pastor of the First Baptist church, of Sioux Falls. He then returned East to Newburgh, N. Y., and on October 9, 1892, took charge of the First Baptist church of that place. While in Sioux Falls, the church was prosperous under his charge over one hundred being received into its membership. He did not mistake his calling, and it is not too much to say that he is a model pastor; his kind, genial manners, his culture and ability, his admirable qualities as a preacher, together with his rare good sense as a citizen, secured for him while in Sioux Falls a large circle of friends who greatly regretted his departure.

GALE, ARTEMAS, is one of the pioneers of Minnehaha county, and if his prosperity is to measure his satisfaction for coming here, he must be one of the most contented of our citizens. He was born on the 4th day of March, 1825, in New Jersey, and removed, when thirteen years of age, with his father who was a merchant, to Olean, N. Y. In 1854 he came to St. Paul, and pre-empted 160 acres of land where West St. Paul is now located, and was one of eight persons who filed the first plat of West St. Paul, consisting of 640 acres. He engaged in the mercantile and grain business on Third street in St. Paul, from 1854 until 1870. Visited Sioux Falls in 1868, also in 1869, and again in 1870, where he located 400 acres of land with half-breed scrip, and in 1870 broke up 180 acres. This scrip was located by an agent for Mr. Gale in 1863, but the military reservation of 1864 kept him from occupying it until 1870. The northwest one-fourth, the

east half of the southwest one-fourth, and the west half of the east half of sections 21-101-49, comprised the 400 acres. He made his first plat in the fall of 1870, on the east half of the northwest one-fourth. In the spring of 1872 he built his house, and since then Sioux Falls has been his home. He was one of the members of the Congregational church at its organization, and was one of its most liberal supporters. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners in 1877-8-9. During the first few years of his residence in Sioux Falls he was active in school matters, and was a director in the Dakota National Bank during the whole time of its existence. He was a conservative, careful official, when chairman of the board of county commissioners, and is a man of excellent business qualifications and an honest upright esteemed citizen.

GARTER, GEORGE V., was born at White Pigeon, Michigan, December 17, 1860. When twenty-one years of age he came to Dakota and located in Brookings county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1886 he came to Sioux Falls. In 1889 he secured a position in the office of the register of deeds, where he remained until January, 1897. He was deputy register of deeds four years, and the Republican party nominated him for register in 1896, but he met with defeat, the same as all his associates on the ticket. He made a good official; is a good fellow, and a respected citizen.

GATES, JOHN HOWARD, was born at Waterloo, Iowa, October 28, 1865; was graduated from the high school in 1882, and from the State University of Iowa in 1888; in September of that year came to Sioux Falls, and remained one year as clerk in the law office of Bailey & Davis; attended the law department of the Columbia University, N. Y., one year; returned to Sioux Falls, and entered the law firm of Davis, Lyon & Gates in December, 1890, of which firm he is still a member; was appointed city attorney of Sioux Falls to fill vacancy, from September, 1893, to May 1, 1894; was nominated on the Republican ticket for state's attorney of Minnehaha county in November, 1896, and out of 5,108 votes received 2,426; was president of the Commercial Club in 1897. Mr. Gates is well posted in his profession; is one of the "Big Four" of the Sioux Falls Whist Club, social and genial, and has a host of friends.

GEBERT, ADAM, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1823; was reared on a farm; learned the brickmason's trade, and engaged in farming and worked at his trade until 1852, when he moved to Maquoketa, Iowa, and went into the hardware business. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 31st Iowa Inf., and was in the military service until June 27, 1865. He was captain of his company, and was at the front at the time Vicksburg was besieged by Gen. Grant. He was so afraid that the rebel army would escape that he watched night after night at the foot of a big walnut tree, so that in case an attempt was made he could give the alarm. This fact became so generally known that the big walnut was called "Captain Gebert's tree." His company numbered one hundred and one when it first went out, but there were only twenty-seven left to be mustered out in 1865; thirty-seven of the original number were dead. The regi-



ARTEMAS GALE.



JOHN HOWARD GATES.

ment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and a passenger car was provided for the officers to come north, and cattle cars for the privates; Captain Gebert rode with his men in the cattle cars. Upon returning home he resumed his mercantile business. In 1876, he went to Colorado and engaged in the manufacture of lumber six years; then removed to Louisiana and engaged in the manufacture of shingles on an extensive scale in company with his two sons. In 1889, having secured a competence, he came North and located in the city of Sioux Falls. The writer for several years was his next door neighbor, but it did not take long to discover that he and his good wife were royal good neighbors. He is upright, enterprising, generous, and in every way an exemplary citizen.

GEORGE, WILLIAM G., is a native of Ems, Germany, and was born January 13, 1851; was educated in the public schools, and when sixteen years of age entered a printing office; emigrated to the United States and settled at West Bend, Wisconsin; worked at his trade in Winona and St. Paul, Minnesota, and came to Sioux Falls in April, 1886. In 1887, was employed by Caldwell & Bliss, and took charge of the job department in their printing office until 1895, when he opened a job printing office on his own account, and is conducting this business at the present writing. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the A. O. U. W., Germania Verein, and Modern Brotherhood of America. Mr. George is a good business man, and a respected citizen.

GERIN, MICHAEL, was born at Donnybrook, Ireland, September 10, 1846, but removed to Canada when quite young. He attended school for a short time, and when thirteen years of age commenced clerking in a grocery store. From that time he has continuously been in the grocery business. He left Canada in June, 1878, and came to the United States, and on the 8th day of August, 1878, arrived in Sioux Falls on the first train over the Omaha. He immediately went into the grocery business, and built the building he now occupies on Phillips avenue known as the Red Front Grocery. He has been largely interested in real estate, and has a farm in Palisade upon which he has a very fine and valuable herd of registered Shorthorns. He has built up a good business, is popular with his customers, and is universally respected as a citizen and neighbor. There is no person in Sioux Falls, mingling so much in society and business circles as Michael Gerin, who meddles so little with the affairs of others; he minds his own business, and in this respect he is without a peer in the city. Always genial, pleasant and happy, his list of friends is as extensive as his acquaintance.

GERMAIN, DR. WILLIAM A., was born at Delafield, Wis., March 21, 1855. Attended the public schools, and the State University at Madison, where he graduated in 1878. The next two years was principal of the schools at Sharon, Wis. Studied medicine and was graduated from the Butler Medical College at Butler, Ind., in March, 1882, and immediately thereafter left for Sioux Falls where he commenced the practice of his profession the same month. He is connected with all the Masonic bodies located at Sioux Falls, and has

been elected to the highest official positions in nearly all of the Masonic organizations of the city; is president of the Board of Pensions of this district, and local surgeon of the C., M. & St. Paul railroad company. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the most skillful practitioners in the city of Sioux Falls. He is an active citizen and contributes his share to all public enterprises.

GILBERT, HERMAN, is a native of Germany, and was born May 26, 1833. During his early youth he attended the public schools and worked on a farm. In 1846 he emigrated to this country and lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, ten years; then opened a country store in Sheboygan county and remained there four years; the next six years was engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber. His next business was that of a hotel keeper at Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, where he remained several years. In 1873 he came to Sioux Falls and was in business there until 1888, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he now resides. He has considerable property in this county at the present writing and has been spending a few months this summer 1898 with his friends in Sioux Falls. He is an honest, upright man.

GILBERT, JACOB T., was born at Rockville, Wis., August 17, 1861, and lived in that state until 1873, when he removed to Sioux Falls where he has since resided. When fourteen years of age he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1881 opened a dry goods and grocery store on his own account, and continued in this business until about three years ago. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic territorial convention at Pierre, and was secretary of the convention. In the fall of that year he was a candidate for the legislature from the district composed of the counties of Hanson, McCook and Minnehaha, and was defeated by only twelve votes. In 1886 he was again a candidate and was elected. In 1889 he was elected a member of the school board and served on the board until 1895, two years of which he was its president. The Gilbert block on Phillips avenue was built by him. Mr. Gilbert makes a good official and is a respected citizen.

GILLET, FRANK H., was born in Oswego, N. Y., May 2, 1850, and removed with his parents to Lake City, Minn., in 1856. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, Minn. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 went into a machine shop at Lake City and remained in this business until he removed to this county. He arrived in Sioux Falls April 23, 1878, where he engaged in the farm implement business until 1895, since which time he has been engaged in the marble business. Jolly, good-natured, an agreeable business man and a good citizen are the principal elements in his make-up, and recognized by all who know him.

GILMAN, PETER, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born December 31, 1833. At the age of eleven years he came to Washington county, Wisconsin, and worked on a farm until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. Soon after, being disabled, he was discharged, but recovering from his disability re-enlisted in

the 45th Wisconsin Infantry and remained in the military service until August 18, 1865, when he was discharged at Nashville, Tenn. In 1867 he went to Fon du Lac, Wis., and was engaged in the agricultural implement business nine years. On the 16th day of March, 1876, he arrived in Sioux Falls and has since resided there. He owned for several years a farm in Lincoln county; was in the agricultural implement business several years and for four years operated a vinegar factory in Sioux Falls. He is a strong, vigorous man physically, a good neighbor and an active, energetic citizen.

GIPSON, ARTHUR H., was born in Brandon, Vermont, December 4, 1856, and removed with his parents to Racine county, Wisconsin when four years of age. He worked on a farm and attended school until he was eighteen years of age, graduating from the Rochester Seminary. He then went to Colorado, where he was engaged in various pursuits for several years, and then came to Dakota and resided at Volga until the spring of 1883, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided engaged in the real estate and collection business. He has taken quite an active part in local politics, is a genial good fellow and a good citizen.

GLIDDEN, DANIEL S., was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, on the 24th day of February, 1844. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools, and completed his education at the State Normal school at Brockport, N. Y. He taught school one term in New York. In 1867, went to Anamosa, Iowa, where he taught school during the following winter. In 1868, went to Indian Town, Iowa, where he was in charge of the public schools five years. The next five years he was interested in a mercantile business at Montour, Iowa, and during the same time was in charge of the public schools at that place, and was a standing Democratic candidate for county superintendent of schools. Right here it might as well be said that he is a Democrat of a *mild type*. In 1878, he came to Sioux Falls, and engaged in the boot and shoe business five years. For four years he was a member of the territorial executive committee of the Democratic party, and treasurer of the organization. In 1887, he was elected warden of the South Dakota penitentiary, and conducted that institution for two years with credit to himself and the Territory. Mr. Glidden has been an active Mason for more than a quarter of a century, having held nearly every office in his lodge, chapter and commandery: "is known" as a Past Master, Past High Priest and Past Commander, and during 1887-8, he held the office of Grand Commander of the Territory of Dakota.

He is one of the best informed men in the state, his reading comprising about everything but theology, and it is entertaining to hear him discuss any subject but that. He stands by his friends, especially when they are in trouble, always feels well, is generous to a fault, is a good, honest, upright citizen, and has hosts of friends who are always ready to fall in line when Dan wants help.

GLIDDEN, MRS. D. S., whose maiden name was Josephine Martin, was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York. She was educated in the public schools, and took a two years course at a

school for young ladies at Rochester. She was married June 22, 1871, and came with her husband to Montour, Iowa, and resided there until they moved to Sioux Falls. Although her name appears incidentally elsewhere in this work in connection with the literary and musical organizations in Sioux Falls, the character of her services to the public requires a more extensive notice. Nearly twenty years ago she became interested in the establishment of a public library, and from that time up to the present, has labored persistently in this work. It is the method she adopted to accomplish her purpose, and the lesson it teaches, which we wish especially to call attention to. The library is now an established institution, and through the munificence of one of our citizens, W. H. Lyon, has one of the finest buildings in the city for its home. But, as Kipling would say, "that is another story." Mrs. Glidden did not procure large donations, but went at the work before her upon the cumulative plan, and from a small beginning gradually procured about four thousand well selected books which now belong to the Sioux Falls Free Public Library Association. We do not mean to say that she accomplished this result alone, but we do mean to affirm that during all this time she has been the central figure in the enterprise, and it affords a splendid illustration of what might be accomplished in time by the constant, well-directed efforts of a person whose heart is in the work. Mrs. Glidden has also done much to cultivate and expand the literary tastes and attainments of quite a large circle of ladies in Sioux Falls, and this has been accomplished with such rare tact and genuine disinterestedness that she is admired and loved by all her associates.

GLIEM, CHARLES C., of German parentage, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, Nov. 5, 1875. When only two months old went with his parents to Germany. In 1881, he returned to this country with an uncle, who settled in Benton county, Iowa. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, and was graduated from Tilford college at Vinton, Iowa, in 1895. The next six months he spent in Germany, then returned to Lyon county, Iowa, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in South Dakota April 5, 1898, and since then has been practicing law at Sioux Falls. Mr. Gliem attends strictly to business, and will make a good lawyer.

GOODELL, LEICESTER B., was born in Buffalo, New York, December, 21, 1833. When twelve years old he commenced work for himself at first in a box factory, then in a lath mill and ship yard, and when eighteen years old went to Illinois and worked on a farm five years. He then worked at the mason's trade until the civil war broke out, when he enlisted in the three months' service, and after that re-enlisted in Company B, 34th Illinois infantry, where he served a little over three years, and then enlisted in the Second Minnesota battery, and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in mason work and the scrap-iron business until in the spring of 1883, when he moved to Dakota, and located at Howard on the 7th of March of that year. He came to Sioux Falls on the 15th day of September, 1891, where he has since been engaged in city

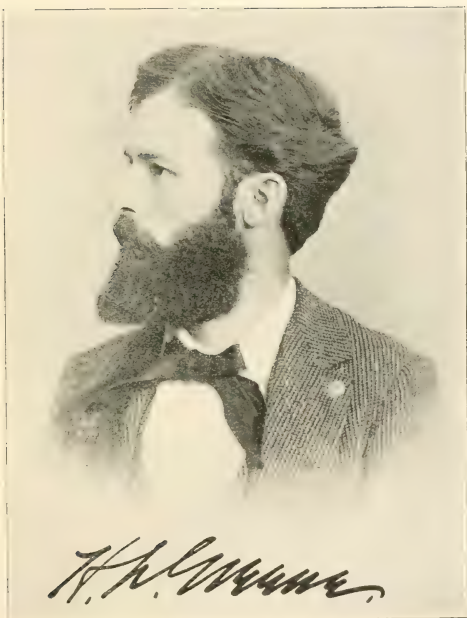
farming. He is an independent, positive character, and freely expresses his opinion upon public matters, and is an honest, upright citizen.

GRANT, REV. ARTHUR HASTINGS, is a native of New York City, N. Y., and was born November 16, 1865. He graduated from Cornell University in 1887, and was Registrar and Secretary of the same in 1888-90. He was pastor of the Unitarian Society of Freeville, N. Y., in 1889-91, and during this time was a regular correspondent for the New York Evening Post. He was on the editorial staff of the Dryden Herald in 1891, until he removed to South Dakota in July of that year to assume the duties of pastor of All Souls church of Sioux Falls. In this capacity his discussions on questions of public interest from the pulpit drew quite large congregations, and he frequently availed himself of the newspapers to put before the people his views upon public affairs. He was as prominent as a citizen as he was as a pastor. In 1892, he was elected president of the Sioux Falls Library Association and remained as such, until he removed to Newburgh, N. Y., in July, 1893, to take charge of the Unitarian church at that place. He met with very flattering success at Newburgh, and at one time caused quite a sensation in that staid old town by challenging the ministers of the orthodox churches singly or collectively to a public discussion of some of the fundamental propositions of evangelical religion, which challenge was accepted and a joint discussion with an immense audience was the result. From the newspaper accounts that followed, it would seem that Mr. Grant was well equipped both for attack and defense, and made quite a reputation as a public debater. In October, 1898, he left Newburgh to become minister of Unity church, Montclair, N. Y. The same year he published the Grant Family History, in which the descendants are numbered by a very ingenious method devised by him. Mr. Grant has a well stored and thoroughly disciplined mind, and with his studious and persevering habits, will undoubtedly be heard from in the future.

GREENE, HERBERT LAWRENCE, was born in Boston, Mass., October 14, 1861, and removed with his parents to Iowa in 1866. He received an academic education at McGregor, Iowa. At the age of eighteen years he was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department at Washington and remained there nine months. The chief clerk in the department accused him one day of being sparing of the truth, and a little episode occurred "then and there," and the next day the chief clerk was well enough to get Mr. Greene discharged. He then went to Rock Rapids, Iowa, and was engaged as principal of the high school for one year, at the expiration of which time he came to Sioux Falls. While in Washington he attended lectures at the Columbian law school, and upon his arrival in Sioux Falls in 1883, entered the law office of Winsor & Swezey and remained with them until he was admitted to the bar April 7, 1884. After his admission he practiced law in Sioux Falls for one year alone, and then formed a copartnership with Judge Parliman under the name of Parliman & Greene. This partnership continued for one year, when

Mr. Greene accepted the position of general solicitor for the Insurance Company of Dakota, and remained with this company two years. After severing his connection with the insurance company he left the practice of law and engaged in the real estate business in Sioux Falls, in which he proved to be a successful promoter. During the dull times of 1892, he, with one or two others, secured the town site of Sisseton, in Roberts county, and this enterprise will undoubtedly materialize to his advantage in due time. He is well up in Masonry, and was one of the charter members of Granite lodge No. 18, of the Knights of Pythias, and was the first commander of the order in South Dakota. He has been very prominent in political matters. For two years he was president of the State Republican league, and received universal praise for a masterly thirty days' campaign, which he conducted at the time of the first Congressional election in the state. He was also at the Mitchell convention in 1890, and distinguished himself by his admirable conduct of J. M. Bailey's fight for the nomination for state treasurer. His speech in placing his friend in nomination before the convention was excellent, and called forth the heartiest applause from his opponents. He is one of the finest after-dinner speakers in the state. At the banquet upon the opening of the Sioux Falls, Yankton and Southwestern R. R. he responded to the toast "South Dakota and South Dakotans." It was a splendid speech and was pronounced by those who heard it as one of the finest, most finished oratorical efforts that South Dakotans ever had the pleasure of listening to. This sketch will close here, but the future history of the county and state will undoubtedly have many lines interwoven, inspired by the work of Herbert L. Greene.

GRIGSBY, COL. MELVIN, was born June 8, 1845, at the village of Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin. When four years of age he moved with his parents on to a farm, where he spent his early youth, attending district and village schools. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was anxious to enlist, but his father thought him too young to enlist, and sent him to the Lancaster Institute at Lancaster, Wisconsin, which, however, did not quench the war fever, and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, and remained in active service or in confederate prisons until April 13, 1865, when he received his discharge. He was taken prisoner near Vicksburg, and spent eleven months in prison at Canton, Mississippi, Cahaba, Alabama, Andersonville, Georgia, and Florence, South Carolina. About six months of his time he spent in Andersonville. From the last prison at Florence, South Carolina, he escaped on the 10th day of January, 1865, and going south reached Sherman's army on the first day of February. He remained with the army until it reached Goldsboro, and then got permission to accompany General Sherman when he went to Eagle Point to meet General Grant, and from there he came on to Washington and home to Wisconsin. His experience while in prison, inspired him to write a book with the title of Smoked Yank, which has brought him considerable notoriety. After leaving the army he attended the university at Madison, Wisconsin, one year, and in 1866 went to the Normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin, where he remained until he graduated in 1869. He



then was employed for one year as principal of the public schools at Horicon, Wisconsin, and held the same position at Darlington and also at Delevan in that state. During this time he had studied law, and at the end of his career as a teacher he entered the law office of Pitt Dewey at Lancaster. In the spring of 1872, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter started out on horseback in search of a place in which to locate. He arrived in Sioux Falls the first Sunday in June, and soon settled the question of residence in favor of this place. He entered into a copartnership with R. F. Pettigrew for the practice of law and in the real estate business, which continued until the fall of 1876. In 1877, in connection with Geo. M. Smith, he established the Dakota Pantagraph at Sioux Falls, but sold out a few months after. Mr. Smith remained in copartnership with Mr. Grigsby for nearly six years, during which time they started the Bank of Egan, at Egan, South Dakota, with Mr. Grigsby as president for the first year. He also started the Union County Bank at Elk Point, and was its first president; was one of the principal promoters of the Dakota National Bank in Sioux Falls, and was its first president. He has been very active in political life. In 1886, the Minnehaha county republican convention instructed its delegates to the territorial congressional convention to present his name to the convention for nomination. In 1886, he was a pronounced candidate for the congressional nomination. The convention was held at Watertown, and it was one of the notable conventions of territorial days. He had a large following and nearly votes enough to secure the nomination. The same year he was elected to the territorial council, and served in that capacity with marked ability. He was elected alderman from the Third ward at the first city election in 1883, and the same year was a delegate to the constitutional convention held at Sioux Falls, September 4. Up to the time of the holding of the republican state convention in 1894, he had been a Republican, but not liking the financial plank in the republican platform he joined the Populists, believing the free coinage of silver to be the most important issue before the American people. He was nominated by the party of his adoption for the state senate in 1894, but went down before the republican majority which swept the political ranks in Minnehaha county that year. In 1896 he was nominated on the populist state ticket for attorney general. He stumped the state for Bryan and free silver, and when the votes were canvassed he had the pleasure of knowing that he had more votes than any other candidate upon the ticket in his own county and in the state. He was elected and performed the duties of his office until the war with Spain broke out, when he promptly tendered his services to the government, asked for a colonel's commission and proposed to raise a cavalry regiment of cowboys for the military service. April 11, he went to Washington, where he learned that a bill inspired by Theodore Roosevelt was before Congress providing for the organization of a regiment of cowboys. Seeing that only one regiment of special volunteers could be raised under the provisions of the bill, Grigsby had his friends among the congressmen during the last forty minutes before a vote was taken propose an amendment which was adopted

"authorizing the secretary of war to organize companies, troops, battalions or regiments possessing special qualifications from the Nation at large, including the appointment of the officers thereof." This bill was passed on April 22, and a week later he received his commission as colonel, with instructions to recruit the regiment of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. His force was mustered into service May 19, and the next day left for Chickamauga, the southern rendezvous. This regiment, known as "Grigsby's Cowboys" was a splendid regiment, and before long had the reputation of being the best drilled and equipped of any at the park, and was frequently compared with Col. Roosevelt's regiment, known as "Teddy's Terrors," who did valiant service in front of Santiago, and made its colonel governor of New York. But, to the great disappointment of not only Col. Grigsby but of the entire regiment, the war was brought to a close without this regiment being ordered to the front. But the promptness of Col. Grigsby in not only offering his own services to the government, but in enlisting a body of men inured to hardship, with superior qualifications for the service expected of them, is a tribute to his good judgment, courage and patriotism that will not soon be forgotten in South Dakota. He was popular with his men, and when the regiment was mustered out its officers presented him with a beautiful sword. During his absence at Chickamauga his son, Sioux K. Grigsby, as deputy attorney general, attended to the duties of this office with great ability.

The foregoing comprises a brief sketch of the colonel up to date, but when the time comes for the writing of his obituary, many things will undoubtedly have to be added to make his record complete.

HAAS, PETER F., was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 9, 1852. While a lad he attended the city schools, and in 1874 was graduated from the Northwestern college at Napierville, Illinois. He then taught school until 1878, studying law during the time. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law at Grundy Center, Iowa, until 1880. On the 22d day of February of that year he arrived at Lennox, Lincoln county, Dakota, where he remained ten years, practicing law. In February, 1890, he purchased the Dakota Deutsche Zeitung, published at Sioux Falls, and after changing its name to that of Dakota Staats Zeitung, has continued its publication to the present time. Mr. Haas is quite an able editorial writer, and is not only a good newspaper man but also a good citizen and takes an active part in all local matters.

RT. REV. W. H. HARE, D. D., Missionary Bishop of South Dakota, took up a profession which had been a favorite one with his ancestors and connections. His father was the Rev. George Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D., late professor in the Philadelphia Divinity school, and was one of the American committee on the revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was the celebrated Bishop Hobart, of New York; his great-grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D., famous as one of the stanchest churchmen of Colonial days. His wife, who died a few years after their marriage, was a daughter of



RT. REV. W. H. HARE, D. D.

the Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWitt Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, by his first wife, Julia Amory.

Bishop Hare was born in Princeton, New Jersey, May 17, 1838. He took Holy Orders in the Episcopal church as soon as his age permitted, being ordained Deacon June 19, 1859, and Priest May 25, 1862. After holding two parochial cures he was appointed secretary and general agent of Foreign Missionary work of the Episcopal church. After he had been engaged in this work for a year, the House of Bishops in the general convention of 1871 nominated him to the House of Deputies for the Missionary Bishoprick of Cape Palmas, on the west coast of Africa, but withdrew their nomination on the earnest representations of the deputies that his services were invaluable to the church in the office which he held.

A year later, All Saints Day, 1872, however, the Bishops elected him Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, that being for ecclesiastical purposes the name of a missionary district of the church in Dakota chiefly occupied by wild Indian tribes.

He was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, January 9, 1873, being next in order in the line of Bishops to his father-in-law, Bishop Howe, and the one-hundredth Bishop in the American line.

On the 10th day of January, 1888, the fifteenth anniversary of Bishop Hare's consecration was celebrated in Sioux Falls. Services were held in Calvary Cathedral, on which occasion the Bishop gave a brief account of his election as Missionary Bishop and the work he had done in performing the duties of this important office. The writer at the time was greatly impressed with the idea that no person situated as Bishop Hare was at the time of his election, possessing such rare qualities to command the most desirable positions in his chosen profession, could possibly have accepted the office, advised as he was of its privations and hardships, except from a profound sense that duty called him to make the sacrifice.

This address was published at the time, and the writer, recently reviewing it, came to the conclusion that he could do no better service to the readers of this work than to give them the main facts in the language of the distinguished prelate, who has done so much to advance civilization in the territory over which he was called to minister. The Bishop spoke in substance as follows:

This anniversary, which you, my dear friends, have kindly come together to make memorable, seems not only to justify, but to invite from me some personal reminiscences and some retrospective glances at the work in which as a Bishop I have been engaged.

On all Saints Day (Nov. 1, 1872, I was waited upon by the members of the Commission then charged with the care of the Church Indian Mission work, and informed that the House of Bishops had elected me to be Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.

Niobrara was the name of a river running along the border line between Nebraska and Dakota, and had been chosen as a convenient term in Ecclesiastical nomenclature for the large tract of country of which then little was known, save that it stretched northward from the river Niobrara, and was roamed over by the Poncas and different tribes of Sioux and Dakota Indians.

The Jurisdiction proper of the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara was originally a tract of country bounded "on the east by the Missouri river; on the south by the State of Nebraska; on the west by the 104th Meridian, the Territory of Wyoming and Nebraska; on the north by the 46th degree of north latitude; including also the several Indian Reservations on the left bank of the Missouri, north and east of said river." In order to give unity and compactness to the effort of the church for the Indian tribes, the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara was also authorized to take charge of the Rocky Mountains, as might be transferred to his oversight by the Bishops within whose Jurisdiction such work might lie.

The news was utterly unexpected, and fell upon me like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The honor was almost too much for my small stock of virtue. I was at the time Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Mission Work of this Church, and deeply immersed, body, mind and heart in the work of making known the Gospel among the heathen in distant lands. * * * * *

My first thought was to decline; and I informed my visitors that it would take me but a few hours to decide, and that if the House of Bishops would remain in session, they should have my answer without delay. But the House had done its duty and adjourned, and left me to decide what was mine. The call was most solemn. It was from an authority that was next to that of the Head of the Church Himself. It came to one who held the opinion that the opposition of the individual judgment and will to the summons of the Church is almost fatal to her prompt and efficient conduct of her Missionary campaign, and should never be ventured except for reasons of paramount importance.

As I afterwards came to see, I had been led through a course of preparation for such a summons. Though born and bred at the East, I had spent six months in Michigan and Minnesota, 1863, and there seen something of the Indian problem.

I had seen that there was nothing in the van of civilization to ameliorate the condition of the Red man, because the van of civilization is often its vilest offscourings; that its first representatives generally despise the Indians, and condescend to them in nothing but the gratification of inordinate appetites and desires; and that when civilization of a better class appears, it is too often so bent on its own progress, and so far from helpful or kindly, that its advance, like that of a railroad train at full speed, dashes in pieces those unlucky wanderers who happen to stand in its way, and leaves the others with only a more discouraging sense of the length of the road, and the slowness with which they make their way along it. * * * * *

I thought then, I think now, that good and patriotic men cannot blink the Indian problem. It stares them in the face. If ever the warning of the wise man be in season, it is in this case. "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? and He that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not He render to every man according to his works?"

Discussions of the probable future of the Indians were, it seemed to me, beside the question, and dangerous because they drown the call of present duty. Suppose these people be designed by Providence to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Our duty is to fit them for that lot. Suppose that they are to be merged in our more numerous race. Our duty is to fit them for that absorption by intermarriage, and so arrest the present vicious intermingling. Suppose that they are to die out. Our duty is to prepare them for their departure. Our duty is the plainer, because the treatment which will fit these people for any one of these lots will fit them for either of the others.

The issue of all my cogitating was I accepted the appointment.

The presiding Bishop determined upon Thursday after the Feast of the Epiphany, January 9th, 1873, as the time, and St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, with which I had been intimately connected in my early ministry, as the place for my consecration, and I was then and there duly consecrated. * * * * *

My grandfather, Bishop Hobart of New York, had been distinguished for his missionary efforts in behalf of the Indians, the Oneidas and other tribes of the Six Nations in New York, and these Oneidas had been removed to Wisconsin, and were to be placed under the care of his grandson. In fact, my first visitation on leaving the East was to the Oneida Mission. Many whom Bishop Hobart confirmed in New York state fifty years before, brought their grandchildren to be confirmed by his grandson.

VISIT TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

I was desirous of studying the condition of the semi-civilized Indians before going to the wilder tribes of the Northwest, and therefore first made a visit to the Indian Territory of the Southwest. While I was *en route*, the whole country was plunged into a frenzy of excitement, and of denunciation of the whole Indian race, by the Modoc massacre, and the mouths of many sober men were filled with calls for revenge, such as at other times they were wont to denounce as the characteristic of the vindictive Sioux. The general of the army telegraphed a subordinate that he would be "fully justified in the utter extermination" of the Modocs. Friends wrote me that a blow had been struck at all efforts for the Indians which was simply fatal, conclusive; and that it would be folly in me to persist. I pressed on, nevertheless, only lamenting that the treachery of a *handful* of Indians was allowed by an intelligent people to govern opinion, while the good behavior of tens of thousands of Indians was utterly forgotten.

From the Indian Territory I made my way to Dakota, like Abraham, who went out not knowing whither he went. I reached Yankton City, April 29, 1873. A military officer, to whom I was there introduced as being the Missionary Bishop to the Indians, somewhat bluntly replied: "Indeed! I don't envy you your task." I recalled the words, "Let not him who putteth on his armor boast himself as he that putteth it off," and simply replied, "A minister, like a military officer, obeys orders." Whatever was uncertain, I was at least sure of my commission. * * * * *

THE NIOBRARA MISSION.

From Yankton I passed up the Missouri river, along which the main body of the missionary enterprise of our church among the Indians was then located. I found that missionary work had been established on the Santee, Yankton, and Ponca Reserves, and three brave young deacons, fresh from the Berkeley Divinity School, had the previous fall, pressed up the river and begun the task of opening the way for missionary effort among the Indians of the Lower Brule, the Crow Creek and the Cheyenne River Reserves.

Altogether there were, besides three natives, five white clergymen and five ministering women. I could not then, I cannot now, admire enough the courage with which these Soldiers of Christ had entered upon the work and the fortitude with which they persevered in it. Their entrance upon it was largely, of necessity, a leap in the dark, and their continuance in it a groping where there was no light and no trodden way. They had made the wild man their companion, an unknown heathenism their field of labor, and the wilderness their home. Nor could I but wonder at the grand faith, the dauntless conviction of duty and the tremendous moral energy of the one man - William Welsh - who had both excited and backed their efforts by his zeal, his counsel and his wealth.

The missionaries above referred to have since been joined by others of like spirit with the best of them. They deserve the encomium which I admiringly bestowed upon them in one of my annual reports: "Brave leaders in the van-guard of civilization! Patient pioneers removing prejudices and other obstructions, and preparing the way for day schools and boarding schools and all the good things that accompany the progress of the King! Faithful guides, too, to the Indians amidst the perplexities which surround them, especially as they pass through their present transition stage."

But what about the Indians? I had read much of what had been written by delighted visitors of the heartiness and reverence with which the services of the church were rendered by these humble people. And all that was ever written I found more than realized, when it was my privilege to kneel with them in their little sanctuaries. I could understand how the brave, self-denying missionaries to whom I had come could feel regarding their converts as the Apostle exclaims, "What thanks can we render to God for all the joy wherewith we joy for your sakes before our God?" I found that a great deal of true and effective work had been done - work which affected the whole after history of the Mission.

It was not long before I saw both sides of Indian life. The better side: Said a shrewd christian Yankton chief, as I was about to leave the rude chapel erected among his people: "Stop, friend, I have a few words to say. I am glad to hear you are going to visit the wild, upper tribes. Companies of them often come down to visit my band, and I always take them to see this chapel. I think a good deal depends upon the impression my chapel makes on them. I think if it was put in better order it would make a better impression than it does. The rain and snow come through the roof. This floor

is not even. Now, you are called an Apostle. That is a good name. I believe it means, 'one sent.' But there are many people to whom you are sent to whom you cannot go; for they are wild people. But these visitors of mine go everywhere and tell everywhere what they have seen." The wilder side, too, I saw; for among the Lower Brules, a fellow rode up by the side of our party with an airy, reckless, dare-devil manner, and remarked, as he flourished his weapon: "I want my *boy* to go to school, but *I* am an *old man*. I am wounded all over. I like to fight. I love war. I went off the other day among some strange Indians. They said: 'Go away, or we'll kill you.' 'Kill away,' said I, 'that's what I like.'" He was a type of hundreds and thousands. But is it an unheard-of-thing for white men to hate the restraints of religion and morality for themselves, and yet wish them for their children?

The scenes grew wilder as I pushed farther on. A service held at the Cheyenne River Agency, in the open air, left a deep impression on my mind. It was a strange scene. In front of us, forty or fifty feet distant, rolled the Missouri River. Nearer at hand, grouped in a semi-circle, fringed with a few curious soldiers and employes of the Agency, sat the Indians; many bedecked with paint and feathers and carrying guns and tomahawks; some in a somber guise, betokening that they were inclining to the white man's ways; while all gazed, apparently half amused, half awe-struck, at the vested Missionary of the station as he sang the hymns and offered the prayers of the church, and then at the Indian Deacon and at me as we spoke the words of life.

PLANS OF WORK.

After a study of the field, and much conversation with the clergy, I reached some conclusions and began to lay out settled plans of work.

First—Mapping out the field. I soon saw that my work was not to be that of a settled pastor in daily contact with his flock; but that of a general superintendent whose duty it would be to reach the people through their pastors, not so much to do local work, as to make local work possible and easy for others.

The whole field was therefore mapped out into divisions, these divisions being ordinarily the territory connected with a United States Indian Agency. The special care of each of them was entrusted to one experienced Presbyterian, and around him were grouped the Indian ministers and catechists, and others who were engaged in evangelistic work within his division. Their pay I arranged should pass to them not directly from me, or from the board, but through the hands of the Presbyters immediately over them, that the responsibility of the assistants to their chief might be duly felt. The assistants were to reside near their several chapels and conduct the services there, and monthly the chief missionary was to make his visitation, for the purpose of ministering the word and sacraments, and in inspecting the condition of his field. The whole field was soon, in this way put in manageable shape.

Second—Boarding Schools. My visit to the Indian territory and my study of the Indian problem in my own field, convinced me

quite early that the boarding school ought to be one of the most prominent features of our missionary work.

I thought that children gathered in such schools would soon become, in their neat and orderly appearance, their increasing intelligence, and their personal testimony to the loving and disinterested lives of the missionaries with whom they dwelt, living epistles, known and read of their wilder brethren. They would form the nuclei of congregations at the chapels connected with the schools, and learn to carry on with spirit the responses and music of the services.

I also proposed to establish a central boarding school of higher grade, at the place of the bishop's residence, to be conducted under his immediate supervision, to which the other schools should be tributary by furnishing their most promising boys for education as teachers, catechists, and missionaries.

The plan was carried out, and thus grew up the St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. John's, and Hope Indian boarding schools, which, under their respective heads, have won a deservedly high reputation. St. Paul's boarding school was the first venture in this line, among the Indians in South Dakota.

The last feature of the plan was modified later when the establishment at the East of schools for the Indians, like Hampton Institute, offered peculiar advantages in the way of higher education. It seemed wiser to send out of the Indian country, to these schools, the pupils who had proved themselves of most promise and most likely to develop into teachers and ministers.

Third—Limitation. I next realized that, as no man can do everything, I must eliminate from my plan of work those things which it was not absolutely necessary for me to do, and devote my attention to those things which no one else could or would do, and to the things most essential in one holding the position and placed in the conditions in which I found myself.

There stretched before me vast tracts of wild country inhabited by roaming tribes. It was to be my duty to explore them and make a way for the entrance of the church. There were in the whole district but five churches and but two dwellings for the missionaries, and not a single boarding school. The missionary board employed no business agent in the field, and I saw that I must be a builder of parsonages, schools, and churches. There were but seven clergymen in the mission; I saw that I must seek out, or raise up, more. Obstacles of varied and peculiar nature met the workers at every turn. I saw that I must be their friend, counsellor, and comforter—a real pastor of pastors—if I could be. Large funds would be needed. I was made to feel that it was left largely to me to raise them. "The mission had two ends," I was told; "one was in the East, where the money was, and the other was in the Indian Territory, where the work was. I was expected to look after both ends."

I gave up, therefore, all thought of ever learning the several native languages with which I was confronted, except so far as necessary in order to read the vernacular service. It is my associates, and not I, who have mastered the native languages, and proclaimed it to the Indians, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God. * *

From the first, I struggled against the notion that we were missionaries to Indians alone and not missionaries to all men; I pressed the study of the English language and its conversational use in our schools, and, however imperfect my efforts, the aim of them has been to break down "the middle wall of the partition" between whites and Indians, and to seek not the welfare of one class or race, but the *common good*.

NATURE OF THE MISSION UNDERTAKING.

The character of the work to be done appears from the fact that the Indians with whom the Mission has to deal, were some of the most reckless and the wildest of our North American tribes, and scattered over a district some parts of which were twelve days' travel distant from others. So desolate was the country that on one of my trips I remember not seeing a human face or a human habitation, not even an Indian lodge, for eight days. Emissaries of evil had reached the Indians long before the missionaries of the Cross appeared. "All the white men that came before you," replied a chief, "said that they had come to do us good, but they stole our goods and corrupted our women; and how are we to know that you are different?"

RESULTS.

Such were some of the difficulties, but notwithstanding them all, and despite all shortcomings, the missionaries have penetrated the most distant camps and reached the wildest of the tribes. We have missions now among the Sissetons, Wahpetons, Blackfeet, Sans Arcs, Onchapas, Minneconjoux, Two Kettles, Upper Brules, and Ogallalas.

The blessing which has attended the labors of the missionaries appears from the fact that in 1872 there were but six congregations, and in 1887, there are forty-five.

Twelve years ago there was not to be found among any of these Indians, a single boarding school! We have now four in successful operation, with about forty children in each.

We have three commodious, substantial, boarding school buildings, the fourth is conducted in a government building and a vast and once desolate country is dotted over with thirty neat churches and chapels, and eighteen small but comfortable mission residences. No recess in the wilderness is so retired that you may not, perhaps, find a little chapel in it. All these buildings have been erected without government subsidies, by the gifts of generous friends.

The clergy have presented for confirmation during my Episcopate, nearly fifteen hundred candidates; seven faithful Indians are serving in the sacred ministry, four having died; and the offerings of our native Christians have increased since we were able to make a systematic effort in this behalf, as indicated in the following statement:

1881.....	\$ 585	1885.....	\$1,801
1882.....	960	1886.....	2,000
1883.....	1,217	1887.....	2,500
1884.....	1,514		

The money for all the thirty churches and eighteen parsonages referred to above, except three, passed through my hands, and the buildings were put up under my supervision. I know, therefore, their condition, and am glad to report that they are all of them entirely *free from encumbrance and debt of any kind*, except one of the Santee chapels, on which the Western Church Building society holds a mortgage of \$100.

AN EASTERN DEANERY.

If I had not discovered it before, the events of 1875 made it plain that I should soon be the messenger of the church to white people as well as Indians.

The discovery of gold, in 1875, in a part of the great Sioux reservation known as the Black Hills, set a large part of our western population aflame, and hundreds of adventurers during that year, in open violation of the law and the proclamation of the executive, invaded this portion of the Indian's land and took possession of it.

I was outspoken in denunciation of this flagrant violation of the sacred obligations of a great to a weak people. I foresaw, however, that no power on earth could shut our white people out from that country if it really contained valuable deposits of gold or other mineral. I went, therefore, to Washington and urged upon the president that a commission of experts should be sent out to explore the country, and that, should they report the presence of gold, steps should be taken to secure a surrender of the tract in question from the Indians, on equitable terms. This was eventually done.

The government had at first been prompt and decided in requiring the removal of intruders; then it weakened and prevaricated; and soon the desire for the acquisition of this country was so ardent and influential that the government was practically driven to negotiate with the Indians to secure a voluntary sale of the coveted territory, as the only resort from the danger of a popular movement which should snatch it from them by force.

The Black Hills were thus thrown open to settlement, and I made there my first effort in the line of establishing the church among the white people of Dakota.

In 1883 an important step was taken by the House of Bishops, which gave my missionary district its present size and shape. The house passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the boundaries of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Niobrara be so changed as to make it identical in outline and area with that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and so as to include the Santee Indian reservation in Nebraska.

Resolved, That the name of this jurisdiction be changed from Niobrara to South Dakota.

The change was altogether acceptable to me. It was an evidence of confidence at a time when a number of influences and schemes, to whose success my presence and continuance in office were a menace, had combined against me, and had culminated in an onslaught which had met a temporary success. The change detached from my dis-

trict, territory on the north, remote, and, to me, difficult of access, and it gave me country on the east, near at hand and on the line of railroads, thus making it possible for me to do twice the amount of work with little increase of travel or labor, and it gave me the opportunity and privilege of active intercourse with the people who are to control the destiny of this part of our land, a people of high intelligence and wonderful enterprise.

I received a cordial welcome to the new part of my field, from the clergy and the people. If preferences had been thwarted by my appointment, the fact was kindly forgotten, or considerately hidden from my eye. I had soon met each and every one of the missionaries in their respective fields and drunk in their counsel. All felt cheered that the Church had at last brought the Mission in Dakota out from a corner, and all had a mind to work. * * *

I found the condition of the new district assigned me that of depression. Dakota, in the days of its quickest growth, had been allowed to remain as an appendage to Nebraska—of itself a huge diocese—and dragged after a Bishop whose rare gifts of mind and heart were overtaxed by the imperative demands of his own diocese. When opportunities had been great and others had been busy, our church had been comparatively inactive.

I thought that some one palpable want should be met in some distinct, striking way, met *immediately*, met *well*, met *completely*. If this were done, it would show that, notwithstanding past inactivity, we were ready to make brave ventures and could do good things well. It would thus inspire enthusiasm and confidence.

With this end in view, All Saints School was undertaken. I hoped to be able to push it to completion without delay, to make it a building which would attract the eye and win admiration, and dedicate it free from any and every kind of lien and encumbrance. The enterprising and generous spirit of the people of Sioux Falls, and the munificent gifts of friends at the East, enabled me to carry out my design. The corner stone was laid September, 1885, and stands to-day, with the five-acre tract on which it is placed, free from encumbrance of every kind. Better than this, a faculty has been drawn thither which, in the best spirit, works together harmoniously and efficiently, toward noble ends, in the development of the mind and character of the young.

More important, however, than this enterprise, though not a work that could be taken in hand and completed with dispatch like a building, was the reinforcement of the little band of faithful clergy. There were but nine in the whole Eastern Deanery, and one of these was preparing to withdraw. The securing of clergymen has been my most difficult task. There was but little, in a worldly way, to offer. * * *

Nevertheless, my call was listened to, and there is nothing in my work which gives me so much comfort, and so much makes me think I may be good for something, as the character of the clergymen who have joined our ranks.

I begin to have a feeling that, whatever difficulties are ahead, we are dear brethren, "out of the woods." We know what we have to

do. We are resolved to do it. We feel the glow, at least sometimes, of new life. We are making headway. The accession to our ranks of eleven valuable clergymen; the building of eight churches, five more being under way; the erection of three rectories; the passage of three missions from a state of dependence into a condition of self-support; the establishment of a boarding school of high grade, and the erection of a noble building for its use, tell their own conclusive story.

CONCLUSION.

For all this work in both Deaneries, and for all that the clergy and my other fellow workers have done to effect it, I am profoundly thankful. I am not elated. One of my maxims has always been the quaint old saying: "In woe, hold out; in joy, hold in."

As I look back upon the past, there rise up before my mind's eye, periods of physical inability which must have made me seem a drag upon the enterprises of my brethren, and must have sorely taxed their patience; shortcomings so greivous that I must have seemed a cumberer of the ground; want of thoughtfulness for my associates, which must have made them think me hard-hearted. I can only say, "Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord, for in thy sight shall no man living be justified." * * *

Since the delivery of the foregoing address, in addition to his work in South Dakota, Bishop Hare has spent several months in active work in Japan. He was elected on February 4, 1891, by the House of Bishops, by a unanimous vote, to proceed as early as possible to the Empire of Japan as its accredited representative in all matters and for all purposes that might arise, but especially to exercise such charge and oversight of the missionary jurisdiction of Yeddo as might be practicable, and to act provisionally until a bishop should be elected and consecrated for such jurisdiction, or until he should resign his commission. This action by the House of Bishops was heartily indorsed by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

Although at this time the South Dakota Mission under his charge was passing through a depressing ordeal, resulting from an outbreak of the Indians in the Niobrara Deanery, and a severe drought in the Eastern Deanery, Bishop Hare, in compliance with what he thought to be his duty, set sail from San Francisco on the 10th day of March, 1891, and returned to Sioux Falls on the 20th day of August, following, having spent the months of April, May, June and July in active work in the field. In January, 1892, he again went to Japan, remaining there until March 2, then visited China, and returned to Japan, March 25, and after holding a convocation at Tokio, set sail for San Francisco, March 31, 1892. During his stay in Japan he confirmed four hundred and fifteen persons, licensed upward of thirty Catechists, and ordained six Deacons.

This commission to Bishop Hare was a great compliment, coming from the source it did and the manner in which it was conferred.

Another very appropriate and beautiful compliment was paid the Bishop at the great triennial convention of the Episcopal church held at Washington, D. C., in October, 1898. In commemoration of the

twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, and the great work performed by him among the Indians, he was presented with a "Loving Cup" engraved as follows: "The Right Reverend William Hobart Hare, D. D. From Friends Who Love Him. 1873-1898." It is a silver cup, or urn, with three handles, and stands eleven inches high, with a width of six and a half inches at the brim, and a depth of nine inches to the bowl.

It would not be just to the Bishop, to omit mentioning the stand he has taken upon the question of divorce. He has not only from the pulpit severely criticised the laws of South Dakota in reference to divorce, but has during the sessions of the legislature visited Pierre and brought his great influence to bear upon the pending legislation in reference to the subject. He is the recognized leader of those persons in South Dakota who are opposed to the enactment of such laws as would induce parties desiring a divorce to take up a temporary residence within her borders for such purpose.

In concluding this biographical sketch, it is a pleasure to add that his multitude of friends in South Dakota are rejoiced that the good Bishop, notwithstanding the severe hardships and exposures endured by him, still retains such a measure of health and vigor as to warrant the expectation that he will, for many years to come, be spared to work in the great field committed to his charge.

HARRIS, JOSHUA B., was born at Franconia, Grafton county, New Hampshire. He attended common schools and worked on a farm until twenty-one years of age, and then went to New York city where he remained four years when he returned to his old home and worked on his father's farm two years. In 1852 went to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he remained two years and then took up and lived on a farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, four years. In 1858 he went to Colorado, where he resided until 1861, then returned to Wisconsin and in October of that year enlisted in Co. D, 16th Wisconsin, and served through the war. He held a non-commissioned office in his company at the time of his discharge. At the close of the war he returned to Watertown, Wis., and resided there three years, and then went to Owatonna, Minnesota, where he lived until he removed to this county, arriving in Sioux Falls on the 20th day of March, 1877. He took up a homestead in Wellington township, where he resided four years and then removed to Sioux Falls. On the 1st day of February, 1893 he went to the Soldiers' Home, and in 1895 was appointed sergeant at the home, which position he still holds. His family resides in the city of Sioux Falls. He is an honest, upright man, and a good citizen.

HARRISON, CHARLES M., was born in Springfield, Ohio, June 22, 1857. In his early youth he attended the common schools and then entered Moore Hill College, where he was graduated on his seventeenth birthday. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession at Lebanon, Indiana, until he removed to Dakota. He located at Huron on the 17th day of February, 1882, as the manager of the F. T. Day Loan Agency, and remained there in that capacity ten years. He was a member of the house of representatives of the South Dakota legislature in 1891. On the 15th day of

April, 1893, he removed to Sioux Falls and opened a real estate and loan office. He is the general manager of the loan department of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for the states of Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Harrison is a wide-awake business man, an enterprising citizen and has a wide circle of warm friends.

HAWKINS, ROBERT C., was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, July 23, 1825; removed to Illinois in 1844, and from there to Richland Centre, Wisconsin, a few years after, where he engaged in farming and worked at his trade of mason. While there, held several local official positions, was chairman of the town board of supervisors, town clerk, town treasurer, chairman of the county board, justice of the peace and sheriff of Richland county one term. After the breaking out of the war in 1861 he raised the first company from Richland county and went out as captain of Co. H, 5th Wisconsin and served nearly two years, when he was discharged, owing to disabilities contracted in the service.

Soon after the close of the war he removed to Woodstock, Wis., where he engaged in the mercantile business; came to Sioux Falls in September, 1872, and worked at his trade for two or three months. His last job was at Joseph Davenport's place, where he was compelled to remain two or three days after his work was done, owing to a blizzard. He soon after started for Wisconsin, via St. Paul, and was a week getting to that city. He finally arrived in Wisconsin and on the 23d day of December married Harriet Albertson. The following spring, 1873, returned to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He took up a homestead in Wayne, the south half of the southeast one-fourth of section 33 and the south half of the southwest one-fourth of section 34, which he now owns. He worked at his trade for about two years, in Sioux Falls; in 1874 was elected justice of the peace and held that office, except one term, until elected police justice when the city was incorporated in 1883, and held this office until April, 1894. He has also held the office of probate judge of Minnehaha county eight years. He is well known in Masonic circles, and the prosperity of this order in Sioux Falls is in no small measure due to his untiring zeal in its behalf. He is highly respected as a neighbor and citizen.

HIGBY, GEORGE M., was born at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, December 20, 1854. In his early youth he attended the public schools, but was thrown upon his own resources to obtain a livelihood when less than fifteen years old. In 1870, he went into the employ of the Estey Organ Company located at Brattleboro, Vermont, and remained with them until he removed to Sioux Falls in January, 1890. While a resident of Brattleboro he was one of the trustees of the village for three years, auditor seven years, and treasurer and clerk two years; the two last named offices he resigned when he went West. From 1890, until 1894, he was engaged in stenographic work in connection with E. P. White. Upon Judge Jones assuming the duties of circuit judge he received the appointment of stenographer for the circuit court in the second judicial circuit, which position he now holds. He is a good citizen, and makes a good official.

HERRON, FRANK G., was born at La Crosse, Wis., August 16, 1857; moved with his parents to Topeka, Kansas, and from there to Ohio, and from Ohio to Indianola, Iowa, in 1869; was educated in the public schools, and commenced to learn the printer's trade in 1874, which occupation he has since followed. On the 18th day of July, 1888, came to Sioux Falls, and was employed as foreman by Sam T. Clover, in his printing establishment, and remained as such until T. H. Brown went into the printing business when he became his foreman, and has held the same position with Brown & Saenger since the firm was established. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Typographical Union, and the Royal Arcanum, of which he is also the secretary. Mr. Herron is socially up to the standard, is a pleasant man to do business with, and is a highly respected citizen.

HINDE, EDMUND C., was born in England June 16, 1854; received a classical education, and upon attaining his majority entered the civil service as assistant auditor in the post office department, where he remained several years; came to the United States in 1886, and engaged in farming in Minnesota until the fall of 1892, when he came to Sioux Falls; in February, 1893, was employed in the county treasurer's office as bookkeeper, and just before the close of Charles L. Norton's term as county treasurer in 1894, was appointed deputy treasurer, which position he held for a few months under John Mundt's administration, and then again became the bookkeeper of the office. Soon after Mr. Langness assumed the office of county treasurer, he was again appointed deputy treasurer, and has held that position since then. Mr. Hinde is a gentleman on all occasions, and is popular with the people with whom he has business relations. He is highly respected as a citizen.

HODGE, GEORGE ALBERT, is a native of Ontario county, N. Y., and was born March 28, 1808. He attended school and worked on a farm until fourteen years old, when he commenced work at the blacksmith's trade. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in blacksmithing in his native state for several years, and then moved to Salem, Kenosha county, Wis., where he continued in the same business until he had fully completed forty years in this trade. He was postmaster at Salem eight years; justice of the peace twenty-two years, and held other town offices. After leaving Salem he resided in Chicago three years, and at Freeport, Ill., and Sioux City, Ia., for a short time. He came to this county and located at Sioux Falls December 29, 1879, where he has since resided. Notwithstanding his great age he is frequently seen upon the streets, and the elasticity of his step and his general bearing would indicate that he was twenty years younger than his actual age. He is a highly respected citizen.

HOLLISTER, FREDERICK H., was born in Rockford, Illinois, August 21, 1865. He attended the public schools and completed his education at a business college, where he was graduated. In 1888 he came to Sioux Falls, and with his brother, W. C., engaged in the loan business. When the State Banking and Trust company was organized he became its cashier, and has remained as such since that time. He is a first-class business man and a popular citizen.

HOLLISTER, WILLIAM C., is a native of Rockton, Illinois, and was born on the 18th day of November, 1863. He was educated in the city schools and at a commercial college in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In June, 1881, he came to Sioux Falls and went into the First National bank, where he held the positions of bookkeeper and teller until September, 1885, when he went to Illinois and spent the winter, returning to Sioux Falls in the spring of 1886. He then became connected with John Lewis in the loan and insurance business for some time, and then engaged in real estate and loan business by himself until February, 1891, when the State Banking and Trust company of Sioux Falls was organized, and Mr. Hollister became its president, which position he has since held. Although a young man he has established a good business reputation and is proving to be a successful banker. Socially he is up to the standard.

HOLT, WILLIAM H., was born in Connecticut, July 13, 1846. When four years of age he removed with his parents to New York city. He afterwards lived in Ohio and Iowa, and came to Sioux Falls in 1871 from Cherokee with William VanEps. For several years after coming to Sioux Falls he was in the employ of Mr. VanEps, and also worked for C. K. Howard several years. He was deputy county clerk in 1871-2. In 1873 he was appointed sheriff to fill vacancy, C. A. Lindstrom, who had been elected, having failed to qualify. Mr. Holt was village clerk for the years 1880-1-2, and city clerk and auditor from 1882 until May 1892. He has for a good many years been prominent in Masonic matters, officially and otherwise. He commenced in the insurance business in 1886, but abandoned it to engage in farming in 1893.

"Billy Holt" has some traits of character that make him popular. He is a stayer in everything he undertakes, and no one will ever charge him of deserting a friend. He is a genial, good fellow, and as full of sand as a man can be and have any reasonable prospects of a long life. It is not too much to say that there are but few men better known in the county, and he has a host of friends.

HOWARD, CHARLES K., a pioneer closely connected with the early settlement of this section of the country, was born in Delaware county, New York, May 17, 1839. His father was a hotel keeper, and he worked about his father's hotel and attended the district schools until he was about eighteen years of age, when he went to an academy at Hamilton, New York, for one year. At twenty years of age he went to Sioux City, Iowa, and commenced trading in land and town lots, making a little money, but losing it in the fall of 1857, when everything became demoralized in the West. He then went into the employ of the American Fur Company at Fort Pierre, where he remained two years. His next business was steamboating on the Missouri river — two years as a pilot and two years as captain of the boat. In 1863 he went into the drug business in Sioux City. Soon after the establishment of a military post at Sioux Falls he became interested in a sutler's store there. This business, however, was in charge of his employes and Mr. Howard himself did not come to Sioux Falls to reside until a year or two later.



CHARLES K. HOWARD.

His history after coming to Sioux Falls is what we have principally to record, and it is more unique and interesting than that of any other person who has ever resided in Minnehaha county. When he first came to Sioux Falls there were only the government buildings and a stone building in the rear where the Norton-Murry block now stands. He first moved into the officers quarters, and afterwards lived in the stone house for a year. After the sutler's trade had come to an end he kept on in trade mostly with the Indians until immigration began to bring white people to Sioux Falls and vicinity. He had a trading post at Flandreau, and his trade there and at Sioux Falls was principally in furs. One spring he purchased not less than 75,000 rat skins besides other furs. He remained in the mercantile business in Sioux Falls until he sold out to D. Elwell in 1883.

Mr. Howard erected the first frame building in Sioux Falls on the corner of Phillips avenue and Tenth street - a small building for a store - and soon after he built a small residence near by. During his residence in the city he built a large number of buildings, and the second brick building in the county.

Soon after the immigration had set in, and the settlers had commenced cultivating the soil, the grasshoppers came and devoured the crops. It was during that time that this big-hearted man endeared himself to the pioneer settlers of Minnehaha county. He not only kept up his own courage, but encouraged others to hold on, and with a generous hand helped them to do so. He said to the writer that at one time he had at least one hundred thousand dollars charged on his books. About this time D. B. Hubbard of Mankato shipped in ten car loads of flax, and Mr. Howard distributed it among the farmers who had no seed. The story is frequently told, and it is strictly in accordance with the facts, that a farmer who resided in Sverdrup went to Mr. Howard after having fought grasshoppers in vain for two years in endeavoring to save his crops, and said to him: "I have got 160 acres of land and a team. I am discouraged, and I want to sell you my team, and leave the country." Mr. Howard told him to stay and put in his crops, and he would guarantee him thirteen bushels of wheat per acre that season if he would give him all he raised in excess. The farmer agreed, and a contract was drawn up to that effect and signed, and the crops put in. In the fall Mr. Howard received about seven hundred bushels of wheat under the terms of this contract. The farmer referred to still resides in Sverdrup and is in good circumstances.

Mr. Howard was a pioneer in all that the term implies. He has seen quite a portion of the present site of Sioux City an Indian corn field, and when he first camped at Yankton there was not a house nearer to his tent than 65 miles, and the nearest railroad station was St. Joseph, Missouri, and when he first came to Sioux Falls there was only one house on the road between here and Sioux City. During the first years of his residence in Sioux Falls he did quite a large business in freighting to and from Sioux City. This was done with ox-teams driven by Indians.

In speaking of blizzards he said: "The January blizzard of 1888, was nothing compared with the blizzards of the sixties and seventies.

I was one time coming from Sioux City to Sioux Falls with a pair of mules and got caught in one near where Canton is now located. I turned the mules loose and got myself into a hole in the ground—a trapper's ranch—and remained three nights and two days. I had nothing with me to eat, but the second day I found some kernels of corn and some small traps in the dugout, and I set the traps in front of the hole and succeeded in catching three prairie chickens, which I cooked and ate. After the storm was over I found my mules safe; they had found shelter in some brush on the bank of the river. I was camped at Fort Thompson the year of the Sully Expedition. There were 600 horses and mules killed in a blizzard at that place. During the winter of 1866-7 I had about 1,000 head of Texas cattle about five miles up the river from Sioux Falls, and a blizzard came on, killing about 250 of them—65 being found in a little sag. It was a curious sight to see the long horns sticking up through the snow—the snow was deep that year. I remember a blizzard in the sixties that occurred on the 14th day of April, and about eighteen inches of snow fell. Some Indian trappers were at Wall Lake and five or six of them died during the storm. I brought them in, made a box and buried them. But the old-fashioned blizzards are among the by-gones."

Mr. Howard was the first president of the village board of Sioux Falls, and was treasurer of the County of Minnehaha for eleven successive years. After disposing of his mercantile interests to Mr. Elwell, Mr. Howard went on to a large farm about four miles west of the city, where he remained until the spring of 1890, at which time he went to the Black Hills country in charge of the Dakota Cattle Company, where he still remains, and his host of friends are pleased to know that he is having great financial success in the business. No comments are necessary in writing a biographical sketch of a man like C. K. Howard, for the bare statement of his doings during a busy life are more explicit and satisfactory than any assertions or conclusions of the writer could possibly be.

HOWE, SOLOMON B., was born at McLean, Tompkins county, N. Y., March 3, 1862. He attended the district school and the academy at his home until 1878; was then employed with his father surveying for five years, and taught school for some time, until he removed to Dakota. He arrived at Valley Springs in this county April 11, 1884, where he was engaged as school teacher. When the Illinois Central railroad was built from Cherokee to Sioux Falls, he had charge of the surveying from Cherokee to Onowa. In the spring of 1889 he entered the office of D. C. Rice, city engineer of the city of Sioux Falls, and remained his assistant until June 22, 1893, when Mr. Rice died, and Mr. Howe was appointed city engineer to fill the vacancy. During the next two years he held no official position, but was engaged in surveying; in 1896 was again appointed city engineer, and has held this position since then. Mr. Howe is of genial temperament, well liked, makes a good official, and is a respected citizen.

HOWIE, MATTHEW, is a native of Waukesha county, Wis., and was born in May, 1851. He received a common school education, and

then engaged in the grocery business, and in buying and selling stock. He came to Sioux Falls by stage from Yankton in April, 1878, and soon after opened a butcher shop, and engaged in buying and selling stock for twelve years. He then took up the real estate business, in which he still continues. He is a respected citizen.

HOWLAND, W. I., was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, September 14, 1859. He came to the city of Dell Rapids in March, 1883, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1895. At that time he removed to Sioux Falls to assume the duties of county auditor. In 1896 he was renominated to that office by acclamation by the Republican party, but the fusion of the Democrats and free silver Republicans with the Populists defeated him at the election. He made a good official and was deservedly popular with those doing business with the office. After retiring from office he engaged in the insurance business at Sioux Falls for about one year, and then was appointed internal revenue collector, which office he still holds. Mr. Howland is an enterprising, honest upright citizen.

HUBBARD, C. W., was born at Vernon, Windham county, Vermont, February 22, 1849. He received a good education, and when he was twenty-one years of age commenced business for himself in the vicinity of his birth-place. In 1875 he located in St. Paul, and became secretary for J. H. Drake, then connected with the land department of the Omaha railroad company. In 1880 he came to Sioux Falls, and was secretary of the Queen Bee Mill company while the building was in the process of construction, and when completed, was its superintendent for a few months. He next engaged in an extensive stone business, getting out paving blocks and stone for building purposes, and he also built several large public buildings by contract. In 1890 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature of South Dakota, and in 1894 was elected sheriff of Minnehaha county; was again nominated by the Republican party in 1896, but the whole ticket was defeated. In January, 1897, he removed to Chicago, Illinois. He is a genial, kind hearted man, an enterprising citizen, and has a host of friends.

HULL, REV. J. J., was born in Oswego county, N. Y., March 9, 1847. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Wisconsin. His father, who was a Baptist minister, settled his family in a log cabin in the woods, while he gave his time to preaching. The subject of this sketch being the oldest of four children was compelled to work hard to help support the family, except during the winter when he attended the district school. He was converted at the age of twenty-two years.

In less than five weeks after this he preached his first sermon, and within a few months received a call to become the pastor of two churches, one at Grand Prairie, Wis., and the other at Columbia in the same state. He remained with these churches five years, and large additions were made to the membership during his ministry. He also organized a church at Marcelon, Wis., with sixty members. In February, 1884, he came to Sioux Falls to attend the funeral of his father. The Free Baptist church of this place having just been

organized with nine members, he received a call to become its pastor, which he accepted, and took up his residence in Sioux Falls on the 13th day of May, 1884. The church flourished under his charge during the two years he remained its pastor. At that time he removed to Valley Springs, where he built up a prosperous church, remaining there until April 1, 1890. He then returned to Sioux Falls to take charge of the Free Baptist church, which, during his residence at Valley Springs, had greatly diminished in membership, but he soon had it in a prosperous condition. In 1891 he went to New England and in a short time raised \$9,000 for the endowment of a Free Baptist college at Winnebago City, Iowa. In October, 1892, he was a delegate to a general conference of his denomination at Lowell, Mass., and while there received the sobriquet of "Cyclone Hull." He remained pastor of the Free Baptist church at Sioux Falls until he removed to Winnebago City, Iowa, in June, 1893.

HUNTER, HENRY R., was born in Delaware county, N. Y., November 19, 1840. He was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools until sixteen years old, when he was employed about the hotel business in which his father then engaged. During the last year of the civil war he was connected with the quartermaster's department of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps. After the war he engaged in the hotel business in Wisconsin and Iowa until he removed to this county, arriving in Sioux Falls on the 17th day of May, 1870. His father, who took up a quarter section in section twenty-eight in Sioux Falls township, died in 1881, and the subject of this sketch lived on this place until 1894, when he removed to Minnesota. In March, 1899, he returned to Sioux Falls, where he now resides. During his first term of residence in Sioux Falls he engaged in farming, and in the livery and real estate business, was in the early seventies a newspaper correspondent, and held several township offices. He is a good citizen, and has a wide circle of friends.

HURST, SAMUEL H., was born in Rochester, New York, March 25, 1854. In 1862 he removed with his parents to Rochelle, Illinois, where he attended the public schools, and Mount Morris Seminary. When about twenty years of age, having become an expert baseball player, he was employed by baseball companies for three seasons. In November, 1877, he came to this county and located in Sioux Falls, where he has since been employed in the lumber business. He is now serving his seventh year as alderman of the Fourth ward. He is a man with positive elements in his make-up, is a good official and a good citizen. He is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows, and has a host of friends.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN W., was born at Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, on the 15th day of August, 1851. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Winneshiek county, Iowa. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools and in the high school at Decorah, Iowa. At seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school, and taught five terms in all. At twenty-one years of age he entered the employ of a firm of insurance

agents and dealers in agricultural implements, and remained there until he removed to Sioux Falls on the 22d day of May, 1873. He then entered the employ of C. K. Howard, having in charge his grain and machinery business until October, 1880. He has always been engaged in speculation, and his good judgment and business qualifications have made him successful so that for the last few years he has been kept busy taking care of his accumulations. He has always taken a hand in local politics, but has never sought official promotion and has held no office except that of chief of the city fire department for three terms. Independent, energetic, possessed of rare good sense and a thorough knowledge of human nature, he has become a factor in the affairs of the city, and has a host of friends within his extensive circle of acquaintances.

HYDE, FRANK R., was born at Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, December 10, 1858; when six years old he removed with his parents to Lincoln, in the same state, where he attended the district schools and the Lincoln college; in 1878 became clerk in a drygoods store, and remained five years; in 1883 went to Potter county, Dakota, and took up a quarter section of land, and remained there and at Blunt three years; in 1886 went to Missouri and engaged in farming two years; came to Sioux Falls May 10, 1888, and bought Hills & Beebe's abstract books, and opened an abstract office. In 1888 the Sioux Falls Abstract and Title Insurance Company was incorporated, and his abstract business was consolidated with it, but he and H. M. Avery owned a controlling interest in the stock. In 1897 the company was reorganized, and he still has an interest in it. In April, 1895, he was appointed superintendent of Bradstreet & Company's business in South Dakota, and holds this position at the present time. Mr. Hyde is an energetic, industrious business man, and a highly respected citizen.

JAMESON, JAMES, was born at Rochester, N. Y., September 27, 1846, but went with his parents when a child to Wisconsin, where he was reared on a farm and educated in the district and high schools at Janesville. When twenty-four years old he went to Winthrop, Iowa, and for seven years was engaged in farming in Iowa, but sold his farm and moved to this county and located at Sioux Falls, April 15, 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business. The Edmison-Jameson block was built by him and Mr. Edmison, and in other ways Mr. Jameson has shown himself to be an enterprising citizen. He is a conservative, honest man, and well liked by all who know him.

JEFFERS, CHARLES T., was born in Danville, New York, January 18, 1837. At eleven years of age he took a fancy that steamboating was about the thing for him, and he was so anxious to lose no time in satisfying his desire that he left home in the night. He managed to obtain employment, and during the eight years following was on the Mississippi river, the lakes, and at sea. He then returned home and attended school for two years. On the 4th day of June, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Infantry. On the 12th day of October, following, he was seriously wounded while on

picket duty, and was discharged December 20, 1861. In December, 1862, he enlisted in the 27th Michigan Infantry, and was in active service until May 12, 1864, at which time he was again wounded in battle at Spotsylvania court house, and was sent to the hospital. After a partial recovery from his wounds he was made first sergeant, and performed hospital duties until February 10, 1865, when he was mustered into the 8th U. S. Artillery (colored) with a first lieutenant's commission. On the 10th day of February, 1866, he resigned his commission at Victoria, Texas, and was discharged. He then went to Michigan and engaged in farming until March, 1879, when he came to Sioux Falls. During his residence in Sioux Falls he had quite an official career. He was appointed special policeman on the East side, and was assistant marshal for two years, and when the city of Sioux Falls was incorporated he was appointed city marshal, which office he held for three years. During the next three years he was engaged in farming, and collecting. On the 1st day of June, 1889, he was appointed deputy warden of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, which position he held for three years. Upon the resignation of N. B. Bailey as captain of Company B, of the Dakota National Guards; he was elected to fill the vacancy June 30, 1885. On the 12th day of October, 1892, he was promoted to major of the Second Battalion of the Second regiment of the D. N. G., and was inspector general of the state for three years, being much interested in and closely identified with military organizations. During his residence in Sioux Falls he took quite an active part in politics. He was an earnest worker and a good citizen, and when in 1894 he removed from the state he left a large circle of warm friends.

JENSEN, JOHN W., was born in Norway May 31, 1854. He spent his early youth on a farm and attended the public schools. When eighteen years old he came to the United States, and was engaged in farm work at Algona, Iowa, until he attained his majority; was then employed by a real estate firm in Chicago, Ill., and acted as its field agent at Algona and also at Jackson, Minn., for three years. On the 1st day of March, 1886, he opened a bank at Toronto, Minn., and was in the banking business there for six years. On the 1st day of June, 1893, he came to this county and located in Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, engaged in the lumber and fuel business. While in Toronto he was elected mayor, and was also city treasurer. In 1898 was nominated for the office of sheriff by the Republican party of Minnehaha county, but was defeated with a large majority of his associates upon the ticket. Notwithstanding his short residence in the county he has become well and favorably known as a business man and citizen.

JEWETT, CHARLES A., was born in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, February 7, 1848. He attended school until seventeen years old and then commenced work in his father's grocery store, where he remained until 1870, at which time he removed to Kansas City and went into the wholesale grocery business by himself. At the end of two years he sold and went to Independence, Kan., where he engaged in the same business until 1875, when he disposed of it and during the succeeding seven years traveled for wholesale grocery houses in



CAPT. C. T. JEFFERS.

Chicago and New York. In July, 1882, he opened a grocery house in Aberdeen, S. D., in company with his brother, Harvey, who came there at that time. In March, 1883, he went to Aberdeen to reside, but in June, 1888, removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. The firm of Jewett Brothers & Jewett at that time bought the Ward & Frick wholesale grocery business in Sioux Falls and commenced business on an enlarged scale. In March, 1893, established a branch house at Sheldon, Iowa. This firm was one of the first if not the first strictly wholesale house in Dakota. In 1884 it shipped the first carload of sugar into Aberdeen that was ever shipped into Dakota. In 1897 it shipped in two hundred and forty carloads of sugar and transacted business upward of \$1,200,000 during the year.

Mr. Jewett is an active participant in political matters and was president of the Sioux Falls Daily Press Company for two years. He is noted for his energy and persistence in carrying out his projects in whatever he undertakes, and is not only a good business man but a good citizen.

JEWETT, D. CLINTON, was born in Newark, Ohio, December 9, 1854; attended the public schools until February, 1869, when he entered his father's wholesale grocery store as shipping clerk. In 1870 he entered the employment of the Adams Express Co. and remained with the company twelve years. In September, 1882, was elected secretary of the Newark Building Association and during the next six years paid out \$750,000 for the construction of five hundred houses. On the 25th day of May, 1889, came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, and is one of the firm of Jewett Bros. & Jewett. He was never a candidate for a political office, and has refused to permit his name to be used in that connection, but he is an enthusiastic Republican and endeavors to neutralize as far as he can the labor of his brother, C. A. Jewett, in the interest of the opposite parties. He is a thorough business man and an enterprising, esteemed citizen.

JOHNSON, NELS S., better known as N. S. Johnson, was born near the city of Risoer in Norway, August 5, 1833. In early life he was a sailor, and came to New York for the first time when he was twenty years of age. During the eighteen years he was a sailor he filled about all the positions there were, from cabin-boy to captain. He has sailed pretty nearly everywhere, and there are few European ports he has not visited. At one time he was a gold-digger in Australia. He came to the United States the second time in 1865, and during the next few years was at work upon the rivers and lakes in this country. In 1868 he took up some land in Iowa, but left there for Dakota in the fall of 1872, when he secured land in Lincoln county, which he afterwards disposed of and came to Sioux Falls and opened a paint shop, and when that did not pay him enough, he went to work in a lumber yard. He was industrious and economical, and whenever he could save a dollar he put it into real estate, and is today "well fixed" as the saying goes. He is a man of positive convictions, and always ready to stand by them. He has written several books in the Norwegian language, which have been published in this country. They are upon religious subjects, and his views, as

set forth in his publications, are of the liberal order. He is a thoroughly honest man and a good citizen, and although he never held any political office, still, he is quite a factor in Minnehaha county politics.

JOHNSON, ORRIS, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, August 10, 1853. He received a common school education, and worked on a farm until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Lincoln county, Dakota, and took up a farm. He remained there engaged in farming until 1893, when he removed to Sioux Falls and opened up a livery, feed and sale stable, in which business he still continues. He also has a farm in the township of Hartford, this county, but resides in Sioux Falls. While in Lincoln county, he held township offices. He is a good citizen, and liked by all who know him.

JOHNSON, WATSON W., is a native of Williams county, Ohio, and was born October 5, 1846. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools and worked on a farm until a few months before the close of the civil war, when he enlisted in Co. I, 22d Wis. Inf. After the close of the war he returned to his home and engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Dakota, and arrived at Sioux Falls on the 5th day of February of that year. The first two years he worked for Skinner & Austin in the machinery business, and then farmed the northeast quarter of section eight in Split Rock for seven years. In 1882 he again moved into Sioux Falls, and has since resided there. For several years he engaged in the feed business, but for the last few years the hack business has received his undivided attention. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.

JONES, EDWARD H., is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in December, 1852. He received a high school education. In 1873, he came to Minnehaha county, and took up the northwest quarter of section twenty-four in Benton township as a pre-emption. Besides attending to his claim he worked as collector for C. J. Skinner, who at that time kept an agricultural warehouse in Sioux Falls. He also engaged in breaking and freighting, hauling lumber from Sibley, Iowa, and other places, before the railroad reached this section of the country, and slept about five nights of the week on the ground under his lumber wagon. He lived with R. W. Talcott, kept a cow, and received compliments of the housewives in the village for his skill in buttermaking. A few years later he took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section twenty-six in Grand Meadow township, where he resided with his family for about ten years. He was the first assessor of Grand Meadow, and was a member of the town board for several years. He sold his farm to Mr. Hirsch, the present owner, and bought a relinquishment comprising a tree claim in the northwest quarter of section four in Hartford township, where he resided until the fall of 1893, when he rented his farm and removed to Sioux Falls and for three years was engaged as clerk in the grocery department of the Bee Hive. Mr. Jones is a good citizen, and has a large circle of acquaintances.



N. S. JOHNSON.

JONES, JOSEPH W., who has resided in the city of Sioux Falls since April, 1883, is a native of Indiana and was born December 10, 1845. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. Afterwards he attended De Paunt University at Green Castle, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1870. Immediately thereafter he went to Danville, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1870, and commenced the practice of law at that place; was elected state's attorney of Vermillion county, Illinois, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected and held the office four years. In April, 1883, immediately after his arrival in Sioux Falls he opened a law office and practiced law until he assumed the duties of circuit judge of the second judicial circuit of South Dakota, on the 2d day of January, 1894, to which office he had been elected in November, 1893. He was re-elected in November, 1897. He has the reputation of being a very careful, painstaking lawyer, and has been employed in some of the most important cases tried in Minnehaha county. As a judge he is industrious, and disposes of matters that come before him as soon as he has time to properly consider the questions involved, which meets with the hearty approbation of the bar. It is not too much to say that he brings to his work a thorough knowledge of the principles upon which all law is founded, and endeavors to the best of his ability to perform the duties of his high office without fear or favor to any one. Judge Jones is not only a good lawyer and judge, but a good neighbor, a genial companion and an upright citizen.

JORDAN, CHARLES E., was born at Canterbury, England, January 2, 1856, and when two months old came with his parents to this country, and located in Carlinville, Ill., where he attended district schools until sixteen years old; then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade three years; came to Sioux Falls on the 15th day of May, 1878, and for six years worked for T. C. Marson, and on the Queen Bee mill; in 1883, entered into copartnership with his brother, E. F. Jordan, under the firm name of Jordan Bros., and since then they have been engaged as contractors and builders, and are doing an extensive business. Mr. Jordan is an esteemed citizen.

JORDAN, E. F., brother of Charles E., was born at Carlinville, Illinois, in 1859. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and came to Sioux Falls in 1883, and is one of the firm of Jordan Bros. He is a good citizen.

REV. W. H. JORDAN, D. D., was born October 16, 1857, in Cherry Valley, a suburb of Worcester, Mass. His father was a Methodist minister. In 1869 moved with his parents to northern Illinois; in 1874 entered the preparatory department of the Northwestern university, and in 1876, the university proper, where he remained until his senior year. During this year he accepted the position of instructor of Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa, where he completed his course and was graduated in 1882. Upon his graduation was elected to the chair of Natural History in his Alma Mater, which position he held until 1885, when he entered the ministry. He received the M. A. degree from the Northwestern university. He

joined the Des Moines conference and entered upon the work as a missionary in Dakota. His first pastoral appointment was at Milbank, where he remained four years, and advanced his charge from a low grade to one of the first in the conference. On the 17th day of October, 1889, was appointed presiding elder by Bishop Vincent, and assigned to the charge of the Sioux Falls district, which position he held until October, 1895. During this time he not only succeeded in advancing his district from the smallest to the first in the conference, but made it the leading district in the two Dakotas in the matter of pastoral support. In October, 1895, became the pastor of the First M. E. church in Sioux Falls, and still retains this charge. In 1896 he headed the Dakota delegation to the general conference of the M. E. church, which is one of the largest legislative bodies in the world, and was made a member by that body of the National Board of Control of the Epworth League. During the same year the degree of D. D., was conferred upon him by Cornell college, Iowa. He was for three years a member of the State Board of Regents of South Dakota. He represents the ninth general conference district, which includes Wisconsin, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Sweden and Norway, and Burmah, and is the Fourth upon the Advisory Literary committee, composed of ten members.

Although Mr. Jordan is an ideal pastor and an eloquent preacher, it is not alone in this field that he has attained distinction. As a lecturer upon topics requiring scholarly attainments, keen discernment, wit, logic, and a high order of oratorical ability, he stands in the front rank of platform lecturers. His great influence is also felt upon all matters affecting the welfare of the community in which he lives, in his earnest, courageous and fearless efforts to elevate the moral standing of the public. Thus far Mr. Jordan has refused flattering invitations to high positions of honor in the scholastic field, and it is to be hoped that he will remain a citizen of South Dakota, where he has by his great natural ability, aided by his industry and devoted work, built up for himself an enviable reputation, and secured the friendship and love of all good citizens.

JUDGE, HAROLD E., was born at Floyd, Floyd county, Iowa, February 7, 1873; attended the public schools, and completed his academic education in the Collegiate institute at Fort Dodge, Iowa; studied law, and was graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa; came to Sioux Falls, July 24, 1894, and entered the law office of Bailey & Voorhees; July 15, 1895, became a partner of the firm of Aikens, Bailey, Voorhees & Judge; October 22, 1897, retired from the firm, and formed a copartnership for the practice of law with Judge Aikens, under the firm name of Aikens & Judge. Mr. Judge stands well with the legal profession, is a close student, and will make a good lawyer.

KAUFMANN, MOSES, has been too busy whenever interviewed in regard to his biography to give any information, but notwithstanding his early life is a sealed book to the writer, enough is known of his recent history to make a short sketch possible.

He has lived in Sioux Falls since the early eighties, and is a well-



REV. W. H. JORDAN, D. D.

known citizen. When the Sioux Falls brewery passed from the control of its original owners he purchased a large block of its stock, and since then, in connection with Moriz Levinger, has had the management of its affairs. He travels about the state, and is acquainted with the people, especially with all those who have been members of the legislature or are likely to become such in the future. He attends the sessions of the legislature, arrives there early, secures rooms at the principal hotel, and then quietly, but in a systematic way, goes about his work of preventing legislation hostile to his business. In this he has been remarkably successful, and at no time more so than during the session in 1899. He is always quiet, cool and self-possessed, but he is "sawing wood" as the saying goes, all the time, night and day. At his rooms, in the corridors of the hotel, in the committee rooms, and sometimes in the legislative halls he is untiringly pushing his scheme to the front. What seem to be insurmountable obstacles at twilight are frequently overcome before the dawn of the following day. As a lobbyist he is the smoothest man in the state. He is an enterprising citizen, and responds liberally to all calls for help in public affairs; is a good business man, social and companionable, and has a host of friends who delight in helping him to accomplish whatever he may desire.

KEITH, HOSMER H., was born in New York, July 12, 1846. His father was a farmer of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Keith received a thorough academic education, and has not only worked on a farm, but has, like most of the energetic young men of his time, taught school. He studied law for a time and then entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., graduating in 1870. He was admitted to the bar at a general term of the supreme court of New York, in June, 1870, and has since then, first in New York and then South Dakota, been in the active practice of his profession. He came to Sioux Falls in the spring of 1883. At the election of officers for the proposed State of South Dakota under the Sioux Falls constitution, he was elected judge of the circuit court of the second district. At the election in the fall of 1888, he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, from the counties of Hanson, McCook and Minnehaha, receiving a majority of 498 over his competitor J. T. Gilbert, who had been elected the term previous by a majority of 165. He was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and had the honor of presiding over that body during its last territorial session. He is at the present time a trustee of Colgate University, N. Y., and for several years was president of the board of trustees of the Sioux Falls University. For three years, after coming to Sioux Falls, he was in practice by himself, but during the year 1886 he was associated with S. E. Young, under the firm name of Keith & Young. In January, 1889, he formed a copartnership with C. P. Bates, under the firm name of Keith & Bates, which continued until January, 1893, when it was dissolved. As speaker of the house of representatives the writer can say from personal knowledge that he filled the position with marked ability. But as a lawyer Mr. Keith is best known. Where he is employed in a case, his opponents know that there is to be a contest from the beginning to the end. He is a sagacious trier

of cases, a good advocate, and when summoned to a court of last resort, he is well equipped, and able to make the very best presentation of his case. He has a large and lucrative practice, and is employed in a good many important cases, not only at home but throughout the state. As a citizen he is independent and enterprising, and takes an active part in all public matters.

KELLER, DR. ALVIN H., was born in Rimersburg, Clarion county, Penn., April 4, 1853; attended the common schools and the Clarion Collegiate Institute; when sixteen years of age commenced work in a drug store in Philadelphia; graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and then had charge of a drug business at a



A. H. Keller, Ph. & M. D.

salary of \$1800 and commission on the sales until 1879, when he removed to Hastings, Neb., and engaged in the drug business for himself; completed a course in medicine and graduated from the Omaha Medical College in 1883, and then took up the practice as a physician in connection with the drug business at Hastings. Later took a post graduate course in Chicago; came to this county and located in the city of Sioux Falls in 1890 and opened a drug store in connection with A. P. Abbott, and practiced his profession; in 1892 he disposed of the drug business and has made the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and lungs a specialty; in 1898 took a special course at the Polyclinic college hospital in Chicago, organized the Dr. A. H. Keller Chemical Co. in Sioux Falls in 1897 and manufactures the Sylvan Ozone and other remedies, and confines his practice to special work. He is a man of great industry and his whole time is devoted to his professional work, at the present time in connection with his brother, Dr. W. F. Keller, and they have a large and growing practice.

KENDALL, FRANK A., was born in Fowlerville, Livingstone county, N. Y., August 31, 1848; moved with his parents to Sparta, Wis., in 1854; was educated in the public schools and graduated from a commercial college at Milwaukee, Wis. When sixteen years old entered a drug store at Red Wing, Minn., where he remained eight years, then for three years was in the drug business at Prescott, Wis. The next seven years traveled for Noyes Bros. & Cutler of St. Paul. In 1884 went to Howard, Miner county, S. D., and was there engaged in banking until 1895, when he moved to Sioux Falls. While at Howard was mayor one year. Since coming to Sioux Falls he has had charge of the Syndicate block, and is now also in charge of the Edmison-Jameson and Gilbert blocks. Mr. Kendall is a good business man, pleasant and affable, and highly respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.



H. H. KEITH.

KIDDER, JEFFERSON P., was born in 1816 at Braintree, Vermont, where he received a common school education; was trained to agricultural pursuits, and taught school. He prepared for college at the Orange county Grammar school, graduated at the Norwich university and was a tutor therein. In 1848 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Vermont; studied and practiced law; was a member of the state constitutional convention of Vermont in 1843; was state's attorney in 1842-9; was a member of the state senate of Vermont in 1847-8; was lieutenant governor of Vermont in 1853-4; removed to St. Paul, Minnesota in 1857; was elected a provisional delegate from Dakota territory while visiting there in 1859; was a member of the Minnesota house of representatives in 1861-3-4; was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota territory in 1865, and removed there; was reappointed in 1869 and again in 1873, and resigned after having discharged the duties of that office for ten years; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress in October, 1874, as a Republican, receiving a majority of 2,408 votes over Moses K. Armstrong, a Democrat; was again, in 1876, elected delegate and served until 1879, when he was reappointed associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota territory and held this office until his death, which occurred October 2, 1883. He held his first term of the district court in Minnehaha county in June, 1879, and remained Judge of this court until his decease. He was an honest judge and greatly respected by all who knew him.

KILAND, GUSTAV H., was born at Manitowoc, Wis., March 2, 1862. He attended school until twenty-one years of age, graduating from the Luther college, at Decorah, Iowa, in 1883; then returned to his native town; was elected justice; commenced the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of the State University at Madison, Wis., in 1889. In July of that year came to Sioux Falls, and entered the law office of Boyce & Boyce, where he remained three years; then opened a law office by himself, but soon after formed a copartnership with Wm. Fuerste; in 1890, was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State University at Vermillion, S. D.; in 1896-7 was city assessor of the city of Sioux Falls; is secretary and treasurer of the City Hospital, and of the Scandinavian Publishing Co., and was elected clerk of the school board of the city of Sioux Falls in 1899, and is practicing law. Mr. Kiland is a good official, a good business man, and an esteemed citizen.

KIRBY, JOSEPH, like other people was at one time a mere child, in fact, he was a very small child October 5, 1863, when his parents began to care for him at Chickasaw county, Iowa. He worked on his father's farm, taught district schools, and studied law a little in New Hampton, Iowa. On the 28th day of June, 1886, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and within thirty minutes after his arrival was reading law in Bailey & Davis' law office. He was admitted to practice November 12, 1886, but was employed by Bailey & Davis until March 17, 1888, since which time he has been practicing law by himself. There is not a more untiring, indefatigable and persistent (right or wrong) lawyer in the city of Sioux Falls. He has a great faculty of getting

business, and since 1888, it is probable that no attorney's name has appeared in so many cases in the courts of Minnehaha county, and possibly in the supreme court as that of Joseph Kirby. During the last three years he has had quite an experience. The post offices at Waubay, Miller and Highmore in South Dakota, had been robbed, and quite an amount of postage stamps taken. On the 2d of July, 1896, a detective called at his office and demanded the stamps stolen. Mr. Kirby turned over a package he had received twenty-two days before. He was indicted in the United States district court that fall, charged with having received all the stamps stolen from the offices above named, knowing them to have been stolen, with the intent to appropriate them to his own use. The indictment was held to be bad on demurrer, and he was again indicted and brought to trial. When the evidence was all in, the court directed a verdict of not guilty as to the stamps stolen at Waubay and Miller, and the Highmore branch was submitted to the jury. The jury disagreed. The case was again tried, and the jury after being out fifty-two hours brought in a verdict of guilty as to the first count in the indictment, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of two years. A majority of the jurors made affidavits after the verdict had been rendered, that they did not intend, and did not suppose that in rendering the verdict they had found him guilty of intending to appropriate the stamps to his own use, which was essential to the finding of a verdict of guilty. The case was appealed to the United States supreme court, and was heard in January last, and this court found that he had been erroneously convicted, and sent the case back to the trial court for a new trial. The case will be on the calendar of the October, 1899, term of the United States district court held at Sioux Falls. In consequence of the conviction, Mr. Kirby was disbarred from the practice of law in the state and United States courts, but immediately after the decision was rendered by the United States supreme court, the state supreme court reinstated him. The United States through its officials prosecuted Mr. Kirby with great vigor, and nothing was left undone that could possibly aid in his conviction. Mr. Kirby is a man of wonderful energy, takes a hand in all public affairs, and is an enterprising, generous citizen.

KINGSBURY, WALTER R., was born in Andover, Connecticut, December 25, 1832. He was reared on a farm, attended the public schools, and was graduated from the State Normal school. He taught school in Connecticut and Illinois for thirteen years, and then engaged in the mercantile business for the same length of time, first in Adams county, Illinois and then in Chicago. On the 4th day of April, 1878, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and until 1883 was engaged in the real estate business, and was the promoter of some of the large business enterprises of the city. He has always been an industrious, enterprising citizen, and greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. He is one of those persons who has merited greater success in his attempts to build up Sioux Falls than has fallen to his lot, but this has not been owing to want of courage and ability in his management. A loyal friend, a first-class citizen, and a generous neighbor, are the most prominent characteristics of the subject of this sketch.



JOSEPH KIRBY.



KITTREDGE, ALFRED B., is a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and was born March 28, 1861; received his early education in public schools and by private tutor; in 1878 entered Yale and graduated from that institution in 1882; then commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Veasey, at Rutland, Vermont, and also studied in the office of Bachelder & Faulkner of the same place, until 1884, when he entered the Yale law school from which he graduated in the spring of 1885; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Connecticut the following June; then came to Sioux Falls, and subsequently entered into a copartnership with C. H. Winsor, which copartnership existed until Mr. Winsor removed to New York in October, 1895.

It is only fourteen years since Mr. Kittredge came to Dakota, but he is one of the best known men in the state. This is largely due to the part he has taken in politics. He soon became very popular with his associates, and nothing, in the estimation of his friends, was too good for him, which resulted in his being pushed to the front in political circles. Possessed of good sense, and a rare faculty of organization, he soon exercised a controlling influence over the political conventions of the Republican party, and persons desirous of political promotion in South Dakota come to Sioux Falls at their earliest convenience to consult Mr. Kittredge.

He was elected senator from Minnehaha county in 1889 and re-elected in 1891, and was one of the most influential men in the senate. At the national republican convention in 1892 he was elected a member of the national republican committee from South Dakota and re-elected in 1896. He has never been a trifier in political matters, and if any criticism is to be made upon his political methods, it is that he has pushed aside from political preferment all such persons as would not fight in the ranks with the same zeal as they would if their names appeared upon the roll call of the acknowledged leaders of the party. He is the local attorney for the Great Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad companies and has a large law practice which he is industriously looking after; and with his thorough legal attainments and wide acquaintance it is not too much to expect that he will become one of the most successful lawyers in South Dakota.

KLAUSON, WILLIAM, was born on a farm in the province of Sodermanland, Sweden, July 22, 1862. He attended the public schools and the University at Stockholm, where he was graduated in 1883; worked as foreman for a building contractor three years, and then came to this country and settled at Salem, McCook county, this state, December 11, 1886; worked as stone mason until 1892, when he located at Sioux Falls, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Klauson is a conservative, safe business man, and a good citizen.

KNAPP, DEXTER J., was born at Dummerston, Vt., November 30, 1844; was educated in the public schools, and when only sixteen years of age went to New Haven, Conn., and engaged in the silk trade for about six years; then went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he

engaged in the loan and lumber business until he removed to Sioux Falls in October, 1877. At first he bought city lots and did some building, but his principal business from that time to the present writing has been dealing in real estate. He has been a great advertiser, sending out circulars by the thousands at times, in which he portrayed the advantages of the country in his peculiar and attractive style. He has also written articles for the newspapers which were sure to catch the public eye. But he has not confined himself to literary efforts in the interest of the public. Four years ago it occurred to him that the ponds and rivers in southeastern Dakota were not yielding their proportion of food supply for the inhabitants. With him to conceive of a project, especially where the public good is concerned, is to act. He studied the subject and came to the conclusion that the streams ought to be stocked with fish, and without any aid or any hope of gain to himself, he interceded with the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries for a supply of fry. He has received six large consignments, and distributed them in the lakes, rivers and streams throughout this part of the state, not forgetting Minnehaha county. He put three millions of black bass, croppies and other game fish into Wall Lake, and the Split Rock received a large supply of speckled and rainbow trout. He was appointed fish warden of the state by the late Governor Sheldon, and has received two appointments to the same office by Governor Lee. Mr. Knapp is an industrious, enterprising and esteemed citizen.

KNOWLES, EDWARD S., was born in Rigo, N. Y., February 24, 1861; attended the common schools, and the Rochester academy in New York; moved to Danville, Ill., in 1878, and after having attended the high school at that place for some time, engaged as clerk in a grocery store one year; came to Sioux Falls on the 14th day of April, 1882, and engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Mighton & Knowles; in 1884 was employed by the Insurance Company of Dakota, and in 1885, by the Luverne Granite Company, at Luverne, Minn.; subsequent to this was employed by Avery & Erskine, Walter French, and T. J. Fosdick in Sioux Falls, as clerk in their mercantile business; in 1893 went into the insurance business, and is now a member of the firm of Morcom & Knowles in the same business. Mr. Knowles is a Knight Templar and Shriner, and has been the recorder of the Chapter in Sioux Falls since 1890. He is prominent in social circles, and is a respected citizen.

KREISER, FREDERICK, was born in Germany, January 6, 1851; emigrated to the United States in 1868, and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until he removed to Sioux Falls May 1, 1883. Has nearly all his life worked at his trade, which is that of carpenter. In 1889 was elected alderman from the Second ward in the city of Sioux Falls and served one year. In 1894 was elected alderman from the Sixth ward for a two years' term. In May, 1898, was appointed chief of police of the city of Sioux Falls. He is a good official, a good neighbor and an upright citizen.



ALFRED B. KITTREDGE.

KUH, SOLOMON, is a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born August 19, 1825. He received a common school education, and when quite young became clerk in his father's store, and remained there until twenty-two years old, when he emigrated to the United States; was clerk in a store of general merchandise in Baltimore, Md., for several years, and a commercial traveler for about ten years; removed from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he clerked in a store for about two years; then went to Milwaukee; came to Chicago in 1859, just as the cholera epidemic broke out; there were no railroads at that time, and he took the stage for Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained two years; then embarked on the War Eagle, which had the famous statesman Charles Sumner on board, and went to St. Paul, and during the trip saw the present site of Minneapolis, where at that time nothing could be seen but endless prairie and a land office down in a ravine; returned to Dubuque, got married, and engaged in the mercantile business there for several years; then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he opened a broom factory and resided for about eight years; in April, 1889, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. Since his coming here he has invested heavily in real estate. He also opened a broom factory in connection with his two sons, Julius and Louis Kuh, under the firm name of Kuh Bros., and they are doing an extensive and successful business. Mr. Kuh has always been an active business man, and notwithstanding his age takes active interest in everything calculated to promote the prosperity of the city in which he lives. He is an enterprising man, and a good citizen.

LACY, JOHN S., was born in Portage county, Ohio, September 30, 1831. He received a good education, and after having become of age engaged in farming in Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota until 1887, when he removed from the last mentioned place to Dakota. In 1889 he came to this county and settled in Clear Lake township, taking up the northwest one-fourth of section 28 as a homestead, and the southwest of section 21 as a tree claim. Some years afterward he sold this land and purchased the west half of the northeast one-fourth of section 30, where he resided until 1895, when he removed to the city of Sioux Falls. Before coming to this county he had held town and county offices where he formerly resided; was assessor of Clear Lake in 1891, and served upon the grand jury the same year. Mr. Lacy is a thoroughly well informed man, an upright, honest citizen and greatly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LAMB, RICHARD, of colored parentage, was born at New Castle, Indiana, in 1832. He came to Sioux Falls in April, 1879, and resided at this place until his death, which occurred February 7, 1897. While a resident of Sioux Falls he conducted a barber shop, and practiced medicine to a limited extent. He was a well informed man and took an active interest in public affairs, and, what was more, he had positive convictions and was always ready to maintain them. He was highly respected as a citizen and it will be a long time before the acquaintances of Richard Lamb will forget his polite and kindly greetings.

LANGSETH, PEDER, is a native of Trondhjem, Norway, and was born October 6, 1858. He was graduated from the State Normal School in 1879, and from the Latin department in the college at Christiania in 1884 and passed the philosophical examination in the State University at that place in 1886. During this time he was also a teacher in a private college in Christiania. In 1887 came to the United States and entered the Lutheran Seminary at Madison, Wisconsin, where he took a theological course and was graduated in 1890. Soon after he became pastor of a Lutheran church at West Tacoma, Washington, and remained there three years. In 1893 came to Sioux Falls and since then has been one of the able corps of teachers at the Lutheran Normal School.

LARSON, EDWARD, was born in Norway on a farm near Christiana, on the 9th day of January, 1838. He never attended school a day in his life. After working on a farm until fourteen years of age, he went into business for himself in a small way in the country. At sixteen he went to Christiania, and engaged in business there until he emigrated to this country. He arrived at Rushford, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1869, and took employment in a tin shop. He continued in this work until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 10th day of August, 1876. He then secured by pre-emption a quarter section of land in Benton township; built a sod house, and moved into it; but the following spring he came to Sioux Falls and put up a building on Phillips avenue, sixteen by thirty feet, and opened a tin shop. For ten years he did business at this place, and then removed to his present location on Eighth street. From the time he commenced business down to the present writing, he has been constantly adding to his line of business, so that to-day he has everything that a person would be liable to call for in a hardware store. His energy, thrift, and enterprise in business is proverbial, and it has resulted in his accumulating quite a large property. Besides his business property he owns at the present time a fine residence, five farms, and more than a dozen tenement houses. He never meddles with politics, and would as soon think of lecturing upon scientific subjects as to run for office. There are but few men like him in any community. He lets other people's affairs alone, attends strictly to business, and is a respected citizen.

LAWSHE, ISAAC GRANTHAM, was born on a farm in northwestern Illinois, on the 15th day of March, 1860. He graduated from the high school of Sharon, Wisconsin, taught school for two years, and then engaged in railroad work in the southern states. In 1889, he came to Sioux Falls, studied law with G. P. Nock, and was admitted to the bar November 17, 1891. Since then he has been in the practice of his profession at Sioux Falls, devoting his time almost exclusively to collections. He is an honest, upright lawyer, and a good citizen.

LEAKEY, LEVI, a brother of Milton R., was born in Henry county, Indiana, February 23, 1824, and died in Sioux Falls September 13, 1898. He was raised on a farm, and when he attained his majority purchased a farm on which he resided until he removed to Iowa in 1877. While in Indiana he was prominent in the affairs of the town

in which he lived. He came to Sioux Falls in the fall of 1879, and soon after purchased a farm a few miles out of the city, and aside from the care of this farm had little to do with business affairs. When the Illinois Central and the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroads were being built into the county, he was appointed by the court, and served as one of the appraisers of damages for the right-of-way. Quaint in his manners, and manner of speech, still, he had such a direct, honest way of expressing himself upon public questions, national and local, that it was a pleasure to meet and converse with him. He was an exceptionally kind neighbor, an honest man and a highly esteemed citizen.

LEAKEY, MILTON R., was born in Henry county, Indiana, August 26, 1834. He attended the public schools and worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he commenced work at the carpenter's trade, and continued in this employment in his native state until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived in February, 1882, and engaged in the same work for six years, but by that time he had secured a good farm, and having other property interests to look after, abandoned his trade. Mr. Leakey is a well known citizen of Sioux Falls, and is highly esteemed as an upright, honest man and a good citizen.

LEBLOND, DR. JOHN B., was born in Ohio, February 27, 1825, and died at Sioux Falls, July 24, 1895. He studied medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, and practiced in his native state until 1856, when he moved to Brownsville, Minnesota. He was a member of the first and second legislature of that state. When the civil war broke out he was appointed surgeon, and was in the service during the entire war. He came to Sioux Falls in 1880, and practiced his profession until the time of his decease. He was a good physician, a skilful surgeon, a splendid neighbor, and a highly esteemed citizen.

LEVINGER, MORIZ, is a native of Bavaria, and was born March 28, 1852. He received his school education in the old country and emigrated to the United States in 1869. He has always been in the brewery business, working in New York, Chicago and in Oskaloosa, Iowa, until the fall of 1884, when he came to Sioux Falls as superintendent of the brewery at this place, in which position he remained until he and Moses Kaufmann purchased it on the 17th day of February, 1886. He is a practical brewer, and understands the business in all its details. Since the purchase of the brewery, Levinger & Kaufmann have managed the business with more than ordinary business ability. Mr. Levinger is not only a good business man, but is public-spirited and generous, and his influence, although quietly exerted, is felt upon the public issues of the day.

LEWIS, MRS. CLARA, came to Sioux Falls in 1872, and taught a select school in the barracks during the winter of 1872-3, and also the following summer. In the fall of 1873, she taught the first term of the district school in the Libbey hall. During the fall the first school house was finished. It was located on the grounds where the Central school house now stands, and H. J. Whipple taught the first term. Mrs. Lewis was in the barracks with her scholars when the

great blizzard of the 7th of January, 1873, swept over this section of the country. She succeeded in getting home that night with great difficulty, although she had but a short distance to go, residing at the time where the Syndicate block now stands. The small children were cared for at the barracks for three days. Mrs. Lewis has resided in Sioux Falls since first coming here, and has always taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the city.

LEWIS, GEORGE W., is a native of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., and was born on the 3d day of January, 1844. His father was a merchant. When the subject of this sketch was quite young he removed with his parents to Canada, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age; then went to Worcester, Mass., where he was employed as clerk in a hardware store for five years; then went to Faribault, Minn., where he remained eight years, clerking in a store, working in an insurance office, and for two years was steward of the Institute for Deaf and Dumb located there. In the spring of 1878 he came to Sioux Falls. He took up a homestead in Hartford township upon which he resided for awhile and then came to Sioux Falls and went into the Sioux Falls Bank Young & Hollister and remained in its employ one year. In the fall of 1879 he engaged in the insurance business in which he has continued until the present writing. Mr. Lewis is a methodical, conservative business man, and is held in high esteem as a neighbor and citizen by all who know him.

LIEN, BURRE H., was born at Spirit Lake, Iowa, December 21, 1859. His parents were driven away by the Indians in 1863, and lived at Jackson, Minnesota, a short time, and then went to Decorah, Iowa, where they resided until 1873, at which time they removed to Faribault county, Minnesota. The subject of this sketch received his education in the Normal school at Mankato, Minnesota, and in 1879 moved to Brookings county, Dakota, where he taught school and farmed until 1883. From that time to 1885 he was deputy register of deeds in that county, and in November of that year was elected probate judge. At the next general election he was elected register of deeds, and re-elected two years later, and was a member of the city council of the city of Brookings three years. He removed to Sioux Falls in 1891; was one of the charter members of the Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, and has been its treasurer since its organization; was elected alderman from the Third ward in 1894, and mayor of the city of Sioux Falls in 1898; in March, 1899, was appointed a member of the state board of charities and corrections, and was elected its chairman. Mr. Lien is a successful business man, an enterprising citizen, and his political influence is felt throughout the state.

LIEN, JONAS H., was born in Faribault county, Minnesota, December 12, 1874. He was reared by his brother, B. H. Lien, their father having died while Jonas was quite young. He was a student in the Agricultural College at Brookings, S. D., and there fitted for a collegiate course. He entered the Nebraska University in 1894, but dropped out to take part in the presidential campaign in 1896.



JONAS H. LIEN.

He was employed by the State Central Committee of the Populist party in South Dakota, and spoke during the campaign in almost every county in the state east of the Missouri river. He was at once recognized as a strong political speaker. Such was his success in this campaign that he soon became known as the "Boy Orator of the Sioux." At the next session of the legislature he was elected chief clerk of the assembly, and then for a short time was the city editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press. During the spring of that year he resumed his studies at the Nebraska University, where he was graduated in the spring of 1898. Again for a short time he worked upon the Press, but when the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment South Dakota Volunteers, and was mustered into service May 4, 1898, as First Lieutenant and Adjutant. His purpose had been to become a private and earn promotion if possible. His friends persuaded him to accept the commission, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with the energy and ability which always characterized him. In the Philippines he was in the hottest of every fight, from Block House No. 4 where the first battle occurred between the Americans and Filipinos February 4 and 5, 1899, to Marilao where he was killed March 27, 1899.

Of him his colonel said: "He was the bravest man I ever knew, and one of the best officers." He had been promoted to the rank of captain, but had not received his commission when he met his death. No one of his age was better and more favorably known throughout the state, and his untimely death was most sincerely deplored by all who knew him.

LOOK, AUGUST, is a native of Germany, and was born November 24, 1842. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and resided in Wisconsin and Iowa until 1883, at which time he removed to Sioux Falls. He purchased the southwest quarter of section thirty, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, in Split Rock, and resided there a few years. He then rented his farm and removed to the city of Sioux Falls and engaged in the meat market business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Look is up to the standard of good citizenship, and is well liked by his neighbors.

LOOK, CARL, was born in Germany, August 25, 1861; was educated in the public schools. In 1883 came to the United States, and arrived at Sioux Falls, September 25, and immediately went to work for his brother, August Look, in his meat market. He remained in his employ until 1891, when he commenced business for himself, in which he has since continued. No man in the meat business in the city has furnished better meats to his customers than Carl Look, and as he is a pleasant, honest man to do business with, he is prospering.

LUDLOW, GEORGE A., was born at Ithaca, New York, August 31, 1840. He attended the common and high schools, and worked on a farm until he became of age. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, First Penn. Rifles Bucktails, and served six years, seven months and fourteen days. After having completed his military service he engaged in manufacturing lumber in Steuben county, New York, for two

years, and then kept a hotel at Sabinsville, Penn., for one year. His next employment was in the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, where he remained five years; then for four years was a commercial traveler, and deputy sheriff of Tioga county, Penn., the same number of years. In 1892 he came to Fort Pierre, S. D., and removed from there to Sioux Falls in June, 1895, where he has since resided; was for a number of years proprietor of the Central House; is deputy U. S. Marshal, and department Commander of the U. V. Union of South Dakota. Captain Ludlow is a very energetic, enterprising man, a respected citizen, and has a large circle of acquaintances.

LYON, WILLIAM HOYT, was born at Carrol, Carrol county, Iowa, November 26, 1858. His father, Samuel Lyon, was a physician, and removed from Iowa to Vermillion during the summer of 1860. The subject of this sketch attended the district school during his boyhood, and in 1874-5 attended the academy at Newton, Iowa. In 1876 taught school at Vermillion, and the following year entered the United Presbyterian college at Monmouth, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1881; then entered the law office of Gamble Bros. at Yankton, South Dakota, where he remained one year, and then attended a law school at St. Louis, Mo., one year; was admitted to the bar at Yankton in 1882; in the fall of 1883 came to Sioux Falls and entered the law office of M. Grigsby, and in 1885 the law firm of Grigsby & Lyon was established. On the 7th day of January, 1888, the firm of Grigsby & Lyon having been dissolved, Mr. Lyon entered the law firm of Bailey & Davis, and is now a member of the firm of Davis, Lyon & Gates. Soon after coming to Sioux Falls he published a book which caused some comment. It was entitled *The People's Problem*, and took advanced ground in favor of the ownership of railroads by the government, and other kindred topics. In 1892 he was an independent candidate for the lower house of the legislature upon the issue of the sale of intoxicating liquors by municipal corporations, and the large vote he received was a surprise even to himself. He is a man of positive convictions, and when he emphasizes his remarks by an occasional "by himmel" the hearer is convinced that he should never be employed to drive an ox-team. He is a good lawyer, and socially he is in the front rank, and is one of those persons who know more at the end than at the beginning of the year.

MAGNER, SAMUEL H., was born in Peoria, Indiana, August 27, 1844. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Paris, Illinois, and received his early education in the common schools at that place. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 12th Illinois for three months, and at the expiration of the term of his enlistment, re-enlisted, but was transferred to the U. S. Signal Service corps, and remained in the service until October, 1865. He then engaged in the dry goods trade at Paris, until 1870, when he removed to Indianapolis and engaged in the same business until 1885. He then went to Pierre, in this state, and removed from there to Sioux Falls in November, 1886, where he has since resided. Mr. Magner is an active, enterprising citizen, and takes a prominent part in public matters. He is greatly interested in the welfare of the public

schools, and has been on the school board for the last seven years, and its president since 1897. He is also quite a factor in politics, and is regarded as one of the prominent men of the city and county.

MARSON, THOMAS C., is a native of Nottingham, England, and was born January 4, 1834. In 1846 he emigrated with his parents to the United States and settled in Rochester, New York. In 1855 he went to Rochelle, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in early life. He remained there until he removed to Sioux Falls in August, 1876, where he has since resided, engaged in contracting and building. He was a member of the Masonic order before coming to Dakota, and is one of the oldest Masons in Sioux Falls. He is a good citizen.

MARTY, RT. REV. MARTIN, first bishop of the Catholic diocese of South Dakota, was born in Schwytz, Switzerland, January, 12, 1834. There was a Jesuit college at that place, where he began the study of Latin when nine years of age. He took a philosophical and theological course in the Benedictine Abbey of Einsiedeln, becoming a member in 1854, and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church in 1856. After teaching for some time in the college he came to the colony which the Abbey had started in St. Meinard, Spencer county, Indiana. When this colony was made an Abbey by Pius IX in 1870, he was by him appointed its first Abbot, and remained there until 1876, when he came to Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, to continue among the Sioux Indians the work begun by Father DeSmet, S. J. In 1879 Dakota Territory became a Vicariate Apostolic, of which he was put in charge as Bishop of Tiberias, and when Leo XIII erected the Diocese of South Dakota in 1889, he became its first Bishop. His field of labor was a large one, extending over more than 150,000 square miles, with a population of less than one white person to the square mile, and his labor was greatly enhanced by the difficulties in reaching the people he had in charge. Until the 27th of December, 1889, when the Rt. Rev. John Shanley was consecrated bishop for North Dakota, Bishop Marty had performed the duties of his office with great energy and fidelity in the whole of the Territory of Dakota, suffering many wants and privations with true apostolic spirit. He remained Bishop of South Dakota until about the first of January, 1895, when he was transferred to St. Cloud, Minnesota. He left behind him the evidence of having performed a great work, for under his administration over one hundred churches had been built, and sixty stations, seven academies, eighteen parochial schools and six Indian Missions had been established. It is no wonder that the health of the good bishop had been impaired, and he had richly earned a transfer to a diocese more compact, whose care would require less physical exertion, where he could spend the declining years of a busy life surrounded with such comforts as a frontier diocese had denied him. Bishop Marty was well and favorably known throughout the Dakotas, and during the few years he made his residence in Sioux Falls he greatly endeared himself to his people, who deeply regretted his departure.

Since writing the foregoing biographical sketch, the devout

bishop has gone to receive the reward awaiting those who have labored faithfully in the Master's vineyard. He died at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the morning of September 19, 1896, where, during his short residence he became greatly beloved not only by the people of his church but by all with whom he came in contact. The funeral was held from the cathedral in St. Cloud, September 23, and was the largest that had ever taken place in that city. Bishop Ireland preached the funeral sermon and about 100 priests were in attendance. The remains were escorted to Calvary cemetery by the four local Catholic societies, followed by a procession which called into requisition every vehicle in the city.

MAY, EDWARD, was born near New Orleans, La., November 6, 1855; was educated at the public schools and at the University of Virginia and then engaged in the cotton trade with his father at his native city. When twenty-two years old he became a member of the Board of Trade in Chicago and also of the Union League Club, which membership he retained until 1895. In 1883 he established the Turner County Bank at Hurley, Turner county, this state, where he remained until July, 1889, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided engaged in the real estate business. He is very popular in social circles, is a good business man and highly esteemed as a citizen.

MCGARRAUGH, JOHN T., was born in Ohio July 13, 1842, and moved with his parents to Iowa when seven years of age. In 1861 he enlisted for three years in the 14th Iowa Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer three years and three months. In 1869 he went to Clay county, Dakota, and in the fall of 1870 came to Sioux Falls and pre-empted the southeast one-fourth of section 28, in the township of Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He has a valuable quartzite stone quarry on his farm and is the owner of 480 acres of land in Lincoln county. During his long residence in Sioux Falls he has been highly respected as a neighbor and a citizen.

McKEE, JOHN, is a native of Belfast, Antrim county, Ireland, and was born June 5, 1847. He worked on a farm and attended school until sixteen years of age when he commenced work in a harness shop and continued at this work until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he emigrated to the United States. He came first to New York city, where he worked for awhile at his trade, but concluded that he would not settle down until he had seen something of the country. He then went to Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa, working at his trade, and arrived in Sioux Falls in September, 1871. Soon after he pre-empted the south half of the northwest one-fourth and the east half of the southwest one-fourth of section 31, in Benton township, lived in a dugout for about six months and then went to Sioux Falls and opened a harness shop in the barracks. From that time until the fall of 1892 he continued in this business. He has been successful in business and owns some fine city property as well as large tracts of farm land in this county, which he manages himself. In the fall of 1883 he was elected county commissioner from the city and by re-elections continued in office until January, 1893, having been



RT. REV. MARTIN MARTY.

chairman of the board since January 1, 1886. During the time of his chairmanship the court house was built, and while it was being constructed he could be found more frequently at the court house site than at his own place of business, and was universally acknowledged to be a careful, painstaking official. The writer has been a near neighbor of his for several years and can testify that no one could be more accommodating than Mr. McKee, and all who know him will admit that he is a good citizen.

McKEEVER, PATRICK W., was born in Dixon, Illinois, January 11, 1868. When four years of age removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., received a common school education, worked a short time for a tobacco house and then learned the tailor's trade. On the 12th day of August, 1888, came to Sioux Falls with E. R. Barnes, the tailor, and worked with him at his trade for nearly two years; then with Forseth for a short time and then with Jacob Becher for several years. He has been a member of the fire department for several years, two years as chief of the department and two years as assistant chief. He was for some time joint proprietor of the Oxford Hotel with Roger Marson, under the name of Marson & McKeever, and then conducted the Central House for a few months. In 1897 he was elected alderman from the First ward. He is one of the most active and enterprising political workers in the city.

McKINNEY, CHARLES E., is a native of Ulster, Pennsylvania, and was born March 16, 1858. He worked on a farm and attended the district schools during his youth; attended school at Hamilton, N. Y., one year, and the Cook Academy at Havana, N. Y., three years, where he graduated; studied law one year at Detroit, Michigan, and one year at Ann Arbor, Michigan; then went to Lanesboro, Minnesota, where he remained one year, and came to Sioux Falls in November, 1880. After his coming to Sioux Falls he entered into a copartnership for the purpose of doing a banking business. The name of the firm was Easton, McKinney & Scougel, and it established banks at Sioux Falls, Yankton and Dell Rapids. In December, 1882, Mr. McKinney organized the Sioux Falls National Bank, and from then to the present time he has been its president. He was admitted to the bar in 1889; has been a member of the city school board, and was a member of the commission appointed to adjust the financial matters between North and South Dakota when they assumed statehood. In 1891 and 1892 he was one of the railroad commissioners of South Dakota. He has always been an enterprising, active, energetic citizen, occasionally taking a hand in local and state politics, but has devoted his time principally to financial matters, in which he has the reputation of being cool-headed and successful.

McKINNEY, DENNIS L., was born in Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1855. During his youth he worked on a farm, and knows what it is to bind grain by hand with a sprinkling of Canada thistle intermixed. He received a common school and academic education and graduated from the Lewisberg University in 1872. He then took a course in medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, in

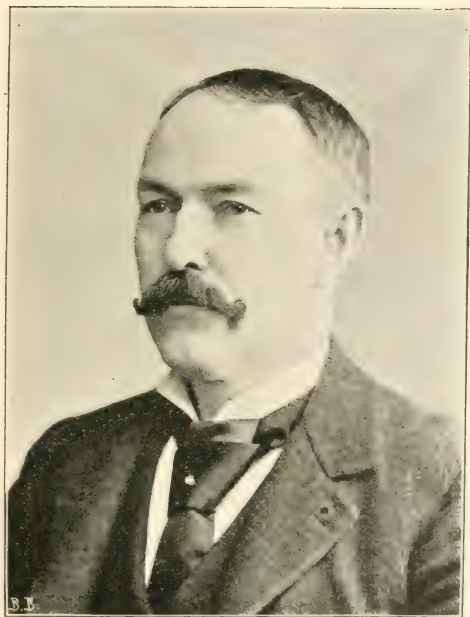
1878; after which he practiced medicine in Oneida county, New York, until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 6th day of May, 1881, and has remained there since then. He became connected with the bank of Easton, McKinney & Scougal, and manager of the McKinney Loan & Investment Company, which position he still holds. He has also been connected with the Sioux Falls National Bank since its organization, of which he is a director, and has been its vice president since 1890. He was the first president of the Sioux Falls Business Men's League, and was alderman from the Sixth ward for three years, but is best known as one of our prominent business men, taking great interest in promoting the prosperity of South Dakota. Positive, energetic, and enterprising, he is widely and favorably known in business circles.

MCKINNON, THOMAS, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1860, and came to this country with his parents when nine years of age, and located at Evanston, Ill., where he received his education. In 1876, he went to Wisconsin, where he resided until he removed to Sioux Falls in 1879, which place has since been his home. He was employed in carpenter work until 1886, and since that time has been a contractor and builder. In 1889, he was elected alderman from the Fourth ward, and through re-elections served as such until May, 1896. He was a representative from this county in the legislature in 1895, and was elected county commissioner in November, 1898, for the term of three years. He is a conservative, careful official, a good citizen, and is a hard man to beat at the polls.

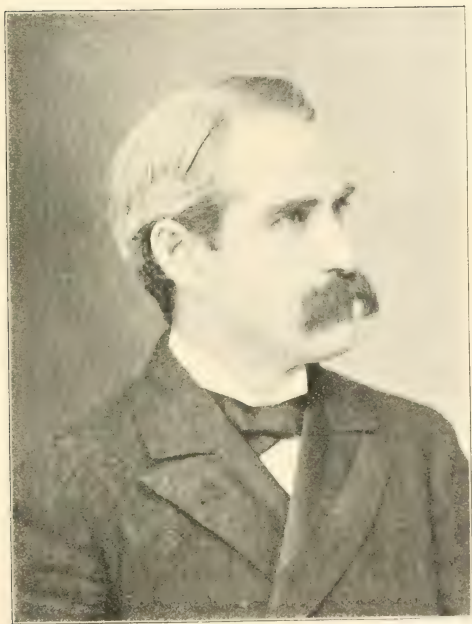
McMARTIN, THOMAS BELL, was born in Fairfield, Iowa, October 30, 1857; removed with his parents to Dixon, Illinois, in 1865, where he received his education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar March 18, 1879; practiced law at Dixon for about one year, and in April, 1880, came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, devoting his time to his profession. He was clerk in the law office of Kershaw & Flagg for about nine months, and then formed a copartnership with Eugene Coughran, which continued until October, 1889. During this time he had a constantly growing practice, and was employed in some very important cases which he conducted with a good deal of ability. During the year 1889, he formed a copartnership with Judge Carland under the name of McMartin & Carland, which firm existed until the 23d day of September, 1893, when it was dissolved, and Mr. McMartin has since been in practice by himself. He has had considerable experience as attorney for receivers of insolvent institutions, having been employed by the receivers of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, the Chamberlain National Bank, the Madison National Bank, the Bank of South Dakota at Madison, Lake county, the Dakota National Bank, and the Insurance Company of Dakota. In the case of the Sioux Falls National Bank vs the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, which grew out of the attachment of the assets of the First National by the Sioux Falls National, Mr. McMartin won the admiration of the bar by his persistent and successful prosecution of the case on the part of the defendant bank. He was defeated in the circuit and supreme courts of the state, but took



CHARLES E. MCKINNEY.



DENNIS L. McKINNEY.



T. B. McMARTIN.

the case to the United States supreme court and there prevailed. He did this against the advice of the comptroller of the currency and the opinions of distinguished lawyers. Since his residence in Sioux Falls, he has been United States Commissioner several years. He is well liked by the legal profession, is genial and companionable and has a host of friends.

M McNULTY, OWEN T., was born at Delavan, Wis., February 20, 1864, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, and at the college of the Sacred Heart at Prairie De Chien, Wis., where he was graduated in June, 1887. On the 13th of October, following, he arrived in Sioux Falls; taught school in Benton during the fall and winter, and then came back to Sioux Falls, and when W. W. Cooke was appointed county auditor went into his office as chief clerk, and remained there six months. In December, 1888, he went to Wisconsin, but returned the following spring and taught school at Rowena. During the fall of that year he became proprietor of the hotel at South Sioux Falls, but left it soon after and taught school in the Oaks district in Wayne. During the spring of 1890, he went into the restaurant business in Sioux Falls, and has been engaged in this and the hotel business since then. He is an enterprising, good business man, well informed, and is a respected citizen.

MEREDITH, REV. EVAN BRADLEY, was born April 19, 1853, in Kenosha county, Wisconsin. His father was a Baptist minister, and moved to Columbia county in the same state, in 1855, where he continued to preach, and conducted the affairs of his farm with the aid of hired help. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm, attended school, and taught district and singing schools until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he became a student in Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, graduating in 1875. Immediately thereafter, he entered the University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1879, and then entered the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Chicago, where he graduated in the spring of 1882. During the seven years he was pursuing his studies at Chicago, he was also actively engaged in a variety of enterprises, with a view of defraying his expenses, which he successfully accomplished. During the vacations he sold goods in no less than thirty-three states and territories, and was quite extensively engaged in the publishing business. The Chicago Grocer and Mercantile Review was established by a stock company, having 200 shares of stock, of which he owned 196 shares. He was connected with and had an interest in the Western Druggist and Medical Review, and also in the Biblical World. In the fall of 1882 he sold out his Chicago interests and accepted a call to become the pastor of the First Baptist church at Sioux Falls. He arrived in this city on the 23d day of December of that year and immediately entered upon the duties of his pastorate. Soon after this he was elected one of the directors of the Sioux Falls College and was made chairman of the executive committee. At the expiration of two years and a half he resigned his charge over the Baptist church, and accepted the presidency of the college.

The difficulties surrounding the early days of nearly all institu-

tions of like character, have not been wanting in the history of the Sioux Falls College, but Mr. Meredith for ten years with great zeal and generosity, labored in its interest. He also contributed several thousand dollars of his own means to its support while he was president. Mr. Meredith for several years was one of the largest real estate dealers in Sioux Falls, and had charge of some of the most important transactions in that line. He was a director and president of the Security and Guaranty Company, director and vice president of the Commercial Trust Company, director of the Union Trust Company and one of the directors of the Union National Bank; all of these institutions having their business headquarters in the city of Sioux Falls. He was also a director, and largely interested in the Eureka Milling Company, and was one of the promoters of the Wagon and Carriage Company, located west of the city.

That Mr. Meredith led an active, busy life, and was energetic and enterprising while a resident of Sioux Falls the foregoing most amply demonstrates. As a citizen he was well liked and highly respected, as a neighbor none could be more kind and obliging, and when he left the city of Sioux Falls in 1895, the expression of regret at his departure was universal.

MIKKELSEN, REV. AMUND, was born in Norway in 1835, and emigrated to the United States in 1853; taught in the public schools for three years; studied for the ministry at Fort Wayne, Ind., and at St. Louis, Mo., and was ordained and entered the ministry in 1864. During that year he was married to Miss Ingeborg Nelson of Wisconsin, and remained in the same state in charge of a congregation until 1874, when he removed to Chicago to take charge of a congregation, and remained there until 1889. During that year he received a call to come to Sioux Falls and become principal of the Lutheran Normal School, which he accepted, and held this position until 1891, when he resigned, but remained as one of the teachers in the school until 1896, when he again assumed the duties of principal, and has since been at the head of the faculty. Professor Mikkelsen is possessed of all the requisites for the successful administration of this institution of learning, is scholarly, of equable temperament, companionable with the teachers and scholars, but firm in matters of discipline. He quite frequently supplies the pulpit in the St. Olaf's church in the city, and is an able preacher. He is an earnest Christian worker, and since coming to Sioux Falls he and his estimable wife have greatly endeared themselves to a large circle of acquaintances.

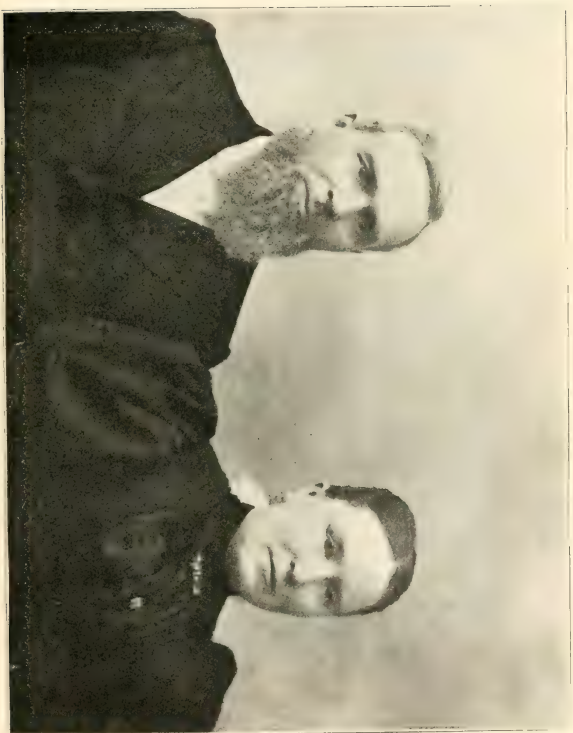
MILLS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, is a native of Illinois. His parents came to New York with four other families and settled in Chicago for some time, and then removed to what is now the city of Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 22d day of September, 1837. When two years of age he removed with his parents to a farm in Lake county, Illinois, and lived there until he was seventeen years old. During the winters he attended the district school in a log school house, with slabs for seats, and received for any dereliction of duty the customary punishments in vogue



OWEN T. McNULTY.



REV. E. B. MEREDITH.



REV. A. MIKKELSEN AND WIFE.



T. J. MILLS.

at that time from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river of sitting between two girls, holding his finger on a nail in the floor, or standing on a dunce block with a long paper hat on his head. In this manner Thomas received an education. When seventeen years of age he went to Chicago and worked as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade for three years, and then returned to farm life at his old home until October 9, 1861. At this date he enlisted in a cavalry company attached to the 52d Illinois infantry regiment. In 1863 this company became Company G, of the 15th Illinois cavalry. On the 22d day of August, 1864, he received his discharge and went home, where he remained one year and then went to Oskosh, Wisconsin, where he resided until the first day of January, 1870. At the last mentioned date he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and resided there until he came to Sioux Falls on the 31st day of May, 1871, where he has since resided. He has worked at his trade since living in Sioux Falls, and during six years of the time was in the employ of C. K. Howard. Mr. Mills has always been regarded as a kind neighbor and exemplary citizen.

MONSON, MARTIN, was born in Skien, Norway, July 13, 1870, and emigrated to the United States, arriving at Sioux Falls in this county on the 6th day of June, 1888, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade of carpenter until March, 1898, when he became clerk in the county auditor's office, and on the first day of June following, was appointed deputy auditor, which position he held until the spring of 1899. He is quite active in political matters, makes a good official, and is a good citizen.

MORCOM, EDMUND D., was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, September 5, 1859, but when quite young moved with his parents to Hazel Green in the same state. He attended the common schools, and completed his education in the Normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin, and then engaged in teaching school for two years; clerked awhile in a general store, and for a few months traveled for the Andreas Publishing Co. of Chicago; solicited insurance in Iowa a short time, and then was employed as secretary by the superintendent of the commissary department of the C., B. & O. R. R. Co. until he removed to Sioux Falls in February, 1883, and entered the employ of the Insurance Company of Dakota; remained with this company until 1887, and then became the assistant secretary of the Western Fire & Marine Insurance Co., and held this position until it went out of business. In 1891 went to New Orleans in the employ of the Milwaukee & Mechanics Insurance Co., and remained there one year; then returned to Sioux Falls, and engaged in the insurance business with John S. Lewis, under the firm name of Morcom & Lewis. On the 1st day of December, 1895, entered into a copartnership with E. S. Knowles in the insurance business, under the firm name of Morcom & Knowles, which copartnership still continues. He is the special agent for South Dakota of the National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.; has been a member of the school board of the city of Sioux Falls four years, three years of which he was its president. Mr. Morcom is a good business man, an enterprising citizen, active in political matters, and socially—well, he has been king of a carnival.

MORGAN, DR. JOHN CASS, was born on a farm in Portage county, Ohio, on the 4th day of February, 1843. While quite young he moved with his parents to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained until twelve years old. In 1855 went to Minnesota, where he resided until 1859, and then returned to his old home in Wisconsin. During his youth he worked on a farm, attended the common school, and took a partial academic course, and at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion had commenced the study of medicine. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 7th Wis. Inf., and remained in the service until July, 1865; was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and on the 31st day of March, 1865, was again wounded while in battle, and this time so seriously that an amputation of one of his feet became necessary. After the war he resumed the study of medicine, attended the Medical University of Michigan, and finally graduated at Rush Medical College in 1869. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the practice of medicine in Frankville, Iowa, where he remained until he removed to Sioux Falls in April, 1873. When he arrived in Sioux Falls there were three other physicians in the county, Dr. J. L. Phillips and the two Drs. Roberts, father and son. Dr. Morgan took up a timber claim in Lincoln county, and a homestead and pre-emption in Benton township, this county, and has also purchased other real estate so that at the present time he is the owner of 1,010 acres of land. Since his residence in Sioux Falls, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and a long list of the early settlers will always employ him when needing medical attendance. He was county physician ten years, and for the same length of time the only pension examiner at Sioux Falls, and then one of the board of pension examiners, consisting of himself, Dr. LeBlond and Dr. Olney, for ten years more; was the health officer of the city of Sioux Falls several years, and the physician at the penitentiary and the school for deaf mutes since the location of these institutions until June, 1899. He has been a prominent member and official of the Minnehaha County Medical Society since its organization, and its president one year. He never could balance himself on a fence for a minute. He is always on one side or the other of every proposition that is of public interest, and within his circle everybody is aware which side he is sustaining. He is an energetic, honest citizen, a good friend, and, for a short time, a fairly good hater. As a neighbor he is kind and obliging.

MORSTAD, PETER J., was born near the city of Christiania, Norway, on the 27th day of December, 1853. He came to the United States in 1870 and worked on a farm near Albert Lea, Minnesota for about five years; was traveling agent for a machine company known as Fuller, Johnson & Co., four years, and was clerk in a mercantile store two years and a half. In 1881 he moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota and engaged as clerk in M. I. Mendelson's clothing store for about seven months, when he and A. Christopherson bought the stock and continued the business under the firm name of Morstad, Christopherson & Co. for about three months. On the 18th day of December, 1882, the building occupied by them was destroyed by fire and being unable to rent another building at that



DR. JOHN C. MORGAN.



place they removed to Sioux Falls, where the clothing firm of Morstad & Christopherson has done a successful business since then. Mr. Morstad was elected alderman from the Fifth ward in 1894, and was re-elected in 1896 and in 1898, although his politics is not in accord with the majority of the voters of that ward, but he is a good official, a good business man and a respected citizen.

MULLER, HENRY A., was born in Cassville, Wisconsin, August 3, 1865. He was raised on a farm and attended the common schools during his youth. When twenty years of age he came to Dakota and entered the Brookings Agricultural College, where he remained two years and then went to Scotland, in this state, and was a student in the academy at that place four terms. Then entered the university at Vermillion, and after having remained there a few terms came to Sioux Falls and commenced the study of law in D. E. Power's office. He was admitted to the bar November 16, 1892, and since then has been in the practice of his profession at Sioux Falls. He is now associated with D. J. Conway in the practice of law under the firm name of Muller & Conway. Mr. Muller is a studious, well-read lawyer and deservedly popular among his professional brethren, and is one of the young men of the Minnehaha county bar who is expected to attain a high standing in his profession.

NELSON, CHARLES M., was born in Mount Carroll, Ill., September 11, 1867. In June, 1872, he came with his parents to this county and has since then resided here. He was reared on a farm, attended school and fitted himself for teaching; has taught school twelve years in the county; was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Donahoe in June, 1898, and is in charge of the jail. Mr. Nelson is honest, industrious, and one of the growing young men of the county.

NELSON, W. H., was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 5th day of March, 1842. He worked on a farm and attended the public schools until twenty years old; then went to California and engaged in the lumber business until 1870, when he removed to Dakota. He arrived in Sioux Falls on the 10th day of April, 1870, and for seven years was bookkeeper for B. F. Roderick, who at that time was in the lumber and grain business. In 1878 the subject of this sketch opened a drug store, in which business he has since continued. He was president of the city school board eight years, and took a lively interest in educational matters during his term of office. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

NEWELL, HARRISON C., was born at Westfield, Wis., June 13, 1863. He was reared on a farm, attended the public school and graduated from the high school at Baraboo, Wis., and was a student at the University at Madison a short time. In 1883 went to Pierre, S. D., and worked for Ward & Frick in the wholesale grocery business until June, 1886, when he removed with them to Sioux Falls, and remained in their employ until they sold out to Jewett Bros. & Jewett in 1888, and was in the employ of this firm until 1889, when he engaged in the real estate business for one year. In 1890 he went into the wholesale fruit business, but sold out in 1893, and then, in connection with Charles Ransom, operated the canning factory in Sioux

Falls one year. In 1894 they formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ransom & Newell in the retail grocery business, in which they have since continued. Mr. Newell is a genial good fellow, a good business man, and a good citizen.

NICHOLS, GEORGE E., was born near Watertown, Wisconsin, March 15, 1842. He was raised on a farm and attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the machine shops of the Milwaukee Railroad Company. In 1863, enlisted for one year in the U. S. navy, and served out his time on the boat Pittsburg. In an engagement on Red River he was severely wounded. In 1864, received a recruiting commission from Governor Lewis of Wisconsin, and enlisted three hundred and twenty-seven men; was made first lieutenant, and was in command of Co. H, 51st Wisconsin infantry. In 1866 he and his brother built a large saw and stave mill at Kaukauna, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, which was destroyed by fire in 1871, causing them a loss of several thousand dollars. He then went back to the Milwaukee shops, and remained in the employ of the Milwaukee Railroad Company until he removed to Sioux Falls in the fall of 1882. His first work in Sioux Falls was to fit up the first steam laundry in that place, situated at the foot of Ninth street, on the bank of the Sioux river. He worked several months in doing this, and only received a cap and a suit of clothes in payment. He afterwards rented and run the laundry for about a year, when he established a dyeing and cleaning house, which he run for about four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business, and when he sold this out conducted a butcher shop for awhile. The physical disabilities from which he is suffering, resulting from military service, have taken him from the field of active work, but he is nevertheless able to participate in public matters.

NIEL, JAMES M., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 25, 1854, and emigrated with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857; attended the city schools until eleven years old, when he entered a paint shop and learned the painter's trade, in which he has continued since then. On the 12th day of March, 1884, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He is an expert in his business, as the signs and decorations in the city will fully demonstrate. He is a genial good fellow, and a good citizen.

NOLAN, REV. WILLIAM V., was born at Niagara Falls, New York, April 17, 1854. He attended the public schools until sixteen years old and for the next five years was a student at the seminary and college of Our Lady of Angels, where he was graduated. He then took a special course for the priesthood at Philadelphia, Pa., and was ordained a priest June 24, 1880. From this time until 1883 he was connected with St. John the Baptist church and college at New York, teaching and doing ministerial work. From there he went to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he was engaged in teaching and parochial work until he removed to South Dakota in November, 1891, with the exception of one year, which time he spent in St. Louis and LaSalle, Ill. When he first came to this state he was located at Huron, and had charge of all the Catholic churches and missions in



CHARLES L. NORTON.



JOHN FRANCIS NORTON.

Beadle county until April 13, 1893, when he removed to Sioux Falls, and since that time has had charge of the St. Michael pro-cathedral church in Sioux Falls. Father Nolan is a scholarly man, an eloquent preacher, a devoted pastor, and greatly beloved by the people over whom he is placed.

NORBERG, S. ALBERT, was born in Sweden, April 12, 1859. He worked on a farm and attended the public school during his minority. He then learned the painter's trade, and in 1882 emigrated to the United States, where he arrived June 5, of that year. He worked on a farm one year, and as a painter two years, and then returned to Sweden, but after residing there a year again came to this country, and has since worked at his trade, at first in Chicago, but since 1887 at Sioux Falls, where his brother Peter is associated with him under the firm name of Norberg Brothers. They are both enterprising good business men and respected citizens.

NORTON, CHARLES L., was born at Glens Falls, New York, May 26, 1852, and removed with his parents to Edgerton, Wisconsin, in 1860. In 1869 he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and went into a telegraph office in connection with a railroad. He engaged in the same business at Duluth and Minneapolis, and finally became the "end man" of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railway Company, or, in other words, was the terminal box car agent of the company. He was at Sibley and Luverne and was finally run into this county on the 1st day of August, 1878, and dumped, with the title of station agent, at Sioux Falls. He kept this position for two years and then for a short time became the assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and then a director and cashier of the Sioux Falls National Bank and has been from its organization and is now the cashier of this bank. He served several years on the school board; was alderman two years; and was appointed county treasurer upon the resignation of C. K. Howard in January, 1886, and remained in that office during the year. He was elected county treasurer in 1890 and 1892, and again in 1898. Although the office of county treasurer was not created for him, still he fills it admirably and gives general satisfaction. After his term of office expired January 1, 1895, he engaged in the insurance business in addition to his official duties as cashier of the Sioux Falls National Bank. He is one of those genial good fellows who is liked by everybody, and any person having trouble with him must originate it himself. In addition to his admirable social qualities he is an enterprising, level-headed citizen.

NORTON, EBEN S., was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., February 11, 1846; moved to Edgerton, Wis., with his parents in 1860; was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools and in Milton College at Milton, Wis. When twenty years old was employed as telegraph operator at Edgerton, and after working at several places was appointed station agent at Tomah, Wis., where he remained until he moved to Sioux Falls, where he arrived October 15, 1880, and since then has been station agent on the Omaha road. Mr. Norton has been on the school board two terms, is a member of the Masonic order and the A. O. U. W. He is a good business man

and pleasant to do business with, is a good neighbor and a highly respected citizen.

NORTON, JOHN FRANCIS, was born in Schenectady, New York, November 14, 1843, and lived there until he was three years of age, when he removed with his parents to Rouse Point, N. Y., where they resided for a few years and then removed to Union Prairie, Alama-kee county, Iowa. He attended the city schools at Rouse Point. In Iowa he worked on a farm until twenty years of age. While residing at Union Prairie he held the offices of town clerk, assessor and collector, giving an official bond of \$50,000 as collector when he was only twenty-one years old. At the age of twenty-eight years he engaged in the implement business at Lansing, Iowa, carrying on the business for two years alone and then with a copartner for one year. When this copartnership was dissolved he entered into another copartnership in the implement and livery business, which continued until 1878. He removed to Sioux Falls in October of that year, where he at once engaged in the implement business in connection with John J. Murry, under the firm name of Norton & Murry. Since taking up his residence in Sioux Falls he has been a very active citizen. In 1884 he was elected alderman from the Third ward for two years, and in 1886 he was re-elected, serving three years in all. In 1887 he was elected mayor and served the full term of two years. He was elected a representative to the first legislature of South Dakota and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1892 was appointed deputy collector of the internal revenue, which position he held for two years. In January, 1895, when C. W. Hubbard assumed the office of sheriff of Minnehaha county Mr. Norton was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he held until the summer of 1896. He is now in the real estate business. As a business man he has always been well liked; as a citizen he has been active and enterprising, and as an official he won the respect of his constituency. He is a good neighbor and a steadfast friend.

O'GORMAN, RT. REV. THOMAS, second bishop of the Catholic diocese of South Dakota, is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born in 1843. His parents moved West, and his boyhood was spent in Chicago and St. Paul successively. Upon reaching the proper age to enter a theological seminary (after receiving a collegiate course and graduating with high honors) he was sent to France to be educated for the priesthood. He was ordained in St. Paul in 1865, and until 1876 had charge as missionary of a district in southern Minnesota which now comprises fifteen separate parishes. In 1877 he joined with the Paulist Fathers in their missionary work, and during a portion of two years preached in the Cathedral in New York. In 1885 he was made president of the seminary of St. Thomas in St. Paul, and also occupied the professorship of philosophy and dogmatic theology. In 1890 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history of the Roman Catholic university located at Washington, D. C., where he remained until he was made Bishop of South Dakota in 1896. During his residence in Washington he was selected to write a history of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, and



RT. REV. THOMAS O'GORMAN.

Volume IX of the series of denominational church histories, published under the auspices of the American Society of Church History, was written by him. This volume evidences the fact that no mistake was made in his selection for the work. It covers a wider field than any other volume of the series, commencing with the first landing of Columbus on this continent, and, advancing step by step, gives a complete account of the development and growth of the church to the present time. It is a great work, written in a most attractive and scholarly style, and places the Bishop in the front rank of historical writers.

On the 2d day of May, 1896, Bishop O'Gorman arrived in Sioux Falls, accompanied by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and other high dignitaries of the church, and the reception, the ceremonies of the installation the day following in St. Michael's church, and the banquet tendered him, will always be remembered by its participants as among the grandest events in the history of the city. It is not too much to say that a more cordial and elaborate welcome was never given to anyone in Sioux Falls; and one of the most pleasant features attending the coming of this eminent prelate to our midst, was the hearty co-operation of the clergy of other religious denominations in making the event a notable one. Since coming to South Dakota he has labored with great zeal and ability in advancing the welfare of his church, and under his administration some of the finest and most costly church buildings in the state have been erected. The bishop is greatly beloved by his people; and throughout the state, regardless of denominational preferences, he is highly esteemed, and the city of Sioux Falls is especially proud of her distinguished citizen.

OLNEY, DR. STEPHEN, was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, on the 2d day of March, 1846. He attended the city schools at Warren during his early youth, and then went to Poland, Ohio, and attended the Union Seminary, where he graduated. He remained in Poland about six years, and after graduating from the seminary studied medicine in Dr. Truesdale's office. He attended the Medical University in Michigan one year, and then went to the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1868. He then practiced medicine about one year at Struthers, Ohio. In the spring of 1869 he came West, and located at Sioux Rapids, Iowa, where he remained in the practice of medicine until the spring of 1875, when he removed to Swan Lake, Turner county, this state, where he was engaged in his profession until he removed to Sioux Falls in August, 1877, where he has since remained. He was the first treasurer of the Territorial Medical Society, and was active in the organization of the Minnehaha County Medical Society, of which he was the president in 1885. He has been city physician of Sioux Falls, chairman of the city board of health and also an officer of the county board of health. He is not only learned in his profession, but well informed upon topics engaging public attention, especially those of a scientific character. But he is best known and most appreciated in the sick room, where his patients are encouraged by his quiet, assuring manner and attentive consideration of their ills. His practice is quite

extensive, and he is acknowledged by his colleagues to be one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in the state.

OLSON, JOHN, is a native of Sweden, and was born March 22d, 1838. When he was only three years old he lost his father, and as soon as he was able to earn wages worked out on a farm. When he was seventeen years old he emigrated to this country and settled in Carver county, Minnesota. He took up a claim and opened a country store. For ten years he was a justice of the peace, and for several years was deputy postmaster, having charge of the office. He also held the offices of town assessor and treasurer several years. He had an interest in a mill that was erected at the place of his residence, and was treasurer of the company. In the spring of 1883, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. In August of that year he opened a store on Phillips avenue, and had a stock of merchandise valued at ten thousand dollars, but on the 6th day of November, following, it was destroyed by fire, and it was a total loss, except \$1,000 of insurance. He then commenced business in a small way in the confectionery line, and gradually worked into the grocery business in which he is now engaged. In 1897, he was elected city treasurer, and was re-elected in 1898. Mr. Olson is an upright, honest man, and a respected citizen.

ORR, ALPHA F., was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 28, 1860; when two years old went to Florence, N. Y., with his parents; was educated in the public schools, Whitestone seminary and Hamilton college, where he was a student for two years; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1882; commenced practicing his profession at Rome, N. Y., where he remained one year, and then went to Camden, N. J., where he practiced law until 1889. In the fall of that year he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided engaged in professional work. Mr. Orr is a good lawyer, and although he has not been a candidate for office he is always an active participator in political campaigns, taking the stump in the interest of his party, and always makes a good speech. He tries his cases well, is well liked, and is a good citizen.

PALMER, CORNELIUS S., was born in Underhill, Vermont, November 2, 1844. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch worked on the farm until he enlisted in the military service in his seventeenth year. He enlisted in the name of, and took the place of an elder brother, Simeon M. Palmer, and served out the term of his enlistment. Returning to his home he attended the Underhill Academy, and studied law with L. F. Milbur, Esq., of Jericho, an adjoining town. In 1872, was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Jericho. Six years after was elected state's attorney for Chittenden county, and held this office for two years. During the administration of this office he gained considerable notoriety for vigorous prosecution of all classes of offenders, and especially violators of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1880, was elected to represent the town of Jericho in the Vermont legislature. In 1882, was appointed assistant United States district attorney for Dakota territory, and removed to

Yankton on the 22d day of June of that year; remained at Yankton in the discharge of the duties of this office until he received the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota territory in February, 1884, for the term of four years. He served out his term, although three years of his official life was under Cleveland's administration. While judge he was assigned to and presided over the fourth judicial district, and during that time was appointed one of the commissioners of revenue by the governor. In 1884, he removed to Sioux Falls and has since resided there. After the expiration of his judicial term in July, 1888, he commenced the practice of law in Sioux Falls, and on the first day of January, 1889, formed a copartnership with P. J. Rogde under the firm name of Palmer & Rogde. This copartnership continued until February, 1895, when H. C. Preston of Mitchell was taken into the firm and the business was conducted under the firm name of Palmer, Preston & Rogde until January, 1896, when Mr. Palmer retired, and is now practicing law by himself. In 1891, was elected deputy commander for South Dakota of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the same year was appointed one of the commissioners of the Soldiers' Home. In 1893, was appointed by the governor to respond in behalf of the state, on South Dakota day at the World's Columbian Exposition, and his address on that occasion received warm commendations. In November, 1894, when the Union Savings Association was organized in Sioux Falls, he was elected its president. In 1896, was elected senator from Minnehaha county upon a fusion ticket composed of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. Considerable comment was caused at the time he commenced holding terms of the district court by his action, in accordance with the prevailing custom in New England, of inviting one of the resident clergymen to open each term of court with prayer, but he persisted in it to the end of his term of office. He was an industrious, able and upright judge. He engages somewhat in politics, and when he does take a part, his great industry and sagacity are felt by all parties interested; while he is a fairly "good hater" he does not permit his principles to be sacrificed in the punishment of his political enemies. He is now in the prime of manhood, and being an exceptionally strong man every way it is not too much to predict, that he will continue for a long time to come to be an important factor in public affairs.

PATTERSON, HIBBARD, was born at Barris Corner, Michigan, June 2, 1859. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to Marshall county, Illinois, and after having lived there two years returned to Michigan, and during the next five years attended school and worked in a shingle mill, and then commenced to learn the printer's trade at Big Rapids; in 1879 went to Hamburg, Iowa, and was employed upon the Hamburg Democrat until 1881, when the proprietor, being in poor health, decided to remove to Colorado with his newspaper plant. Everything was packed, when news came of an Indian uprising in Colorado, and fearing that the favorable climatic conditions of that country might be more than offset by the Indians, it was decided that Mr. Patterson should take the plant to Sioux Falls. He arrived in June, and in August, 1881, commenced the

publication of the Sioux Falls Argus. In November the proprietor died, but Mr. Patterson continued the publication of the paper until the following February, when it was sold. He remained in Sioux Falls until the fall of 1889, engaged in newspaper work; three years of the time being city editor of the Sioux Falls Press. He then went with Mark Scott to LaGrande, Oregon, and assisted him in publishing the LaGrande Journal until the spring of 1890, when he returned to Sioux Falls and was associated with Mark Scott in publishing the Real Estate Review for a few months; then engaged in newspaper work outside the state until 1894, when he returned to Sioux Falls, and since then has been employed on the Sioux Falls Journal. Mr. Patterson is not only a competent printer, but is a good all around newspaper man. He is president of the Federation of Labor of this county.

PARKER, HERBERT E., was born at Sparta, Wisconsin, July 22, 1863; was raised on a farm, attended the district schools, and was graduated from the high school at Boscabel, Wisconsin; came to this county in June, 1882, and located at Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He worked at the carpenter's trade a short time, and for a few months was in the restaurant business; was employed as a guard at the South Dakota penitentiary five years; worked for J. W. Parker one year, and for Mark Randall in the oil business two years, after which he engaged in the same business on his own account for the same period. He is now engaged in the flour and feed business. In politics he is an out and out middle-of-the-road Populist, and his views upon finance are well known in South Dakota. He is the state central committee man of the fusion party from this county, and is always actively engaged whenever there is a campaign in progress—city, county, state or national—and it is a difficult matter for an unregenerate Republican to get past his place of business without being advised in regard to his duties as a citizen. He is a thoroughly good citizen.

PARKER, JOEL W., was born in Oneida county, New York, March 28, 1817, but early in life moved to Ohio. In 1850 he settled in Warren, Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1875 went to Milltown, Wisconsin, but his health failed him, and he removed to this county and located at Sioux Falls in 1879, where, with his son James W. Parker and J. W. Leverett, he engaged in the lumber business. He had not been in Sioux Falls long before he endeared himself to everyone with whom he became acquainted. He was a kind, generous man, a public spirited citizen, and an earnest advocate of such measures as would promote the welfare of the people. He was a leading member of the Free Will Baptist church in Sioux Falls, and a deacon of the church at the time of his death, which occurred on the 14th day of April, 1893. His son James W. Parker succeeded him in the lumber business, in which he is still engaged.

PARLIMAN, EDWIN, came to Sioux Falls during the summer of 1877. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 21, 1832, and died at Sioux Falls, June 5, 1899. His father was a physician. In



HIBBARD PATTERSON.

1850, the subject of this sketch graduated from Alleghany College at Meadville, Pa. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Decorah, Iowa, where he learned the watchmaker's trade, and in 1854 engaged in the jewelry business at that place; moved to Austin, Minn., in 1857, and from there to Hastings in the same state. September 30, 1860, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law at Hastings until he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry in 1862. December 31, 1863, he received a commission as First Lieutenant of his company, and May 15, 1865, was promoted to a captaincy. December 2, 1865, he was mustered out as Brevet Major. He then resumed his law practice at Hastings, and remained there until he removed to Sioux Falls. While a resident of Minnesota he held the office of district attorney of Dakota county two terms. After coming to Sioux Falls he was in active practice until assuming the office of county judge in 1890. Was the first village attorney of the village of Sioux Falls, and was appointed county attorney three years by the county board. Was elected county judge at the first election after South Dakota became a state, and retained this office until he was defeated by Bryan and free silver in 1896, holding the office seven consecutive years to the great satisfaction of his constituents. After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of law, at first in copartnership with Harry B. Carleton, and later on with his son Ralph. Judge Parliman was a good lawyer and a good citizen, and one of the most genial men in the city of Sioux Falls. His judicial integrity was beyond question, and his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

PARMLEY, HARRY T., was born at Center, Rock county, Wisconsin, August 7, 1860, and resided there until he attained his majority. He was educated at Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1881 he came to Sioux Falls, and since then has been the junior member of the firm of R. G. Parmley & Brother, engaged in handling coal and wood. He received two elections to the city school board, and in 1897 was elected alderman from the Second ward. Mr. Parmley makes a good official, is a good business man, and a highly esteemed citizen.

PARMLEY, RUSSELL G., is a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, and was born November 13, 1851. He worked on a farm and attended the city schools and Janesville Academy until twenty-one years of age. In March, 1878, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and at once engaged in the wood and coal business. In 1881, a younger brother, Harry T., came to Sioux Falls, and the two brothers entered into a copartnership under the firm name of R. G. Parmley & Brother, which copartnership still exists. The firm has been successful in business and has always maintained an excellent reputation in commercial circles. Mr. Parmley has been on the city school board several years and was alderman from the Third ward in 1885 and 1886. He has been president of the Coal Dealers Association of the Northwest, and was a director and the vice president of the Union National Bank of Sioux Falls. He is one of the most genial men in the city, and although conservative, is an energetic, enterprising citizen.

PEABODY, MISS HELEN S., is the daughter of the Rev. A. B. Peabody, for forty years a well known clergyman in the Diocese of Milwaukee. After her preliminary education in the public schools of Wisconsin, she took up the work of a teacher, and trained herself in practical work. Then, at the well known St. Mary's School, Faribault, Minnesota, she accomplished in three years the ordinary four years course, and after a career of extraordinary distinction — having taken the "Nellie Dearborn" and the "Bishop Pinkney" gold medals, given for scholarship in different branches — Miss Peabody was awarded the honor of the valedictory and was graduated in 1881. She then took up school work in a private institution in St. Paul. Here it was that Bishop Hare first met her several years before All Saint school was begun. He at once made up his mind that if ever he should establish a young ladies' school he would offer to Miss Peabody the principalship. This he accordingly did when All Saints School was opened in September, 1885. She has remained in charge as its Principal ever since, and the reputation of the school is due chiefly to the rare union in her of the qualities which go to make a successful head of an institution for the training of the mind and heart.

PECK, PORTER PASCAL, was born at Caledonia Springs, Canada, April 16, 1843. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and when the subject of this sketch was ten years old, removed from Canada to Southport, Wisconsin. Porter worked on a farm, attending school but a small portion of the time, until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted (in April, 1861) for ninety days in the Geneva Light Guards, and served in the 4th Wis. Infantry. Immediately after his term of service had expired, he enlisted in Co. K, 2d Wis. Cavalry for three years, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment in the fall of 1863 and served until the fall of 1865. This was one of the best cavalry regiments in the service during the war, and was under the command of all the noted cavalry leaders, except General Pleasanton. At the close of the war it was under General Custer. Mr. Peck was never seriously wounded, and was never taken prisoner. He was 1st Lieutenant of his company at the time of his discharge. Soon after the war he went to Iowa, and engaged in the livery business and farming. In 1872 he visited Sioux Falls, and then determined to remove to Dakota. Early in 1873 he came to Sioux Falls and at once engaged in the livery business. He brought the first two-seated, covered carriage into the state, as well as the first omnibus, and brought the first landau to Sioux Falls. Peck & Grigsby erected the building on Phillips avenue opposite the Cataract house in 1878, and the first pressed brick, metallic cornice and plate glass used in the city of Sioux Falls, were used in its construction. Mr. Peck has done a good deal of building in the city, having erected more buildings than any other man, except C. K. Howard. He has also done his share in farming, having broken 1,400 acres of prairie land contiguous to the city. He is a man of great energy and force, and has been identified with nearly all the public enterprises of the city. While in Iowa he was deputy sheriff several years, and after coming to Sioux Falls was constable several years. The Dakota



MISS HELEN S. PEABODY.

National Bank was organized through his and Mr. Grigsby's efforts, and he was its first cashier. He was director and vice president of the Minnehaha National Bank at the time of the death of its president. J. M. Bailey, Jr., was subsequently elected president and held this office until June, 1898. He has also been prominent in city matters, serving as alderman and treasurer, and has received two elections as mayor. No one will claim that Sioux Falls ever had a resident of greater activity and energy than Porter P. Peck. He "never sent a boy to mill." As a "single-hand talker" he stands in the front rank, and the language that he makes use of on extra occasions, although sometimes unique, is always explicit and full of meaning. His administration as mayor of the city of Sioux Falls, was beset with difficulties, owing in part to the great desire of some of the good people that public enterprises should be pushed, while others wanted to "go slow." Again, the enforcement and non-enforcement of the prohibitory law, had been zealously championed by friends and foes of the measure, and he had this disagreement to contend with. But he has never been found on the fence. He is always, right or wrong, on the ground fighting it out. At his first election to the mayoralty he defeated Capt. Willey, and at the second the Rev. E. B. Meredith, which alone makes full proof that he has a host of friends among the people who know him best. Still in the prime of life, with unabated zeal and enterprise, it can safely be predicted that he will for a long time to come, be an important factor in public affairs.

PENDAR, OLIVER S., was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 29, 1857. During his youth he attended the common schools and graduated from the high school of his native city. When twenty years of age went to Minneapolis, where he remained one year. In 1878 came to Dakota and took up a homestead in McCook county. In 1879 a post office was established where the city of Salem is now located, and Mr. Pendar was appointed its first postmaster. He gave the name of Salem to the post office, and when the town was platted the same name was adopted for the town. In addition to his duties as postmaster he engaged in the mercantile business from 1879 to 1886, at which time he went into the real estate and loan business, which he continued until 1890, when he removed to Sioux Falls. On the 30th day of January, 1890, he was appointed clerk of the United States district court for the district of South Dakota by Judge Edgerton, and on the 17th day of June following, was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court for the same district by Judge Caldwell, which office he still holds. The clerkship of the district court he held until October, 1891, and was again appointed to that office by Judge Carland on the 26th day of December, 1896, and is at this writing the clerk of both the United States district and circuit courts. Mr. Pendar is a genial good fellow, well liked by everybody, and is a competent official.

PERRY, GEORGE H., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., February 11, 1850; came to Beloit, Wis., in 1869 and entered Prof. Kerr's high school, where he was a student two years; then went to Sibley, Iowa, and during the next four years teaching school was his prin-

cipal employment; in 1876 went into the livery business, and in 1878 added that of real estate; in February, 1880, took his livery to Heron Lake, Minn., where he also conducted a real estate business; in 1882 removed to Woodstock, Minn., and took charge of the land and lumber business of Sampson & French. In March, 1892, came to Sioux Falls, and was the manager of the East Sioux Falls Granite company until 1894, when he was elected president of the Iowa Investment company, and is now closing up its affairs. In 1896 he organized the East Sioux Falls Quarry company, and is its secretary and manager. Mr. Perry is a good business man, energetic and enterprising, and is an esteemed citizen.

PETERSON, ANDREW, was born in Norway, March 3, 1833; attended the common schools, and studied three years in the high school at the city of Hammar, from which he graduated; was superintendent for an English mining company for three years; engaged in the mercantile business for the same length of time, when he sold out to his brother and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for eight years; was timber marker for a large timber shipping company two years, and in 1866 emigrated to America. He landed in Quebec, Canada, but went through to Chicago, where he remained employed in one of the largest door and sash factories for two years; then went farther west, and lived in Sioux City, Iowa, for awhile; then to Fort Sully in Dakota, where he was employed by the government as superintendent of the carpenters and builders for three years. Once during that time they were visited by such numerous swarms of grasshoppers that the men working on the roofs of the buildings were obliged to abandon their work, as the grasshoppers were so thick as to prevent them from driving the nails in the boards. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Peterson came to Sioux Falls and engaged as a carpenter and builder; he also secured a quarter section of land, which he afterwards sold. In the spring of 1874 he engaged in the furniture and carpenter business with O. P. Weston, and they continued in business together until in 1880, when Mr. Weston sold his interest to Mr. Peterson, who continued the business alone for several years; he then engaged in farming for a number of years near Madison in Lake county, but in 1890, after having spent a short time in California, returned to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He was one of the trustees of the village of Sioux Falls in 1880 and 1881, and coroner of the county for two terms. Mr. Peterson is a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

PETERSON, GEORGE R., was born in the village of Trenton, Ontario, Canada, May 21, 1846. He attended the common schools, and graduated from the Newberg Academy. From the time he was sixteen years of age until he was eighteen, he was employed upon the lakes. His father was a civil engineer, and for awhile he studied with him. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming until 1878. In September of that year, he came to Sioux Falls, and very soon after opened a meat market on Ninth street, and in company with his brother Blake carried on the business, together with the shipping of live stock, for



PORTER P. PECK.



COL. MELVIN GRIGSBY.

nine years, under the firm name of Peterson Bros. At the end of that time they sold out the meat market, and have since engaged in farming, shipping live stock, and buying grain. They built elevators at Shindler, Granite and Ellis, and also have an elevator at Sioux Falls. Mr. Peterson is an enterprising business man, a good citizen every way, and well liked by a large circle of acquaintances.

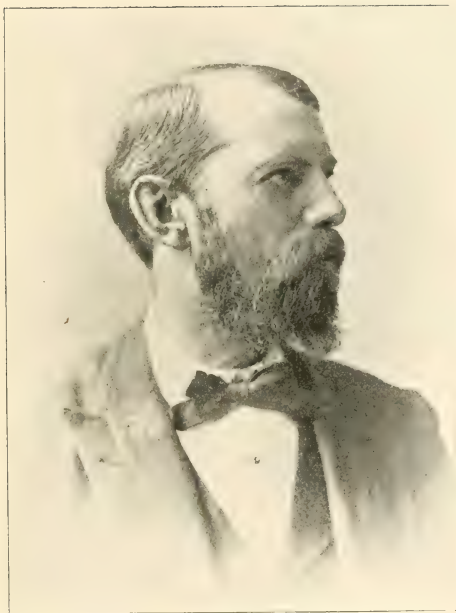
PETERSON, JOSEPH BLAKE, was born in the village of Trenton, Ontario, Canada, on the 14th day of December, 1848, and removed with his parents to Wabasha county, Minnesota, in 1864. He attended school until sixteen years old, completing his education at Lake City, Minnesota. He then engaged in farming until 1875, when he opened a meat market in Lake City, and remained there until he removed to Sioux Falls in November, 1878, and formed a copartnership with his brother George R., under the firm name of Peterson Bros. This firm is still doing business as appears in the biographical sketch of his brother. The firm is well and favorably known in business circles. Blake Peterson, as he is called, is a man of energy and enterprise, is a good citizen, and, like his brother, has no aspiration for office.

PETERSON, HENRY, is a native of Denmark, and was born August 1, 1858. His father was a captain in the army, and was killed in the war between Denmark and Germany in 1864. In 1870 he emigrated with his mother to the United States, and located at Vermillion, Dakota, where he worked on a farm. In October, 1879, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He worked on the Queen Bee mill during its construction, and then in the mill, in all about three years. Was foreman under H. M. Stearns during the construction of the polishing works. In 1889 was appointed guard at the penitentiary for six months, and then superintendent of the stone works until appointed deputy warden, which position he held seven years, ending June 1, 1899. Mr. Peterson is an energetic citizen, active in politics, and well liked by a large circle of acquaintances.

PETTENGILL, CAPTAIN, ANDREW J., was born at Portland, Maine, May 6, 1829. In his early youth he attended the public schools, but at the age of twelve years went to sea, and for forty-four years was a sailor. In 1850, when only twenty-one years of age, he became master of a ship, and during the succeeding thirty-five years he was engaged in the European, South American, East India, and California trade. During all this time he was captain of the ship in which he sailed. In speaking of Manila where he has been several times he said, "it is a fine city, the climate is good; the Phillipine Islands have great possibilities; their development in the next ten years will be wonderful; if I was young I would go there." In 1885, he was half owner of a ship, but having acquired considerable property, he concluded to spend the remainder of his life upon land, and sold his interest in the ship and settled down in Portland, which had always been his home. But it was impossible for him to lead a quiet life. In 1890, he was induced to come to Sioux Falls and take an interest in the stock yard project. He invested largely in

the enterprise and became the superintendent of the construction of the buildings. After the company had become financially embarrassed he reorganized it in order to push the enterprise to completion. He is a man of great activity and energy, and an honest, upright, public-spirited citizen.

PETTIGREW, RICHARD FRANKLIN, was born at Ludlow, Vermont, July 23, 1848; came to Dane county, Wisconsin, with his parents in 1854, where they remained a few months and then located on a farm in Union, Rock county. When sixteen years of age he entered Beloit college where he remained two years; in 1866 went to Iowa, studied law, and taught one term of school; in the spring of 1867 entered the law school at the state university at Madison, Wisconsin. His father died in December, 1867, and during the next year—his elder brother having left home—he carried on the farm and cared for the family. The winter of 1868-9 he taught school, and during the spring of 1869 hired out as chainman to a party having a surveying contract in Dakota, and immediately came to Sioux Falls, and during the spring and summer was engaged in surveying in Minnehaha, Moody and Brookings counties. After acting in the capacity of chainman for about two weeks, he took the compass the remainder of the season. In November he returned to Madison and attended the law school. In March, 1870, he again came to Sioux Falls and engaged in surveying during that year, and since that time he has resided there. In 1871 he erected a frame building on the west side of Phillips avenue, just south of the barracks, drawing the lumber from Sioux City with a pair of bronchos, and frequently being obliged to unload and carry it across the sloughs himself. The timber for the frame of this building was sawed by John O. Langness with a whipsaw. He practiced law two years, but has devoted a great portion of his time since 1871 in procuring immigration to Dakota and building up Sioux Falls. In the field of politics his career has been remarkable. In 1872 he was an independent candidate for member of the territorial legislature, and received a certificate of election and took his seat, which was contested, and at the end of about fifteen days his opponent was seated. The next day this action was rescinded by the assembly, and he took his seat again, only to be unseated soon after. At the election quite a number of railroaders voted in Deuel county, and without the vote of this county he was defeated. This *entire vote* was thrown out by the assembly. It is only fair to Mr. Pettigrew to state that he was in no way responsible for this vote, and also that the legal votes cast were not counted. In 1876, 1878 and 1884 he was elected to the territorial council, and in 1880 was elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Dakota. He enjoys the distinction of being the first United States Senator of the State of South Dakota, and in drawing lots for the term he should serve with the newly elected senators from the states of Montana and North and South Dakota he drew the long term. In 1895 he was re-elected by the Republican party. In 1896 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, but upon the adoption of the platform ignoring the free coinage of silver left the convention and joined the Free Silver Republican



R. F. PETTIGREW,
UNITED STATES SENATOR.

party and supported Bryan for president in the presidential campaign of 1896. Mr. Pettigrew has been a tireless worker in his senatorial capacity, not only in the interest of his constituency but upon all national issues. Well informed, resourceful, with a splendid memory, without a trace of timidity in his make-up, he has forced himself well up in the front rank of the ablest debators in the senate. If the State of South Dakota elects a Republican legislature in 1900 he will not be re-elected, otherwise his senatorial career will *undoubtedly* be extended six years.

To go into a detailed statement of what he has done toward the growth and development of the county, and especially the city of Sioux Falls, would to a certain extent be a duplication of what already appears, for he has been connected with and taken a prominent part in securing the educational institutions, the manufacturing industries, and especially the railroads, which have contributed largely in making Sioux Falls what she is to-day. In all these matters he has spent his time and money, not begrudgingly but voluntarily, and as the acknowledged leader, taking upon himself personal responsibilities which a less courageous man would have declined to assume. The foregoing is only a brief outline of his career thus far, and what the future will add to his history no one would dare to predict. He is in the prime of life, his energy undiminished, his spirit of enterprise unabated, and in the field of public affairs no one in the state is so fully equipped for aggressive work as Sioux Falls most distinguished citizen, R. F. Pettigrew.

PHILLIPS, DR. JOSIAH LAKE, was born in Farmington, Maine, June 8, 1835, and was educated at Bowdoin college. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. Allen Phillips, and then went to Chicago where he graduated from Rush Medical college at the early age of twenty-one years; spent one year at Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin; was one of the party sent out by the Western Town company to start a town at the falls of the Big Sioux. He arrived at Sioux Falls on the 27th day of August, 1857, and was among those who spent the following winter at the falls. Upon the organization of Big Sioux county he was appointed justice of the peace by the governor of Minnesota. In 1861, having returned to Dubuque, Iowa, he enlisted in the 16th Iowa regiment, and was appointed assistant surgeon and soon after promoted surgeon of that regiment, and remained in the service until the close of the war. In the fall of 1869 he returned to Sioux Falls and perfected his title to the quarter section of land on which the original village of Sioux Falls was located. The first village plat within the present limits of the city of Sioux Falls was made by him, and comprised nine blocks, 1 to 3 and 10 to 15 inclusive, including the territory between Sixth and Ninth streets and Phillips and Minnesota avenues. This plat was called "J. L. Phillips Sioux Falls" and was recorded August 10, 1871, in book 1, page 1. In June, 1870, he removed his family to Sioux Falls and resided for three years in the building formerly used as the officers quarters; from there they removed to the corner of Phillips avenue and Eleventh street, where he resided until his death, June 12, 1882.

Upon the incorporation of the village of Sioux Falls in 1877, he

was elected one of its trustees, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1879. Although a good physician and surgeon he practiced but little after coming to Sioux Falls. While in the army, and during his march to the sea under General Sherman, his eyes became greatly inflamed, and he never fully recovered from this disability. Owing to this fact, and the time he necessarily had to devote in caring for his large business interests, he refused to answer professional calls when the services of other physicians could be procured. He was an outspoken, upright man, and always manifested a lively interest in public affairs. He was taken sick on Saturday the 10th day of June, 1882, and, as stated above, died on the following Monday. His loss as a husband, father, neighbor and citizen was keenly felt, for in all these relations, he was a kind and honorable man.

PHILLIPS, MRS. HATTIE C., the only daughter of Dr. Daggett, of Lockport, Illinois, married Dr. Josiah L. Phillips at Houston, Texas, on the 1st day of July, 1867, and has been a resident of Sioux Falls since June, 1870. She came there from Dubuque, Iowa, with her husband, with a view of making it their home. Upon their arrival in Sioux Falls there were only six white women in the little village, Mrs. Franklyn, later the wife of C. K. Howard, Mrs. Samuel Huckins, Mrs. Jephta Duling, Mrs. Delaney, and the two Mrs. Harthorn. Dr. Phillips had secured the building known as the officers quarters for a residence. It was in this building Mrs. Phillips commenced keeping house in Sioux Falls, and it remained her home for three years. In 1873, Melvin Grigsby commenced the erection of a residence on the corner of Phillips avenue and Eleventh street, and Dr. Phillips purchased this building and moved his family into it the same year.

After the death of her husband in June, 1882, Mrs. Phillips has had the care of a large family of children, and the management of a large amount of property. Mrs. Phillips has, without question, done more benevolent work in Sioux Falls than any other woman who ever resided here. She has seen the little hamlet without schools or churches, and at times almost debarred from communication with the outside world, gradually become a city with all the advantages the term implies. Her interest in its welfare has grown with its growth, and as new fields for benevolent work have developed she has entered them as a laborer and benefactress. This work so conscientiously engaged in has greatly endeared her to the people of Sioux Falls. But not this alone has made her the foremost woman in the city, for she has contributed liberally to the support of all such institutions and enterprises as had for their object the improvement and elevation of society.

PHILLIPS, NYREM E., is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and was born May 5, 1842. He worked on a farm and attended school until 1861, receiving an academic education. In May of that year he enlisted for three months in the 19th Ohio regiment, and re-enlisted in 1862 as a private in Co. C, 125th Ohio, and remained in the military service until the close of the war. When the regiment was organized he was elected 1st Sergeant and afterward promoted to 2d Lieuten-



NYRUM E. PHILLIPS.

ant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain; was Adjutant and Quartermaster of the regiment, and was on General Updyke's staff, filling the positions of Aid-de-camp and Brigade Inspector. He was in the western army during the entire war. After having been mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., he went to Ohio and from there to Pit Hole, Pa., where he engaged in the mercantile business in the fall of 1865, but in the great fire at that city in March, 1866, lost everything except a pair of horses and a wagon. He then returned to Ohio and remained there until late in the fall of 1867 when he went to Omaha, Neb., and spent the winter. The spring following, in company with Ed. Broughton, with whom he became acquainted while in Pit Hole, he went down the river to St. Joseph and from there to Selina and Fort Ellsworth, concluding his tour of inspection at Fort Hayes in Kansas. From there he and Mr. Broughton returned to Fort Ellsworth with a mule train and then went to Omaha and from there to Sioux City, where Mr. Broughton secured employment with C. K. Howard. Early in the spring of 1868 he again went to Omaha, having just ten dollars when he arrived there. He was seeking employment and accepted the first job offered him, which was that of going out to North Platte with a gang of men for a contractor on the Union Pacific railroad. He worked at the carpenter trade for awhile and finally brought up at Julesburg, where he worked at the same business, except during the last thirty days of his stay at this place, when he worked on the grade of the railroad. From Julesburg he went to Cheyenne on foot, and again worked as carpenter. At this time Cheyenne had only five or six wooden buildings, the greater portion of the population living in tents. He had been at this place only a short time when he learned that the quartermaster at Fort D. A. Russell needed a clerk and he immediately put his worldly goods into a satchel and "footed it" to that point, where he secured employment until May, 1869. At this place he cast his first vote in the fall of 1868, and it was the vote at the fort that elected Spink, the Republican nominee, as delegate to Congress. Mr. Phillips took an active part in this campaign, and was greatly pleased with the result of the election. In May, 1869, he went to Ohio on a visit, and when returning to the West he concluded to stop at Sioux Falls and see Mr. Broughton, who was then running the sutler's store for C. K. Howard. Arriving at Sioux Falls on the 30th day of May, 1869, he learned that the troops had received orders to vacate, and thinking the military reservation would soon be opened for settlement he remained and took up the northeast one-fourth of section 20, in Sioux Falls township. After the reservation had been opened in 1870 he offered to take \$125 for his claim, but could only get an offer of \$75; so he concluded to stay awhile longer—and is still a resident of Sioux Falls. In June, 1869, the troops were ordered away, and then the barracks were taken possession of by the people who had come to Sioux Falls to reside. At this time there were no buildings in Sioux Falls except the government buildings, and Mr. Phillips, of course, lived in the barracks. He has been personally cognizant of and participated in all the events and enterprises of public interest which have taken place in Sioux Falls since the soldiers marched out of the

barracks and left her future to be cared for by the civilians who came after them.

Mr. Phillips was elected register of deeds in 1872, and held the office until April, 1876, when he resigned and John Bippus was appointed to fill the vacancy. During the time he held this office he was also *ex officio* county clerk. In 1878 he was elected one of the trustees of the village of Sioux Falls, and when the city was incorporated he was elected alderman from the First ward and re-elected in 1884. He has also been quite active in school matters. He was one of the building committee at the time of the erection of the Central school house in 1878, and was a member of the first Board of Education after the corporate limits of Sioux Falls had been made an independent school district and a board established. He held this position for two years and was the first secretary of the board. From April 7, 1882, until January, 1883, he was one of the county commissioners. In 1884 he was again elected register of deeds, and by re-elections held this office eight years, and until April, 1888. When the office of auditor was created he was *ex officio* clerk of the board of county commissioners.

In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention from the Territory of Dakota, and was also elected a delegate from South Dakota to the national convention in 1892. He was one of the Republican executive committee for Dakota for several years during its territorial existence. On the 3d day of April, 1893, he was elected Warden of the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls, which position he held until May, 1899. But it is in the field of politics that he is best known, and as a politician he is recognized as one of the most capable managers of a campaign that has ever resided in Dakota. He is of a quiet, unassuming demeanor, a man of few words, but vigilant and tireless in his efforts to succeed. True to his friends and possessed of a remarkable faculty for making combinations, it is seldom he fails in accomplishing whatever he undertakes. As a neighbor and citizen he is generous and enterprising, and no person in Sioux Falls has a longer list of friends.

PILCHER, ALBERT F., was born at Plainfield, Illinois, March 12, 1857; attended the district schools and graduated from a high school. When nineteen years old entered a railroad telegraph office, where he remained until twenty-two years old, when he took charge of a station at Maynard, Iowa, and since then has been station agent at Dows, Clarion, Emmetsburg, West Union and Independence, Iowa, and Sioux Falls, S. D., where he arrived January 12, 1890, and took charge of the B., C. R. & N. railroad station, which position he still holds. He is an obliging official and well liked by the traveling public; belongs to the Masonic order, has been Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of Sioux Falls, and is at the present time Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota. He is a royal good fellow, and a highly respected citizen.

PLACE, CHARLES EDWIN, was born at South Berwick, Maine, October 26, 1839, but the following year removed with his parents to Lowell, Mass., where they lived until 1847. At that time they removed to Milwaukee, where the subject of this sketch received his

education, and later was employed on the C. & N. W. railroad, where he remained until August 1, 1861, when he enlisted in the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served nine months. He then became station agent at New Libson, Wis., where he married Miss Susie Emery, and remained ten years. In 1880, removed to South Dakota and engaged in the fuel business at Sioux Falls for several years; then became interested in the La Belle Ranch Horse Importing Company, and removed to Madison, S. D., but a few months later the company failed, and Mr. Place again located at Sioux Falls. He then engaged in the insurance business with W. H. Holt for two years, but his health commenced failing, and he went to California. After a short stay at that place he returned to Sioux Falls, but finally died at Hot Springs, S. D., on the 20th day of July, 1896. Mr. Place was a kind neighbor, an upright business man, and a highly respected citizen.

POLK, ALBERT A., was born in Indiana, February 17, 1853, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1856, where he resided until he came to Sioux Falls in 1880. He soon after became a partner of the late Major T. S. Free, in the practice of law, under the firm name of Free & Polk, which copartnership existed until the death of Major Free in December, 1886. After this Mr. Polk continued in the practice of law by himself. He held the office of district attorney of Minnehaha county for two years, 1887-9. Mr. Polk is an honest, upright man, and an industrious lawyer. He does not seek to make much display, but does his work thoroughly and to the satisfaction of his clients. In April, 1899, he removed with his family to Kansas.

POTTER, WESLEY S., was born at Burlington, Otsego county, New York, on the 5th day of July, 1836. He attended the public and high schools and worked in a tannery until twenty years old. At that time he removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, and worked as a carpenter and joiner. At the commencement of the war he was in Missouri, and during the month of April, 1861, enlisted in a Missouri regiment, which, however, was soon disbanded. In 1863, he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, but before seeing any service he was made 1st lieutenant of Company D, 36th Iowa Infantry, and served through the war. He was wounded in his right shoulder on the 18th day of May, 1864, by a cannister shot. After the war he was engaged in buying grain in Iowa and Minnesota until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 11th day of May, 1881. For two years and six months he was the assistant adjutant general of the G. A. R., for the department of Dakota; and has been for several years and is now engaged in the collection business. He is an active and respected citizen.

POWERS, DAVID EDWARD, was born in Annsville, Oneida county, New York, November 25, 1857. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, attended the common schools and during the balance of his minority taught school and attended the Niagara University. At the age of twenty-one he entered the law office of Walter Ballou at Boonville and read law until 1880, when he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y. After his admission to the bar he practiced his profes-

sion for two years at Boonville and during this time was associated with L. W. Fisk. He then went to Rome, New York, and there formed a copartnership with J. P. Olney and for two years was engaged in active professional work. After the expiration of this copartnership he practiced alone until the summer of 1889, and then formed a copartnership with H. S. Wilson of Rome, and was associated with him until he came to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 11th day of December, 1890. Immediately thereafter he opened a law office in Madison, S. D., but remained only two months and then returned to Sioux Falls, where he resided until March, 1899, when he removed to New York. While a resident of Sioux Falls he was associated with U. S. G. Cherry one year, and with D. J. Conway two years. He was appointed city attorney in May, 1892, and held the office until September 20, 1893, and in May, 1896, was again appointed to the same office. Mr. Powers is a good lawyer, and while practicing in Sioux Falls was connected with several important cases, one of them being the defense of Plenty Horses in the federal court, in which he won considerable fame. He was one of the most courteous and accommodating lawyers in Sioux Falls, and was held in high estimation as a successful trial lawyer before a jury.

POWERS, FRED A., was born in Oneida county, New York, November 17, 1853. He resided in his native state until he moved to Dakota, where he arrived January 4, 1882. He located on the James river, near Milltown, in Hutchinson county, where he bought considerable land, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1893. On November 8, of that year, he came to Sioux Falls. He bought and now owns block thirteen in Riverside addition, where he resides and has a commodious residence. He is the proprietor of the Riverside Nut-butter Factory, is an enterprising, upright citizen, and is one of the Elders of the Seventh Day Adventist church of Sioux Falls.

PRUNER, THOMAS H., one of the early settlers in this county, was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 10, 1855; was reared on a farm, and received a common school education; on the 14th day of October, 1871, came to Sioux Falls, and took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in Wayne township, where he lived one year; then came to Sioux Falls and worked for True Dennis in a blacksmith shop for three years, and then, until 1884, was in the blacksmith business for himself; during the next few years was in the employ of the Sioux Falls Brewing Co., and in the livery business; in 1889 opened a store on Ninth street, but sold out in 1891, and became the bookkeeper and cashier of the Singer Manufacturing Co., which position he now holds. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

QUINCY, W. R., is a native of England, and was born April 27, 1839. He came to the United States when seventeen years of age, lived for awhile in Rockford, Illinois, then went to Mason City, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business two years, and farming thirteen years. Removed to Austin, Minnesota, and resided there several years. Came to Sioux Falls in the fall of 1881, and rented Joe Carpenter's farm for about three years, then bought a farm in Sioux Falls township, but sold it at the time of the boom, and is now en-

gaged in the feed business in the city of Sioux Falls. He is an industrious, good citizen.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM H., was born in Crawford county, Ohio, May 15, 1851; was raised on a farm and educated in the common and high schools, and was for two years a student in Oskaloosa college, and also in the Bryan and Stratton Business college, Chicago, where he was graduated. After attaining his majority engaged in farming in Iowa until 1878, when he went into the clothing and boot and shoe business with his younger brother John H., at Harlan, Iowa. April 6, 1889, he came to Sioux Falls, and for three years was a dealer in real estate. Since 1891, he and his brother have been engaged in the boot and shoe business in Sioux Falls, under the firm name of Ramsey Brothers. Mr. Ramsey is well and favorably known as a citizen, and the firm has an excellent reputation in commercial circles.

RANSOM, CHARLES H., was born at Chazy, New York, October 5, 1853. When sixteen years of age he was appointed chief clerk of the post office at Plattsburg, N. Y., which position he held thirteen years. In 1885 went to Omaha, Neb., and resided there until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 10th day of February, 1887. Since that time he has been engaged in various enterprises at this place. He engaged for awhile in the pork packing business, and was the owner of the axle-grease factory at South Sioux Falls at the time it was destroyed by fire. During the last three years he has been engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Ransom & Newell, and is also operating the Sioux Falls candy factory. He has taken quite an active part in politics, and was chairman of the Republican county committee in the campaign of 1892, and was again elected to that position in 1896. He is an enterprising, independent, outspoken, citizen, and was never known to be on the fence in reference to any public matter. He has a large circle of warm friends.

RAVNDAL, G. BIE, is a native of Norway, and was born June 27, 1865. He received his early education from a private tutor; then attended two different colleges and took the degree of B. A. at the University of Christiania, Norway. In 1885 he came to the United States and went to the Black Hills in Dakota, where he engaged in lumbering, mining and freighting for about two years and a half; then went to Wisconsin and worked as assistant civil engineer in the pineries of that state. In 1888 studied civil engineering for a short time in the Minnesota State University, and then became editor of a newspaper in Fargo, North Dakota, for two years. In the spring of 1891 came to Sioux Falls to take editorial charge of the Syd Dakota Ekko, in which capacity he was engaged nearly seven years. In 1893 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of South Dakota on the Republican ticket. He was the first president of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singing Association, and also of the Minnehaha Mandskor, and was one of the chief promoters of these enterprises. As an editor he had the reputation of being a keen, vigorous writer, and his treatment of the topics of

the day proved him to be a close observer and well informed. In December, 1897, he received the appointment of consul to Beirut, Syria, and the following February left Sioux Falls to assume the duties of this office. He is an energetic man, a thoroughly good citizen, and when his term of office expires will be warmly welcomed back to Sioux Falls.

REID, ALEXANDER, was born August 13, 1856, at Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1880. He learned the trade of ornamental stone cutter in his native country, and the first five years after coming here, worked at his trade in Rhode Island. The next two years he was engaged in the same business in Wisconsin. In 1884 he came to Sioux Falls, and since then has been operating stone quarries. In 1890 he was elected alderman from the Fourth ward, and again in 1891-3-8. He is a good business man, a good citizen, and a faithful, honest official.

REILEY, EUGENE, was born at Burlington, Iowa, February 11, 1864. During his early youth he attended the public schools, and was also a student at Elliott's business college at Burlington. His first business was that of a traveling salesman for a wholesale shoe house, and he continued in this employment until 1888. On the 27th day of August, of that year, he came to this county and located in the city of Sioux Falls and for six years conducted the Rag Baby shoe store. He was appointed deputy clerk of courts under W. J. Crisp, Jr., which position he still holds. Mr. Reiley is a good citizen, makes a good official, and is well liked by the patrons of the office.

REQUA, BENSON H., was born at Juneau, Wisconsin, December 3, 1858; was educated in the public schools and the Syracuse University, at Syracuse, New York, where he was graduated in 1882; taught school two years in Washington, Pennsylvania, then was in the drug business at Rochester, New York, two years, and on the 20th of September, 1887, arrived in Sioux Falls and for one year engaged in the drug business. When the Union Trust Company was organized in 1888, he became one of its officers and managers; was elected cashier of the Union National Bank in 1893, and remained its cashier until it went into liquidation, since which time he has been assistant cashier of the Minnehaha National Bank. For the last four years he has been treasurer of the independent school district of Sioux Falls. Mr. ReQua is an honest, upright business man, and well liked as a neighbor and citizen.

RICE, OSCAR E., was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, March 7, 1839; attended the city schools and worked in his father's store during his youth; when he attained his majority he took an interest in his father's business, and remained with him until 1870; then went to Cherokee, Iowa, and engaged in the hotel business for a short time; was in the lumber business in Sioux City until 1877, and then opened a millinery store at that place; during the summer of 1879 removed to Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the same business for about ten years. Mr. Rice is a conservative man in business, a good neighbor, and a highly esteemed citizen.



G. BIE RAVNDAL.

RICHARDSON, FRANK L., is a native of Bangor, Maine, and was born December 5, 1852. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. When fourteen years of age he commenced learning the trade of foundry-man, and at the age of twenty years went to Massachusetts, and worked at his trade until 1876; came to Sioux Falls November 25, 1877, but his family did not arrive until the 12th day of April, following, when they reached Sioux Falls, coming by team from Owatonna, Minnesota. In July, 1878, he took up a claim on the northeast quarter of section one, in Humbolt township, where he built a house and kept up a residence in order to hold his claim, but lived principally in the city of Sioux Falls, where he had also erected a house. He has been engaged in the real estate business more or less during the whole time of his residence in this county. He is well known as a man of more than ordinary energy and ability, and is a good citizen.

RICKER, D. C., was born in Galesburg, Illinois, June 29, 1860; moved with his parents to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1868, where he received his education in the common and high schools; was clerk in a grocery store at Worthington, Minnesota, and at Flandreau, South Dakota, for some years, and located at Madison, South Dakota, in 1881, where he engaged in business with T. J. Lannon until 1885, when he moved to Vilas, this state, and kept a general store until June, 1887. At that time he removed to Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the grocery business for ten years, and for the last two years has been engaged in the wholesale cigar business with S. F. Greenleaf, under the firm name of The Greenleaf Cigar Company, of which he is also the secretary. He has been a member of the board of education two years, and is at the present time serving as alderman from the Third ward. Mr. Ricker is an energetic, enterprising business man, and a highly respected citizen.

ROBBINS, JAMES L., was born in Montgomery, Vermont, November 28, 1859. He attended the district schools and worked in a shop as a mechanic until November, 1878, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He has been an active member of the fire department for nearly fifteen years, and superintendent of the fire alarm system from August 3, 1888, until May, 1897. He is a good citizen and has a host of friends.

ROBIE, HIAL P., was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, January 8, 1851. He removed with his parents to Minnesota in 1855. In 1865 he went to South Bend, Indiana, and commenced to learn the printer's trade in the office of the St. Jo Valley Register, then edited by Schuyler Colfax. In this office he remained for several years. In 1869 he was at work in Kansas. In 1870 went to Taylor Falls, Minnesota, where he worked on the Reporter. In 1873 established the Pine County News at Pine City, Minnesota, but sold out this paper at the end of two years, and started the Rush City Post at Rush City, Minnesota, which he published fourteen years. In 1876 started the Mora Times at Mora City, Minnesota, which he published until 1879. Not finding the publishing of two newspapers sufficient to satisfy his ambition for work he established the Pine County Rec-

ord at Pine City in 1877, which he published until 1881. In 1889 removed to Pierre, South Dakota, and bought the Pierre Signal, which he published for one year. His next newspaper work was at Yankton, where he was connected first with the Yankton Herald and then with the Yankton Journal. When the Forum was started by Robert Buchanan he came to Sioux Falls, and was connected with this newspaper as long as it was published by Mr. Buchanan and Buchanan Brothers. In October, 1896, he purchased the Successful Farmer of J. A. Lucas, and is now publishing this newspaper in Sioux Falls. Mr. Robie is a good newspaper man, and is making a decided success of the Successful Farmer.

ROGDE, PETER J., was born in Lee county, Illinois, February 4, 1864. He was a student at Monana academy, at Madison, Wisconsin, and at the Northwestern college at Mapleville, Illinois, and also at the Luther college, Decorah, Iowa. In 1887 he graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at the same time. He came to Sioux Falls in October, 1887, and commenced the practice of his profession. In January, 1889, he formed a copartnership with C. S. Palmer under the firm name of Palmer & Rogde. In February, 1895, H. C. Preston of Mitchell was taken into the firm under the firm name of Palmer, Preston & Rogde, which copartnership continued until 1896, when Judge Palmer retired from the firm. The firm of Preston & Rogde continued in the practice until the summer of 1896, when Mr. Preston accepted a position as attorney for a corporation in Chicago and removed there. Mr. Rogde was then practicing by himself until he entered into copartnership with C. P. Bates in January, 1898. At the general election in November, 1894, he was elected state's attorney for Minnehaha county, and performed the duties of this office until January, 1897. Mr. Rogde is one of the most industrious and energetic lawyers in the city of Sioux Falls, and is recognized as one who is bound to succeed in his profession.

ROGNESS, ANDREW H., is a native of Norway, and was born September 29, 1858. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He emigrated to the United States in 1878, and located in Lincoln county, this state. On the 9th day of September, 1881, he entered the employ of F. W. Taylor, and is his head-man in his extensive hardware business. Mr. Rogness has not lost a day since he engaged with Mr. Taylor, and for industry and diligence in business he undoubtedly stands at the head in this county. He is as genial and pleasant as he is industrious, and is one of Sioux Falls best citizens.

RONLUND, NELS J., is a native of Sweden, and was born September 20, 1846. After having emigrated to this country he resided in New York, Ohio and Chicago until in the summer of 1872, when he removed to Union county, Dakota. In the spring of 1873 he came to Minnehaha county and took up a homestead in Brandon, but sold it and moved to the little village by the Brandon station, where he engaged in the grain business, and was postmaster for six years. He now resides in Sioux Falls, engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Ronlund is well known as an active and enterprising citizen.



H. W. Ross.

ROUNDS, WILLIAM H., was born at St. Johns, Province of Quebec, Canada, November 26, 1865. When one year old he came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Malone, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch received his education in the common and high schools. When eighteen years old he came to Sioux Falls, and was employed as clerk in the Livingstone clothing store and Waters' dry goods store, and then worked for Pixley & Co. five years, when he bought the stock of this company and engaged in the clothing business for himself, in which he has since continued, and is doing a good business. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a Mason, and secretary of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank. Mr. Rounds is a successful business man, energetic and enterprising, is a good citizen and socially up to the standard.

ROSS, HIRAM WILLIAM, was born in Wauwatosa, Wis., in 1840; attended the public schools at that place, and took a higher course at Milwaukee. His first business was that of keeping books for a commission house in Milwaukee; then engaged in the produce business at Berlin, Wis., but at the end of four years returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the commission business again for several years. His next business venture was in the wool trade with Casper Sanger, of Milwaukee, but at the end of two years went into the fancy wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Bowker, Ross & Co. Five years later he sold out his interest and traveled for a short time for the Sanger, Rockwell Lumber Co.; was then connected with the R. McMillan Lumber Company of Oskosh, Wis., and in 1879 came to Canton, S. D., and started a lumber yard. The next year he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the lumber business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Ross resided in Sioux Falls until 1894, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn. In addition to his lumber business at Sioux Falls, he has six lumber yards in Minnesota, and is a very successful business man. While a resident of Sioux Falls he was prominent in public affairs, was a public-spirited citizen and highly esteemed. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the city and served in that capacity two years, and his administration met with the approval of his constituency.

ROWLAND, ANDREW J., was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, December 21, 1841. His parents were of English descent. He attended the public schools at Sherburne until about twenty years of age, when he entered the Binghamton N. Y. Commercial college, where he graduated. October 26, 1876, he married Miss Caroline Darling, of Freeport, Illinois; remained upon the old homestead until 1879, when, upon the death of his parents, he sold it and removed to Worthington, Minnesota. In April, 1882, he came to this county and located at Sioux Falls, where he at once engaged in the real estate business, and has platted four additions to the city which bear his name. He has from time to time held positions of trust. When the financial panic of 1892 struck the country it found him, like many others, with sails wide-spread, but he applied himself manfully to the oars, and has succeeded in maintaining a good standing in business circles. He is an honest, upright citizen.

ROWLAND, MRS. CAROLINE D., was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, January 25, 1845, and died in Sioux Falls, January 5, 1897; was a daughter of Mary H. and Rev. J. W. Darling, a Free Will Baptist minister; received a liberal education, being a classical graduate at Norwich, N. Y., in the class of 1863; for thirteen years was engaged in teaching; was a writer of considerable note, in both poetry and prose, and her writings appeared in eastern journals under the *nom de plume* of "Edith Gray." She was married October 26, 1876, to Andrew J. Rowland. After coming to Sioux Falls, for several years she took an active part in the reading circles and History Club, but her true worth was best known and appreciated in religious circles. She was an ideal Christian woman, and worked faithfully to maintain a high standard of Christian life among those with whom she was associated. She will long be remembered in Sioux Falls as a kind, generous, exemplary Christian woman.

RUSSELL, MARCUS, was born June 17, 1846, in Illinois; was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools; in 1855 removed with his parents to a timber farm in Michigan, and remained there until 1869. At that time he went to Hastings, and engaged as clerk in a hardware store, and after having been there about nine months bought out his employer, and continued the business twelve years. In 1882, he went to Grand Rapids, and became the secretary and treasurer of a large manufacturing establishment for two years. He then left Michigan and went to Nebraska, where he resided until he came to Sioux Falls in 1886. In October of that year he organized the Sioux Falls Savings Bank, and has been its cashier since then. Mr. Russell has the reputation of being a careful, conservative business man, and is greatly respected as a citizen.

SAENGER, EUGENE, was born at Freeport, Illinois, February 3, 1860. He attended the city schools until fourteen years of age, and then commenced work in the office of the Freeport Journal, where he remained until the spring of 1880; was employed at bookbinding for three months at Dubuque, Iowa, and then worked in the printing office of the Cedar Rapids Republican until he removed to Sioux Falls in 1889. On the 1st day of May of that year he entered into a partnership with Thomas H. Brown of Sioux Falls in the printing and bookbinding business, under the firm name of Brown & Saenger, and the firm has the largest business of the kind in the state. On the 30th day of September, 1891, the subject of this sketch married Miss Alice Richardson, one of Sioux Falls most highly esteemed young ladies. Mr. Saenger is a respected citizen, and socially one of the "four hundred."

SAMMONS, GEORGE B., was born in Oneida county, New York, April 24, 1835. He received a good education, and when the time came to act for himself he removed to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and came to Dakota in 1873. He located in Minnehaha county, taking up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 13, in Benton township. He afterwards sold his farm, and since 1881 has been engaged in mercantile business. He was the first treasurer of the village of



JACOB SCHAEZEL, JR.

Sioux Falls, and held the same position for six years after Sioux Falls became a city. He is a kind neighbor, and a good citizen.

SANFORD, EDWARD H., is a native of Buchanan county, Iowa, and was born April 1, 1863. Was graduated from the high school at Independence, Iowa, in 1880. Soon after was employed as clerk in a store, but six months later joined a railroad surveying party locating the road from Yankton to Scotland, and also the Sioux City and Manila road. Was then employed as bookkeeper for the Independence Mfg. Co. at Independence, Iowa. Came to Sioux Falls on the 24th day of July, 1884, and was employed in real estate and insurance offices until 1888, when he became the bookkeeper for the Sioux Falls Press, which position he held eight years. He then became connected with the Argus-Leader, and is at the present time the business manager of that paper. He was for a long time 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, and was appointed adjutant of the second battalion, South Dakota National Guard, by Gov. Sheldon, and received a regular discharge in February, 1898. He has been M. W. of the A. O. U. W., passed through the chairs of the Modern Woodmen, and is at the present time Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias; has been a member of the city school board five years, and is a popular, enterprising and respected citizen.

SCHAETZEL, JR., JACOB, is a native of Washington county, Wisconsin, and was born May 16, 1850; was reared on a farm, attended district and high schools, and two terms at Lawrence University. When nineteen years of age was employed as clerk in a general store at Freeport, Illinois, where he remained six years. On the 23d day of February, 1876, he came to this county, and settled in Sioux Falls. For the first few years he was engaged in insurance, real estate, and shipping in horses, and for two years kept a livery and sale stable. In 1882, upon the death of T. T. Cochran, he was elected president of the village of Sioux Falls, and immediately commenced to agitate the question of changing the incorporation of the village to that of a city. He called a meeting of the citizens, and steps were taken during the fall of that year to draft a city charter. When this had been accomplished he went to the legislature and secured the passage of the act of incorporation. He was elected the first mayor of the city for the term of two years, and pursued a vigorous policy in the administration of city affairs. He was county commissioner for the Fifth district in 1893-4-5, and was a very active and influential member of the board. Was one of the stockholders and officers of the German Bank for several years, and has been connected with a large number of important business enterprises. There are no negative elements in his make-up; he is energetic and enterprising, and a good citizen.

SCHAETZEL, JOHN, was born in Wisconsin, December, 25, 1862. In 1878 he came to Dakota and took up a homestead, pre-emption and tree claim in Lincoln county. This property he disposed of in 1880, and removed to this county and engaged in farming on section six in Sioux Falls township. In a few years he had one of the best farms in the county, but its proximity to the city of Sioux Falls, and the

possibility entertained by some people during the boom times that there would be a scarcity of land for platting purposes, enabled him to sell it for a big price. He then moved into the city. During his residence in the township he was elected to various town offices, and made a good official. He is a thrifty, industrious man, and a good citizen.

SCHWARZ, JOSEPH, was born in New York City, February 24, 1858. When three years old he removed with his parents to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and became a student in the office of an architect at an early age. On the 15th day of May, 1884, he came to Sioux Falls and opened an office, and since then has been engaged in his professional work as an architect, and has established an excellent reputation in his profession. Mr. Schwarz is a genial, sociable gentleman, a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

SCOTT, DANIEL, is a native of Montgomery county, New York, and was born February 19, 1841. While a small lad his parents removed to the city of Utica. At the age of ten years he commenced his newspaper career by becoming a newsboy, and five years later removed to Polo, Illinois, and went into a newspaper office where he remained until 1861, learning the printer's trade. At this date he enlisted in Company H, 15th Illinois infantry, and remained in the military service until discharged on account of disability. Upon his return from the army he established the Ogle County Press at Polo, which he published for one year and then sold out; got married, and went to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the insurance business for one year; and then went to the Pennsylvania oil regions and established the Union Mills Star at Union Mills, which he published for one year. His next venture was the publication of the Corry Republican, at Corry, Pennsylvania. When through with this enterprise, he went to Wisconsin and spent one summer, and finally in 1869 concluded his roving about at Sioux City. He became city editor of the Sioux City Journal with its first issue, and the greater portion of his time until 1876 he spent upon this Journal. While at Sioux City he made several excursions into the Indian country trading with the Indians, and was the first white man who ever sold them goods on the Yellowstone river. During these trips he learned from sources more or less reliable, that there was gold in the Black Hills, and he made the most out of what he had heard, through the columns of the Journal, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first newspaper man who called attention to this fact, the announcement of which aroused so much interest that in 1873, in connection with Charles Collins who owned the Sioux City Times, this paper was made the organ of the Black Hills, and so industriously did they push the project of taking possession of the reservation that they were threatened with prosecution by the United States government. He was elected alderman in Sioux City for one term, and as the mayor did not attend the council meetings, he was elected mayor pro tem. The winter of 1876-7 he spent in St. Paul, but in March went to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he helped establish the Deadwood Daily Times, and was its chief editor until he went to Bismarck, North Da-



DANIEL SCOTT.

kota, in 1882, where he was connected with the Bismarck Tribune about one year. On the 5th day of July, 1883, he came to Sioux Falls, and became the city editor of the Sioux Falls Press, which position he retained until 1886, when he went to Rapid City, South Dakota, and started the Rapid City Daily Republican. After spending the winter of 1887-8 in Texas he returned to Sioux Falls and opened a real estate office and participated in the real estate boom which commenced about that time, and like all participants he learned that real estate booms originate from no known cause, and depart for less tangible reasons than they come. He was elected alderman from the Third ward in 1895, and re-elected in 1897. He has been city editor of the Sioux Falls Press both under the former and present management. As will be seen Mr. Scott has been a frontier man, and there are a good many stories afloat of his exploits and adventures, but none of them mark him as a timid man. He is an enterprising, independent citizen, progressive and aggressive in municipal matters, a good neighbor, and has a host of friends.

SCOTT, REV. DARIUS B., the subject of this sketch was born at Bloomfield, N. Y., October 27, 1843. His father was born in Connecticut, and his mother, a native of Vermont, was a granddaughter of the Hon. Darius Bullock. They moved to New York soon after their marriage, and subsequently to Kentucky, where the father taught school for four years. During this time Mr. Scott, then a small lad, saw enough of the cruelties of slavery to incite in him great hostility to the institution. From Kentucky he went with his parents to Illinois, where he was living when the war broke out in 1861. He was anxious to enlist in the military service at once, but was prevented by his parents, who needed his services at home. In 1864, however, he enlisted in the 17th Illinois cavalry. While in the army, he resolved that if he was spared, he would devote himself to the ministry, believing that in so doing he could best serve God and humanity. In the fall of 1865 he entered Wheaton college, where he remained four years. After this he took a theological course at Andover, Massachusetts, for three years. Upon receiving his ordination to the Congregational ministry he was settled over a church at Lynnfield, Massachusetts. Subsequently he became pastor of churches at Hollis, New Hampshire, and Clinton, Massachusetts. After twenty years of hard labor in the ministry, he became satisfied that, owing to an impaired constitution resulting from army life, he would have to leave his calling, or seek work in a more invigorating climate. Receiving a call from the First Congregational church of Sioux Falls during the summer of 1892, he accepted it September 1, and brought his family to the city the 1st of November following, where he has since resided as pastor of the church. His installation took place December 22, 1896.

Mr. Scott since his residence in Sioux Falls, has not only endeared himself to his parishioners, but is highly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Diligent and conscientious in the performance of his pastoral duties, active in forwarding all commendable enterprises for the advancement of society, a strong, forceful and fearless preacher, united with high social qualities, and the prominent characteristics of the man.

SCOTT, DELOS A., was born in Erie county, New York, March 23, 1846; was reared on a farm, and received an academic education; engaged in farming until thirty years of age; and then engaged in the drug business for two years at Rockford, Iowa. For the last twenty years he has been in the real estate business, and during all this time has been handling real estate in South Dakota. Came to Sioux Falls in June, 1893, where he has since resided, and has made himself known as a good business man and a good citizen.

SCOTT, MARK D., was born in Wisconsin, April 7, 1866. He attended the common schools and commenced work in a printing office before he was ten years of age. In 1878 he went with his parents to Deadwood, S. D., where he became a newspaper carrier and also the proprietor of some newspaper routes. In 1883, he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in printing-office work, and in 1885, in connection with Hibbard Patterson, did the mechanical work on the Argus for six months. During 1886 he was advertising solicitor for the Rapid City Daily Republican, and worked on the Lead City Tribune for six months. In 1888 he went to Burke, Idaho, and started the first newspaper at that place, but sold out the plant after six months. He then went to LeGrande, Oregon, where he and Mr. Patterson started a newspaper which they sold in March, 1890. Mr. Scott remained at that place engaged in business until 1892, when he returned to Sioux Falls, and on January 1, 1893, became the city editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press, and remained as such until August, 1894, at which time he became, and still is, the proprietor and editor of the Sioux Falls Journal. During the presidential campaign in 1896 Mr. Scott issued a daily paper called the Daily Journal. There were sixty-two issues of this paper, and every one of them was filled with what newspaper men call "hot stuff." It was published in the interest of Bryan and his adherents in South Dakota, but when it had become settled that McKinley was elected, the daily issue was discontinued. Mr. Scott is a great newsgatherer, and always has something to say upon the issues before the people. He is strictly in the newspaper business, and is an earnest advocate of economy in public affairs.

SEXTON, THOMAS W., was born at Davenport, Iowa, August 14, 1861; moved with his parents to Minnesota in 1869, and lived on a farm until 1875. At that time they removed to Red Wing, in the same state, and remained there four years. In 1879 he came to Sioux Falls, but remained only a short time, and then engaged in the hotel business with his parents at Cameron, Marion Junction and Bridgewater. In 1886 he went to Kansas and remained a year and then came to Sioux Falls in May, 1888, and went into the real estate business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Sexton is an active, energetic business man, and an enterprising, esteemed citizen.

SHAKSTAD, ERICK, is a native of Norway, and was born October 3, 1855, was reared on a farm and attended the public school; emigrated to the United States in 1880, and settled in Chatfield, Minn., where he remained until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 1st day of September, 1881. He worked at his trade that of



REV. DARIUS B. SCOTT.



MARK D. SCOTT.

carpenter and joiner, and was a contractor and builder for several years in the city, then went to Pierre for two years, but returned to Sioux Falls, and during the last ten years has owned and operated a planing mill. Mr. Shakstad is a very industrious, successful business man, well liked as a neighbor, and is an esteemed citizen.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM JAMES, was born at Quebec, Canada, July 24, 1862. His father was one of the oldest settlers of Quebec, and held prominent offices in the Canadian government for over twenty-two years. The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education at Ottawa. In 1879 he came to the United States, and entered the Second National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, where he remained until in 1883, when his father died, and he returned to Canada. Subsequently he went into the auditor's office of the American Express Co. at Montreal, where he remained about a year, and then was book-keeper for the Woods Manufacturing Co. until the outbreak of the Riel Rebellion, when he went out with the Winnipeg Field Battery, of which he was a member, and served through the campaign of 1885. He was in the famous battles at Fish Creek and Batoche, and received with all those participating in these battles, as a mark of distinction a silver medal from the Queen. After the close of the rebellion went to St. Paul, and became traveling salesman for the Berrisford Biscuit Manufacturing Co. He remained with this company seven years, and then entered the service of McKibbin & Co. of St. Paul, in the same capacity, where he still remains. He is also interested in farming, and is the owner of a fine 480-acre farm in McCook county, South Dakota, besides having some city property in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1888 he was married to Miss Caroline Harder of Winnipeg, daughter of William Harder, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railroad. In 1896 located at Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. In September of that year he, with four others, instituted a Council of the Order of United Commercial Travelers in Sioux Falls, which was the first instituted in South Dakota, and is called Sioux Falls Council No. 100. He was made its first Past Councilor; is one of the executive committee, and was also elected on the same committee of the Grand Council of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. Mr. Sheppard is a gentleman of high social attainments, a progressive and wide-awake business man, and an esteemed citizen.

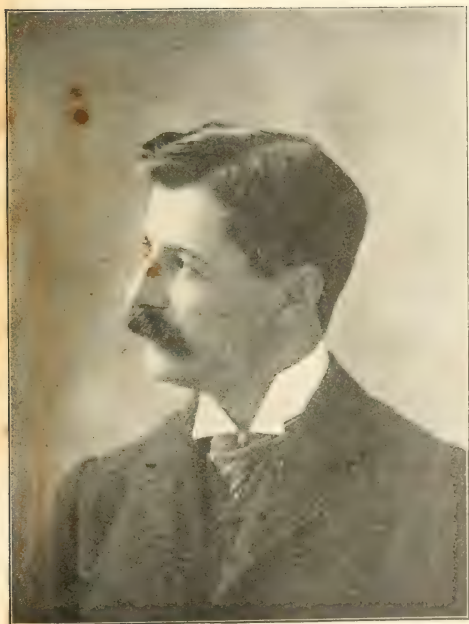
SHERMAN, EDWIN A., was born June 19, 1844, in Massachusetts. His early years were spent at school, and at the age of sixteen he graduated from the high school. The next four years he carried on a farm. In his twenty-first year he went to Boston and engaged in clerking for a commission oil house. Two years later he became a partner in the business under the firm name of Capen, Sherman & Co. Four years later, his health failing, he retired from the firm and went West. During the first winter in the West he taught school in Sioux City. In June, 1873, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. His first business transaction was to purchase a half interest in The Independent, a newspaper published by C. W. McDonald. He was engaged in newspaper work for one year and a

half, when he sold his interest to T. J. White. In 1874-6 he was county superintendent of schools, and organized during that time a large number of school districts. Since his arrival in Sioux Falls, he has been one of the most active, enterprising and successful business men of the city. He built the first brick building in the city in 1875, and is the third building on Phillips avenue south of the Edmison-Jameson block. John Bippus was then postmaster, and the post office was located on Phillips avenue north, and Mr. Sherman put up this building with the understanding that Mr. Bippus would move the post office into it when completed, which arrangement was carried out. In 1877 he bought what is now the Cascade Milling property. It comprised five acres of ground. In this enterprise Isaac Emerson and J. G. Botsford were associated with him, and built the stone dam and the Cascade mill. Botsford afterwards sold his interest to George E. Wheeler. In 1887 the electric light works were added to their business, and the Cascade Milling Company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, but the ownership of this property is practically unchanged. This manufacturing establishment has been in operation nearly twenty-three years, and has been prosperous from the beginning, in fact, in this respect it challenges comparison with any manufacturing establishment in the state. Mr. Sherman has engaged quite extensively in the building of residences, as well as business blocks. In 1878, he built a stone building on the southeast corner of Main avenue and Ninth street and he also built all the buildings east to the alley on Ninth street, and all the buildings south on Main avenue, except the Schaetzel building at the south end. The stone building was rented to the county for the county officials and a court room, before it was built. In 1883 he erected the building occupied as a post office until the 18th day of May, 1895, and this was also built for the use of the county. The Cascade block was built by him, and also the Union Trust Company block; and a few years ago he built a very fine and attractive residence on block one, Sherman's addition to Sioux Falls. He was instrumental in procuring the location of the Deaf Mute school at Sioux Falls, engineering the bill through the legislature; and gave to the institution five acres of land, the same on which it is now located. He was one of the first trustees of this institution and president of the board. He organized the Minnehaha National Bank in 1886, and was its president two years. In 1887 he organized the Union Trust Company, and in 1888 resigned the presidency of the Minnehaha National Bank to conduct the business of the Union Trust Company, which soon after transferred its banking business to the Union National Bank, of both of which companies he was at all times the president. In 1887 he became associated with John M. Spicer of Willmar, under the direction of James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway line, to build the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad. Together they located, named and platted all the towns along this line, a distance of 149 miles. He has a large interest in the Willmar & Sioux Falls Townsite Co., incorporated. Although engrossed in such extensive business transactions as his record shows, he has found time to perform such official duties as have been assigned him by the people. He was territorial



E. A. SHERMAN.





W. J. SHEPPARD.



treasurer in 1877-8, and territorial auditor in 1879-80, and was tendered the same office in 1881, which he declined. When Sioux Falls became incorporated as a village he was elected one of its first trustees, and was frequently on the school board. He has also served as president of the Commercial Club. The success of his business enterprises, his fidelity to official duties, his constant zeal in promoting the growth of the city, stamp him as one of the most successful and reliable men in the state.

SHERMAN, PAUL F., was born in Houlton, Maine, May 7, 1855. He went with his parents to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1866, and from there to Shakopee in the same state. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education; was clerk in a store, and for some time conducted a business of his own. On the 21st day of November, 1877, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and within ten days took up a timber claim in Humboldt, and a homestead in Hartford, this county, and engaged in farming for several years; in 1887, went into the agricultural implement business at Jasper, Minn.; in 1893, came to Sioux Falls to locate, but retained his business at Jasper. He is a member of the firm of Sherman Bros. & Bratager, and since locating at Sioux Falls this firm has built the largest agricultural implement warehouse in the state. Mr. Sherman is an energetic, successful business man, has a host of friends, and is a respected citizen.

SHERARD, WILLIAM B., is a native of Ireland and was born June 8, 1837. Attended school and worked on a farm until nineteen years old, and then engaged in the dry goods business; in 1864, emigrated to the United States; lived a few months in New York, and then went to Chicago where he remained about fifteen years. During that time he clerked in a store two years, and then commenced the work of founding a home for newsboys and bootblacks, and labored in their interest while he remained in Chicago. In 1879, he went to Kansas and engaged in stock raising until 1889, when he removed to Clark county, this state, and until 1893, was engaged in merchandising and the shipping of stock. In January, 1893, he came to Sioux Falls, and since then has devoted his time to caring for friendless children, and has been the manager of the Children's Home at Sioux Falls since it was established. Mr. Sherrard is a man of tireless energy, and devoted to his work. Of course, he has been maligned, and a man of less courage would have abandoned his good work long before this, but it has only served to make him the more zealous and determined to secure for this institution the respect and hearty support of the people of South Dakota. It is sufficient, to assert that a large majority of the people of the state are heartily in sympathy with Mr. Sherrard and his work, to establish the fact that he is a good man and a good citizen.

SHOTWELL, EZRA M., was born in Washington county, Ohio, October 28, 1845, and worked on a farm until twenty years of age, when he engaged in business. In 1869, he came to Iowa and engaged in the produce business, and remained in that state until August, 1879, when he removed to the city of Sioux Falls, and engaged in the coal business for five years, and then in the ice busi-

ness for four years. Since then he has been engaged in shipping stock, when not acting as street commissioner. While a resident of Iowa he served as alderman four years in the city of Perry, and has served in the same capacity two years in Sioux Falls. He was street commissioner of the city in 1894 and 1895, during the administration of Mayor Williams, and was again appointed to the same office by Mayor Lien in May, 1898. He is an enterprising, energetic citizen, and makes a good official.

SIMPSON, JAMES, is a native of Milford, Oakland county, Michigan, and was born on the 21st day of January, 1855. He worked on his father's farm during his youth, and did not attend school until fourteen years of age, when he went to Flint, Michigan, where he remained in a school for the education of deaf-mutes for five full terms, having been born deaf. From Flint he went to a similar institution in New York city, where he took a three years course in two years, and was selected valedictorian of his class, graduating at the age of twenty-one years. He then learned the jeweler's trade, and worked at this business for about four years and a half, and then engaged in farming in Michigan. In 1878 he went to Council Bluffs as a teacher, and remained there in that capacity three years—the last year having in charge the highest class. The following year nine students from the Iowa school were admitted to the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, D. C., eight of them having been Professor Simpson's pupils. In June, 1881, he came to Sioux Falls to visit E. G. Wright, and was pleased with the prospects of the Deaf Mute school which had been established the year previous and he at once became connected with the school and assumed its management, which he has since retained. Professor Simpson is not only a successful teacher in his line, but is an all around man and highly respected as a business man and citizen. The writer, while at Bismarck attending a session of the legislature in 1887, was more than pleased with the ability displayed by the professor, who was there to procure an appropriation for his school. He endeavored to obtain the appropriation he desired without making any combination with other state institutions, and he persisted in his purpose until the band wagon was nearly out of sight and his appropriation liable to be lost in the shuffle, when, with the celerity of a veteran in politics, he mounted the seat with the driver. In July, 1880, he married Miss A. L. Simpson, who came to Sioux Falls with him, and who has been of great assistance in the conduct of the school. Mrs. Simpson is an estimable lady, and three bright boys gladden the hearts of their parents.

SKILLMAN, WILLIAM J., was born April 19, 1838, in Somerset county, New Jersey, six miles from Princeton on the old post road from New York to Philadelphia, that region being one where his ancestors had lived and died for nearly 200 years. He obtained his early education in the country schools in the neighborhood. Later he was a student at the venerable Grammar school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and from there entered the sophomore class of Rutgers college, then under President Frelinghuesen, where he was graduated in 1860. The same year he entered the Theological semi-



P. F. SHERMAN.

nary of the Reformed church at New Brunswick, whence he was graduated in 1863. The autumn following he was called to take charge of the Reformed church of Macon, Lenawee county, Michigan, where he remained for over five years, serving also part of the time the Congregational afterwards Presbyterian church of Raisin. In 1868, he removed to South Bend, Indiana, and was pastor of the Reformed church of that city for nearly five years, removing from there in 1872, to the Hudson Valley, and took charge of the old First Reformed church of Bethlehem, immediately below the city of Albany on the river, where he remained for eleven years. In 1883 he came to Sioux Falls, where he organized the Presbyterian church, which he served for one year; then supplied for nearly two years alternately the Presbyterian churches of Dell Rapids and Flandreau; was acting professor of Greek and English literature in the Northwestern academy at Orange City, Iowa, for a few months; and in the opening of 1886 took full charge of the First Reformed church of Sioux Falls, where he remained until in June, 1894, when he removed to Philadelphia, having accepted the pastorate over a large congregation at that city. Mr. Skillman took the regular academic degrees of A. B. and A. M., in course—because he couldn't help it—but has never sought or desired any other. All his life he has been a writer for the press, being a correspondent of such papers as the New York Evening Post, The Nation, Christian at Work, Christian Intelligencer, Christian Union, besides various literary, scientific and theological periodicals and reviews. For nearly four years of the time he resided in Sioux Falls, he was in editorial charge of the Sioux Falls Journal, and its editorial columns from its first page to its last issue while under his control fairly bristled with the sharp, incisive arraignment of the follies of the day. He believed in prohibition and in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and while he resided in Sioux Falls if he left anything undone that he could possibly do to stamp out the saloons, it does not occur to the writer. His scholastic acquirements were not limited to theology but embraced a thorough knowledge of all the important topics of the time. He hated vice and all its accompaniments; despised all pretense and hypocrisy; loathed all such persons as pretended to be for the right and did not have the moral courage to fight for their convictions; was possessed of good health, a combative temperament, a well disciplined, analytical mind, and was a master of invectives; and still people wondered why the editorial fraternity in South Dakota let him so severely alone. He was true to his convictions and fought desperately to maintain them. His departure brought relief in certain quarters, but it must be acknowledged that the ministerial association of the city lost one of its strongest supports, and the city one of its most independent and fearless citizens.

SMITH, EDGAR L., was born at Cabot, Washington county, Vermont, April 10, 1850. He was educated in the public schools, and worked on a farm until twenty-one years old. He then engaged in manufacturing lumber at Marshfield, in his native county, until 1884. During that time he was town clerk twelve years, and superintendent of schools several years. On the 31st day of October, 1884, he

came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, and was for several years engaged in the coal and wood business. He has contributed largely to the appearance of Phillips avenue by the erection of two brick business buildings with stone fronts. He is a thoroughly good business man and a good citizen.

SMITH, ELGIN B., is a native of Canada, and was born November 17, 1851. During his early youth he worked on a farm and attended school. In 1871 he went to Cherokee, Iowa, and engaged in farming for about three years, and then bought out a furniture store. From that time to the present writing he has been in the furniture business. During the spring of 1884 he removed to Sioux Falls and commenced business in the Leader block, where he has since remained. He has always carried an extensive stock of goods and is a good business man. He is well liked as a business man and neighbor, and is a good citizen.

SOLEM, REV. HENRIK M., was born in the province of Søndfjord, Norway, June 21, 1862. His parents, emigrated to the United States in 1870, and located in Union county, Dakota, where the subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools. In the spring of 1887 he was graduated from the Augustana college at Canton; in 1890 was graduated from the Augustana Theological Seminary at Beloit, Iowa; the following year attended the Augsburg Seminary of the United Lutheran church in Minneapolis, where he took a final theological examination in 1891, and was ordained minister in June of that year at Kenyon, Minn. He then began work as pastor in the inner mission on the Sioux reservation, which he continued for five years. In 1896 he received a call from the United Lutheran church at Sioux Falls, which he accepted, and has since remained the able pastor of that church. He is a faithful Christian worker, and greatly beloved by his congregation.

SOULE, IRA T., was born in New York, November 14, 1848, and attended school and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then engaged in farming on his own account, residing several years in Lake county, Illinois. On the 27th day of December, 1875, he arrived in Delapre township, Lincoln county, where he engaged in farming until 1890, when he removed to Sioux Falls and opened a livery and feed stable. While in Lincoln county he held township offices, and since he became a resident of Sioux Falls has been street commissioner two years, and in 1899 was elected alderman from the Sixth ward. He is a good citizen, and well liked.

STANFIELD, JOHN A., a few days after the 23d of February, 1846, a little boy in the State of New York was named John A. Stanfield. After he was grown up to manhood he resided for awhile in Minnesota and came to Dell Rapids in the fall of 1883, where he filled the position of station agent for the Milwaukee Railway company. In 1889 he removed to Sioux Falls to perform the duties of auditor of Minnehaha county, to which office he had been elected at the general election in 1888. He was re-elected in 1890, and again in 1892, at which time he was nominated by the Independent party, and was elected by a plurality of three hundred and eighty-six. Only one



J. A. STANFIELD.

other of the nominees of that party was successful. Mr. Stanfield was the great vote-getter of that campaign. In 1894 the Democratic and Independent parties in Minnehaha county united upon a county ticket, and Mr. Stanfield received the nomination for treasurer, but it was a Republican year and he was defeated. In March, 1895, his term of office expired, and since then he has resided only a part of the time in the state. Mr. Stanfield made a competent official.

STERN, ALEXANDER, is a native of Germany, and was born November 5, 1851. When about fourteen years of age he entered as an apprentice in a cloth house, where he remained three years, and then was employed in a broker's office. In 1870 he came to the United States, and lived a few months in Ohio, but engaged as clerk in a store the same year at Neenah, Wisconsin, where he remained about one year and a half. He then went to Waupaca, in the same state, and entered a store as clerk, but soon after bought an interest in the business. In 1876 he sold out and went to Yankton, S. D., where he was engaged for six years as clerk in a store. In the spring of 1882, he came to Sioux Falls, and took charge of a store for a firm whose principal place of business was at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1884, he married Miss Augusta Blum of Sioux Falls. In 1885 he went to Pipestone, Minnesota, and engaged in business until 1890, when he returned to Sioux Falls and engaged in the clothing business. In 1894 the firm of Buxbaum & Stern was formed, and they have now one of the largest clothing establishments in the city. Mr. Stern is a good fellow socially, a good business man, and a good citizen.

STEVENSON, THOMAS YOUNG, was born May 25, 1859, at St. Charles, Minnesota; was reared on a farm and educated in the district and high schools; studied medicine and was graduated from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago in 1885; practiced medicine at Fulda, Minnesota, and at Wentworth, South Dakota, about seven years; came to Sioux Falls in 1891, where he has since been practicing medicine; was county physician in 1895-6; in 1897 was graduated from the Harvey Medical College. Dr. Stevenson belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, and A. O. U. W., and takes a lively interest in public affairs, as well as attending carefully to his large practice.

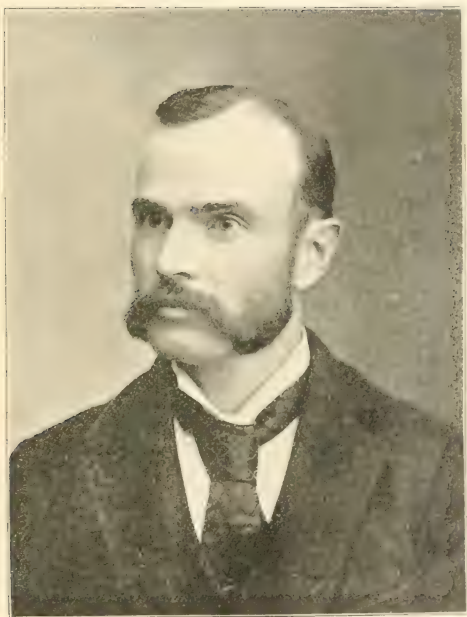
STEVENSON, ROMEO R., brother of Thomas, was born at St. Charles, Minnesota, July 16, 1865. He studied medicine and was graduated from the Northwestern University of Chicago in 1893. He is now located at Sioux Falls, and makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has been abroad twice since coming to Sioux Falls, and has taken post-graduate courses in London, Germany, Norway and Sweden. He has already established a reputation as a skillful physician in his line of practice.

STICKNEY, MOSES A., was born in Athens, Windham county, Vermont, on the 10th day of November, 1846, and was reared on a farm. After he became of age he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and entered a commercial college, where he graduated. He then learned the miller's trade, and for seventeen years worked at the same in Minnesota and Dakota. In August, 1877, he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in milling in the Webber & Shaw mill until that

concern was swept away by the high water of April, 1881. He was employed at the Queen Bee mill from its start, and when that stopped doing business Mr. Stickney's milling career was at an end, except to go to Minnesota for a few months to start up a new mill. When L. D. Henry removed from Sioux Falls he purchased his real estate and loan business in which he still continues. He was appointed city justice to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Henry, and held the office for five years and a half: was assessor of the city of Sioux Falls in 1886 and 1887. Mr. Stickney is a good neighbor, an honest man and an exemplary citizen.

STINSON, DANIEL SYLVESTER, was born in New York, March 4, 1854, but came with his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1856. He worked on a farm, attended the common schools, graduated from the high school at Columbus, Wisconsin, and attended the university at Madison, in the same state, for two years. He was engaged in teaching school before he was twenty years old, and followed that vocation in Wisconsin until he removed to this county in July, 1879, and located at Dell Rapids, where he taught school two years. In 1881 he built a ferryboat at that place, and took in \$87 during the afternoon of the first day he run it. It continued a paying business for some time, the receipts running from \$16 to \$45 per day, but early in July a bridge was built, and the suspension of the ferrying business and the laying of the last plank on the bridge were concurrent in point of time. Mr. Stinson took up a tree claim and homestead in March, 1878. Except two years, when he was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Joseph Dickson, he has been engaged in teaching school, and is recognized as one of the most successful teachers in the county.

STITES, ALBERT H., was born in Millerstown, Pa., March 2, 1858. During his youth he attended the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Millerstown in 1875. He was naturally attracted to the study of medicine, his father being a physician, and after graduating from the high school he went to Philadelphia and entered a drug store as clerk. In 1879, he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and continued in the drug business in that city until 1881. In June of that year he came to Sioux Falls and opened a drug store in the old land office building then located where the Masonic Temple now stands, and when that building was removed to give room for the present structure, Mr. Stites moved his business with it, and remained there until in 1885, at which time he moved back to his first location and since then has occupied the northeast corner of the Masonic Temple. From 1885 to 1889, Frank S. Kimball was associated with Mr. Stites in the drug business, but since that time he has carried on the business alone. He has been very successful and is considered one of the best business men in the city. He has been president of the territorial and state Pharmaceutical society six years. In 1895, was elected county commissioner, and assumed the duties of this office in January following. In April, 1896, was elected mayor of the city of Sioux Falls, and in 1898, was elected to the state senate. He is very popular in this city and has given good satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties.



A. H. STITES.

STITES, WILLIAM D., was born in Strassburg, Penn., in September, 1844. At the age of twelve years he moved to Rockford, Ill., and in 1861, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and served until July, 1865. He then entered a drug store in Chicago as clerk, and remained there until he went to Sioux City, Ia., and formed a partnership with C. K. Howard in the drug business. In 1872, he came to Sioux Falls and became bookkeeper for C. K. Howard, who was then doing an extensive business. He was deputy county treasurer several years, and in 1888, was appointed clerk of the district court, and held this office until 1891. In 1894, he was elected police justice of the city of Sioux Falls, and held this office until 1896. He is now employed in the register of deeds office. Mr. Stites is prominent in Masonic circles, and has been honored by this order with high official positions. He has also been prominent in political affairs, and is an enterprising citizen.

STODDARD, W. H., is a native of Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, and was born February 15, 1843. He worked on his father's farm until fifteen years old, when he entered the Liberty Normal school, graduating in 1859. He taught school two years. After the outbreak of the war he enlisted for three months in the 10th New Jersey regiment, and then in Company H, 143d New York infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was in the army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg; went West in 1863, was at Lookout Mountain under Hooker, and was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea. He was color sergeant of the regiment in the Peninsula campaign, and orderly sergeant for a long time, then lieutenant, and at the close of the war was brevetted captain. That he was at the front, the fact that he was wounded five times, is ample proof. He was discharged on the 21st day of August, 1865. In 1866 he commenced to read law with Judge L. D. McKoon of Long Eddy, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, New York, November 14, 1868. He practiced law at Middletown, New York, for fourteen years, and removed to Sioux Falls in 1883, where he opened a law office, but soon after entered into a copartnership with Judge Parlman under the firm name of Parlman & Stoddard. This copartnership existed for about two years when Captain Stoddard went to Kansas and practiced law for awhile, but returned and resumed his former relations with Judge Parlman. In 1889 he became a member of the firm of Bailey, Stoddard & Wilson, where he remained until 1891 when the firm of Stoddard & Wilson was formed and continued in the practice of law until early in the year 1895, at which date the firm removed to Buffalo, New York, and engaged in the law business at that place. While Captain Stoddard resided in Sioux Falls he was nominated by the Democratic party for judge of the supreme court of South Dakota, and was the candidate for state's attorney of Minnehaha county in 1892, but receiving his nominations from a party largely in the minority was defeated. He was well informed and could talk, and talk eloquently too; it made no difference with him what the occasion was—Decoration day, Fourth of July, G. A. R. assemblages, picnics, banquets, conventions, on the stump or to a jury—he was at home, and the

people liked to hear him. He was a genial companion and a good neighbor, and left home and a good law practice when he left Sioux Falls.

STRAHON, JOHN G., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1844; moved to Harding county with his parents in 1857, where he attended school and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then engaged in farming for himself; in October, 1878, came to Sioux Falls, bought some lots and built four houses, and then commenced draying, in which he has continued since then, and has the largest draying outfit in the city. He has received two elections as alderman, made a good official, and was not afraid to have his vote recorded with the minority. He is an industrious, hard working man, a good neighbor, and a good citizen.

STRASS, JOHN F., was born in the city of Trondhjem, Norway, November 1, 1862. In 1878 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Immediately thereafter he commenced to learn the printer's trade, and has since then been continuously connected with newspaper work. In 1881 he started a Scandinavian newspaper at Fergus Falls, North Dakota, which he published for one year, when he sold the plant. Early in 1894 he came to Sioux Falls, and thinking there was a good field for a Populist newspaper printed in the Norwegian language organized the Fremad Publishing Company, and commenced the publishing of the Fremad on May 17, of that year. The success of the Fremad under his business and editorial management establishes the fact that Mr. Strass is a good business man. He is well liked, and is a good citizen.

STRINGHAM, NICHOLAS E., was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 30th day of April, 1850. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Iowa, where they remained one year and then removed to Minnesota. During his youth he attended the common schools, and finished his school education in the city schools at Lake City, Minnesota, at the age of seventeen years. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at this business until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on his 28th birthday, April 30, 1878. He then entered into a copartnership with Frank H. Gillett in the blacksmith and farm implement business under the firm name of Stringham & Gillett, which copartnership continued until 1882. From this time until 1898 he was engaged in the fuel and implement business in Sioux Falls. He has been a member of the city school board two terms, and although he has been nominated for other official positions, he has not been elected for the reason that his party has been largely in the minority. He has always been an independent, upright, industrious citizen, and a thoroughly good neighbor, as the writer can attest.

SUBERA, DR. HARRY W., was born at Picton, Province of Ontario, Canada, April 2, 1847; was reared on a farm and received his early education in the public schools. Upon attaining his majority and until he commenced studying medicine was a "Knight of the Grip." In 1877 he entered the office of Dr. Farnsworth at Clinton, Iowa, and remained with him in his practice until 1883 when he



W. H. STODDARD.



JOHN SUNDBACK.





OLE S. SWENSON.



graduated at the Keokuk Medical college at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1885 he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been president of the Minnehaha County Medical Society, and is its present secretary; was president of the County Board of Health two years, county physician one year, and has been city health officer since June, 1898; is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Modern Woodmen. Dr. Subera is a good physician, has a good practice, is a pleasant, sociable gentleman, and a highly esteemed citizen.

SUNDBACK, JOHN, is a native of Sweden and was born December 21, 1850. He came to the United States in 1868, and lived in Iowa until the spring of 1872, when he came to Minnehaha county and took up a homestead in Edison, filing on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 34, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 35, which was the first homestead filing in that town. He engaged in farming upon this land until the spring of 1881, when he moved to Sioux Falls and engaged in the sale of flour and feed and farm machinery. He was assessor one year in Edison, and was constable and on the police force in Sioux Falls when it was a village. In 1886 he was elected sheriff, and continued to hold this office until the 10th day of January, 1893. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and has taken nearly all of the degrees in Masonry, is also one of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He made an excellent sheriff; always level-headed, sagacious and honest, he performed his official duties without fear or favor to any one. For several years he was prominent in political matters. Until 1896 he was a straightout Republican, but after the adoption of the national platform that year by the Republican party he became a Silver Republican. In January, 1897, he went to Nicaragua, Central America, where he had a large interest in a steamboat. In December, 1897, he sailed his boat around Cape Horn for the Klondike region, with the intention of engaging in traffic on the Yukon river. He is now residing at Vancouver, B. C., where his family joined him during the summer of 1898, and the state has lost one of its most enterprising and influential citizens.

SWENSON, OLE S., was born in Norway, November 9, 1845; was reared on a farm and attended school until twelve years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled in Nicollet county, Minnesota; in 1863 he went to St. Peter in the same state, and engaged in clerking in a general store; in 1866 opened a hardware store, but after doing business one year at St. Peter, removed his stock to Grand Meadow, Minnesota, and remained there in trade until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived September 15, 1880, and engaged in the same business until he sold out in 1893. He then secured an interest in the flour mill at Valley Springs, in this county, which interest he still retains; was elected treasurer of Minnehaha county in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, and is at the present time chairman of the Republican county committee. Mr. Swenson is a good business man, an adroit politician, a good neighbor and an esteemed citizen.

TABER, EDWARD J., is a native of Canada and was born January 11, 1859. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. On the 20th day of June, 1878, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and the first thing he did was to take a contract to shingle a roof for four dollars. He shingled the roof, but did not get the four dollars. He soon after went to Cameron, McCook county, and opened a feed store; in 1880, went to Salem and entered into a copartnership with O. S. Pendar in the mercantile business, but at the end of two months sold his interest to Mr. Pendar and removed to Bridgewater where he went into trade in company with a Mr. Barry under the firm name of Taber & Barry. In December, 1889, he returned to Sioux Falls and engaged in the real estate business and was for some time connected with the Citizens State Bank, and was assessor of the city of Sioux Falls three years. When the State Banking and Trust Company was organized he became connected with that institution, where he has since remained, acting as its vice president. He is a good citizen, and highly respected.

TALCOTT, RANSOM WILLIAM, was one of the early settlers of Minnehaha county, coming from Ohio to Sioux Falls, November 10, 1871, accompanied by his wife and twin girls two years of age. He resided in the barracks for awhile, and then made a homestead filing upon the north half of the south half of section 6 in Sioux Falls township. In 1878, he sold out and removed to Lake county, S. D.

TATE, SAMUEL LIVINGSTON, was born in Leed, County of Yorkshire, England, January 14, 1839; emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1842, and settled first in Massachusetts, but removed to Perry, Ill., in 1853, and from there to Lee county in the same state, in 1857. During the civil war he enlisted in the 132d Illinois Infantry. He was graduated from Albion College at Albion, Mich., and in June, 1869, received the degrees of B. A. and B. L. Soon after he got married, and commenced the practice of law at Evansville, Wis., but remained there only three months and then removed to Grand Haven, Mich., where he remained until 1884. While residing at Grand Haven he was court commissioner and injunction master two years, judge of probate twelve years, and either alderman or mayor nearly all the time of his residence there, as well as being the president of the board of education several years. In the fall of 1884, came to Sioux Falls and opened a real estate office. September 1, 1886, formed a copartnership with R. F. Pettigrew in the real estate business, and for several years the firm did a large business. Mr. Tate is now 1899 about to engage in the same business again. He is a thoroughly honest, upright man, and has well earned the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

TAYLOR, FRED W., was born at Ormo, Wis., February 22, 1856; was educated in the public schools and in the preparatory department of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and graduated from a commercial college in Chicago. When seventeen years of age he went into his father's store as a clerk two years, and was in the employment of Field, Leiter & Co. in Chicago two years, and with Ware & Co. a little over a year as bookkeeper and cashier.

Came to Sioux Falls February 28, 1880, and formed a copartnership with Justin Graves, and the firm bought the hardware business of L. K. Buck. At the end of one year he bought Mr. Graves' interest and since 1881 has been engaged in the hardware business by himself. In 1880-1, in connection with Charles K. Howard, he built the Howard-Taylor block; was alderman from the First ward two years; president of the Masonic Temple Association at the time the Masonic Temple was built; is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has been Eminent Commander of Cyrene Commandry No. 2, Knight Templars. Mr. Taylor is a good business man, and an enterprising, popular citizen.

THOMPSON, KNUT, is a native of Norway, and was born March 20, 1848. He came with his parents to the United States in 1852, and settled on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was reared and received his early education. He afterwards attended a commercial college in Madison, Wisconsin, and then was employed as bookkeeper in an agricultural house for five years. He came to Sioux Falls on the 1st day of April, 1875, and bought forty-four feet fronting on the east side of Phillips avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and during the summer, erected a building and engaged in the machine business. In 1883, he re-built, this time a brick building known as the Thompson block. He also erected a fine residence on Tenth street, in which he still resides. In 1891 he sold out his business, and since then has been employed in the county auditor's office quite a portion of the time, and is now deputy auditor. He is an honest, upright business man, is a good official and an esteemed citizen.

THOMPSON, PETER F., was born in Norway, October 27, 1846; attended the public schools and worked on a farm in his native country until 1865, when he emigrated to the United States and worked for a few months in the copper mines at Superior, Michigan. He then went to Lansing, Iowa, and made this place his home for thirteen years, four years of which he was in a hotel. In September, 1878, he came to Sioux Falls and opened a restaurant which he conducted for one year. He then went into the grocery business on Tenth street, and has continued in this business since then at the same place. He is a good business man, and has been successful. Is a quiet, conservative man, is well liked as a neighbor, and is an esteemed citizen.

THORGRIMSON, REV. HANS B., is a native of Iceland, and was born August 21, 1853. His father was a merchant, and when the subject of this sketch was eleven years of age he was sent to Copenhagen, Denmark, to attend a Latin school. He remained there three years, and then returned home and became clerk in his father's store for two years, and attended a college in Iceland one year. In 1872, he came to this country and worked on a farm in Wisconsin two years; entered college at Decorah, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1879; attended the Lutheran Theological seminary at Madison, Wisconsin, two years, and the Concordia Theological seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1882. The same

year he became pastor of the Icelandic Lutheran congregation at Pembina, North Dakota, and remained there until he removed to Sioux Falls, where he arrived on the 15th day of May, 1886, and became pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church, and also had charge of the Lutheran congregation at Springdale and Brandon for six years, when he resigned. He was largely instrumental in securing for Sioux Falls the Lutheran Normal school, and the city is greatly indebted to him for his labor in this enterprise. Since his resignation as pastor he was engaged in traveling in the interest of the Normal school and other similar institutions until July, 1898, when he received a call from the Norwegian Synod to take charge as missionary of a Lutheran congregation at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which he accepted, and is now located there. Mr. Thorgrimson is a man of more than ordinary ability, an entertaining speaker, and noted for his energy and active support of public enterprises. In July, 1884, he married Miss Mathilda Stub, of Locust, Iowa, an accomplished and lovable lady, and the removal from South Dakota of Mr. Thorgrimson and family was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends.

TOMLINSON, JR., JOSEPH, was born March 15, 1863, at Huntington, Connecticut. Until twenty-one years of age his time was chiefly occupied in securing an education, and in 1884 was graduated from Yale college. After graduating he became a tutor in New York City for two years, and then traveled with his pupil in this country and about the world until 1887, when he engaged in manufacturing at Hartford, Connecticut, for one year. On the 3d day of August, 1888, he came to Sioux Falls, and on the 10th day of that month commenced work on the Argus-Leader as advertising solicitor. On the 9th day of November, following, in connection with Charles M. Day, he bought the paper, and the next day the first issue of the Argus-Leader appeared under the new management. Tomlinson and Day soon made the Argus-Leader the leading Democratic newspaper in South Dakota, and it so remained until the Democratic party in 1896 adopted the doctrine of the free coinage of silver, when the Argus-Leader promptly became a Republican newspaper.

Mr. Tomlinson is a strong, vigorous writer, and one of the most aggressive editors in the state. His editorials, especially upon political matters, are concise, clear, courageous and able. He has a keen scent for the delinquencies of his political opponents, and when he makes a discovery of this character it is a red letter day for the Argus-Leader. As a citizen he is upright and enterprising, and in local matters is particularly active in urging upon the municipal administration rigid economy and business-like methods. Endowed with such positive qualities of character, with a newspaper of wide circulation at his command, it is not hazardous to predict that Mr. Tomlinson is destined to exert in the future a strong influence upon the institutions of the state of his adoption.

TUFTS, DR. ARTHUR HENRY, was born in Wadsboro, Vermont, January 14, 1856, but, when a mere child, removed with his father to Geneseo, Illinois. He attended common and high schools, and was also a student at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, two years, after

which time he taught school three years. He studied medicine with C. A. Gray at Brattleboro, Vermont, taking his first course of lectures at Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from the New York City University in 1873. He commenced the practice of medicine in Sioux Falls the same year, in copartnership with the above mentioned Dr. Gray. From 1884 until the fall of 1887 he practiced alone, but at the latter date he formed a partnership with Dr. S. A. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Tufts, which still continues.

Dr. Tufts has been the president, vice president and treasurer of the Minnehaha Medical Society, and in 1893 was vice president of the State Medical Society. The firm of Brown & Tufts has a large practice, and Dr. Tufts contributes his share to its success. The doctor is an energetic, reliable and conscientious practitioner, and is also an enterprising and highly respected citizen.

TUTHILL, JOHN W., was born in the village of Greene, Chenango county, New York, July 6, 1846. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Carbondale, Pennsylvania. In 1862 he went to Chicago, and was employed in the bank of Coolbaugh & Brooks as messenger for three years. In October, 1865, entered the employ of C. Lamb & Son, lumber dealers at Clinton, Iowa, and remained with them until July, 1869, when he concluded to go into business on his own account, and went to State Center, Iowa, and established a lumber yard. In March, 1882, he came to Sioux Falls, and bought out Edwin Sharpe & Company's lumber business, and the firm of Tuthill & King was established. On the 3d day of February, 1884, Mr. King died, and S. G. Tuthill, a brother of John, was taken into the business under the firm name of Tuthill Brothers. On the 18th day of August, 1885, the John W. Tuthill Lumber Company was incorporated, and since then its business has been constantly increasing. The company is doing a large business in Sioux Falls, and also has yards at Windom, Worthington, Beaver Creek and Hills, Minnesota, and at Hartford, Montrose, Humbolt, Salem, Spencer and Farmer, in this state. Mr. Tuthill, although emphatically a business man giving close attention to his large business, is an enterprising citizen, always ready to aid in any project calculated to advance the prosperity of the community in which he lives.

TUTHILL, S. G., was born in Chenango county, New York, October 14, 1848. He removed with his parents to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, when three years old, and from there to Clinton, Iowa, 1856. He received a common school and academic education. In 1867 he went to Chicago and worked for a wholesale grocery house until 1883. On the 10th day of March, of that year, he came to Sioux Falls, and was in the employ of Tuthill & King until the death of Mr. King on the 3d day of February, 1884, when he became a member of the firm of Tuthill Brothers, and continued in the lumber business with his brother John. On the 18th day of August, 1885, the John W. Tuthill Lumber Company was incorporated, and the subject of this sketch was elected its secretary and treasurer, which office he held, and in connection with his brother John was in the active management of the business of the company until April, 1899, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was one of the most active

and enterprising citizens in Sioux Falls, and was deservedly popular with all classes of people.

TYLER, LEVI S., was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, June 7, 1847, and attended the public schools and graduated from the high school at that place. Enlisted in the army in 1861, and again in 1862, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He then commenced work in an express office, and for thirty-five years was engaged principally in the express business. In 1881 went to Minnesota, and the spring following took up a quarter section of land in Hand county, South Dakota, but during the fall of 1882 returned to Minnesota and took up his residence at Tracy. Was a member of the city council at that place, and in 1893 was a member of the Minnesota legislature from the counties of Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine. On the 24th of May, 1894, became the agent of the American Express Co., at Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. Was elected to the state senate from Minnehaha county in 1899, and is at the present time bookkeeper at the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Mr. Tyler is a man of good ability, a good public speaker, an upright official, and a respected citizen.

VANEPS, WILLIAM. A clerk of the writer was sent to interview William VanEps in regard to his early history and his connection with Sioux Falls, and it is given below, in his own language:

"I was born in Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., July 20th, 1842. In 1858 I left that country and went west into Minnesota, where I worked on a farm for \$12 a month during the summer of 1859. From there I went to Brighton, in southern Iowa. I walked the entire distance, about 350 miles, and carried with me everything that I had, including the little I had accumulated by my work on the farm. I engaged in the grocery business in a small way, and stayed in Brighton that winter. In the early spring I went to Richland, where I met a friend, W. A. Jordan. He proved to be a very good friend indeed, and gave me such endorsements as enabled me to buy goods in much larger quantities in the eastern markets. I staid in Richland engaged in a general mercantile business for about three years. Then I sold out and went to Denver, Colorado in the spring of 1863, where I engaged in various enterprises and speculations. From there I went down into Mexico and then back to Beaver Dam, Wis., where my parents resided. I spent a few weeks visiting them, and then went to Milwaukee, where I took a course in the Bryant & Stratton commercial college. I then went to Minnesota in search of a business location, and finally settled in the town of Manderville, Dodge county, where I continued in business for some three years. I then received letters from my former friend, W. A. Jordan, asking me to sell out there and engage in business with him at some point that we might decide upon. We finally settled upon the town of Eddyville in southern Iowa, and entered into copartnership under the firm name of Jordan & VanEps. After running the business for about a year we concluded that we had better seek a place where we could occupy our time and capital to better advantage. I started out in search of a location in northwestern Iowa, Nebraska, or some point in Dakota, and finally radiated back to Cherokee, which was a



WILLIAM VAN EDS.



place in name if not in population, there being only two or three houses there then. We ascertained that the Dubuque and Sioux City road, which is now the Illinois Central, was about to be extended westward to Sioux City, and we concluded to locate and engage in the mercantile business in Cherokee. Two years later, I ascertained that the military reservation at Sioux Falls was about to be raised, and I decided to locate there. I came to Sioux Falls August 14th, 1870, to look the ground over, and became infatuated with the country and what I then considered the site for a prospective city on the plains of Dakota Territory; returned to my home in Cherokee and completed arrangements for locating in Sioux Falls in the spring of 1871. At that time the nearest railroad point was Le-Mars, Iowa, a distance of 75 miles from Sioux Falls and 100 miles from Sioux City. I set out to purchase lumber and erect my building for a residence and for business—combining the two in one—the store below and the residence in the upper rooms. I went to Minneapolis in search of lumber, and purchased my first bill of lumber for the erection of my old building, which now stands on Main avenue, of W. D. Washburne, who is now United States senator from Minnesota. He waited upon me in person. After ascertaining where I was to take the lumber, he seemed to become very much interested in me, so much so that in something like ten days or two weeks, I received a package of the Pioneer Press, published in St. Paul, setting forth the fact that a certain young man named Wm. VanEps, seeing the importance of an early location in what was then called the wilds of the great West, had located in the mercantile business at Sioux Falls, and that in his (Mr. Washburne's) judgment, he had selected a location, which in a very few years would grow into a prosperous and wonderful frontier city, and would be paying tribute both to St. Paul and Minneapolis wholesale and manufacturing interests. All of which has proved that Senator Washburne was a true prophet."

Since coming to Sioux Falls Mr. VanEps has been one of the most active and energetic business men that ever resided in South Dakota, as well as one of the most successful. He has figured extensively in real estate transactions, erected a large number of buildings and has done a large and profitable mercantile business. At the present writing he is occupying one of the most attractive and commodious stores that can be found in the Northwest, and it is filled with an elegant class of goods. What is better still, the building in which he is doing business was built by him and is one of the largest and handsomest business buildings in the state. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and as the county and state have been strongly Republican he has not held many official positions. He was elected one of the trustees when the village of Sioux Falls was incorporated, was a member of the city school board from 1889 to 1893 and an influential member of the state constitutional convention of 1889. He has been a delegate to the national Democratic conventions, and at the last convention was prominent among the members from the Northwest. He has always been a strong man in the councils of the Democratic party, and is recognized as one of the Democratic "war horses" of the state. While enterprising, he is con-

servative, and in all matters in which he engages is persistent and independent, working out his plans in his own way. He has accumulated a fortune by his industry, sagacity and hard work, and has a good title, legal and equitable, to every dollar of which he is possessed. He is the peer of any business man in the state.

VAN EPS, MRS. INEZ C., *nee* HERRICK, was married to William VanEps October 14, 1867, at Manderville, Minnesota, and has resided at Sioux Falls since 1871. She was a fine singer, and her cultivated voice was one of the attractions on many public occasions in the little village. She has always been greatly respected by the residents of Sioux Falls for her many womanly qualities, and her exemplary life, and no one is more gracious in manner and kindlier of heart than Mrs. VanEps, as many of the poor and needy in the city know best.

VAN SLYKE, CHARLES H., was born April 26, 1836, in Oneida county, New York; was educated in the public schools, and worked on a farm until about twenty years old, when he entered his father's shoe store and remained until August 8, 1862. At that time he enlisted in Company B, 157th New York Infantry, and served until July 10, 1865. October 2, 1862, he was made Second Lieutenant, and the following March was promoted to Captain, and served on the Division Staff as Provost-marshal. Upon his return from the war he engaged in shoe manufacturing at Utica, New York, until 1882, when he returned to Springfield, Dakota, and engaged in farming. In November, 1887, he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. For a few years he engaged in painting, but in 1890 was appointed messenger in the United States courts by Judge Edgerton, which position he held until 1896. Since that time he has been engaged in the pension and patent business. The Captain is a highly respected citizen.

VINCENT, CHARLES HERBERT, better known as "Charley Vincent," was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 14, 1847. His father was a dairyman on quite an extensive scale. He removed to Calumet, Wisconsin, in 1856, and, of course, Charley accompanied him, and at the age of eleven years commenced business as a news-boy on a train: was brakeman, baggageman and conductor before he was seventeen years old, and at the age of eighteen was conductor on a passenger train running between Milwaukee and Sun Prairie in Wisconsin, and remained in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company as conductor for thirteen years. In March, 1877, he came to Sioux Falls and entered into a copartnership with T. F. Leavitt, and engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of Leavitt & Vincent, but after a few years he bought out the interest of his partner and carried on the business three years alone: then he formed a partnership with W. D. Roberts, under the name of Vincent & Roberts, which firm existed for two years and a half, when it was dissolved, Mr. Vincent continuing the business, and is, at this writing, at the old stand, getting his share of the trade.

He is a good business man, and recognized as "one of the best



MRS. WILLIAM VANEPS.

fellows" in the city of Sioux Falls. Public-spirited, without a trace of a "kicker" in his whole make-up, it is unnecessary to add that he is well liked and popular with his neighbors and the business community. He is a Sir Knight, Shriner, Elk, and ready for anything else that may come his way.

VOORHEES, JOHN H., was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, February 20, 1867. During his minority he spent most of his time in obtaining an education, attending the public schools, and Rutgers college at New Brunswick, N. J., where he was graduated in 1888. The same year in October, he came to Sioux Falls, and entered the law office of C. O. Bailey. In September, 1889, he was admitted to the bar. He remained in the office of Mr. Bailey, and Bailey & Stoddard, and at the dissolution of that firm October 1, 1891, he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Bailey under the firm name of Bailey & Voorhees, and the firm is still practicing law in Sioux Falls. He is conceded to be one of the best office lawyers in the city of Sioux Falls, and has earned this reputation by a course of careful study. Well educated, industrious, and believing that nothing is worth having until earned, he bids fair to become one of the most thoroughly equipped lawyers in the state. He is known as a young man of worth and integrity.

VREELAND, ROBERT E., was born in Tama county, Iowa, December 27, 1854; was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools until 1874, when he commenced work for Daniel Glidden in a store, and removed with him to Sioux Falls, where he arrived Nov. 4, 1878, and remained employed in Mr. Glidden's shoe store until he went out of business; he then clerked for Morstad & Christopherson in their clothing store for five years; in 1891, formed a copartnership with Nels Arnston under the firm name of Bob & Nels, and engaged in the clothing business on Phillips avenue in Sioux Falls, in which they still continue, and are doing a good business. Mr. Vreeland is a good business man, energetic and enterprising, and is well liked as a neighbor and citizen.

ARNSTON, NELS. It is a little out of the alphabetical order to give a biographical sketch of Nels Arnston at this place, but Bob & Nels are always together, and we will keep them together here. He was born June 18, 1864, at Grover Springs, Minn., was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools and at the State Normal school at Winona, Minn.; came to Sioux Falls in 1883, and entered the store of Chris Aslesen as a clerk; went to Potter county, S. D., and remained a few months, then returned to Sioux Falls and worked for Morstad & Christopherson until 1891, when he commenced business with Robert Vreeland. He is a good business man, a good social fellow, and a good citizen.

WADE, FRANK L., was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 13, 1855. Attended common and high schools until eighteen years old, and then, for three years, was employed on a railroad. July 19, 1876, arrived in Sioux Falls, and commenced clerking in the store of his brother-in-law, C. M. Bunce, and remained with him two years; then clerked for Wm. VanEps, and worked in the Queen Bee Mill

until 1881, and then clerked in a clothing store a few months. He built the building now occupied by Tossini on Phillips avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and there engaged in the flour and feed and farm implement business; and was for a while during the boom time a dealer in real estate. In 1893, was appointed United States Deputy Marshal for the district of South Dakota, and held this office until the fall of 1897. He exercises his right of citizenship about election time, and is known as an active political worker; is a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

WALTS, CYRUS, one of the best known pioneer settlers of Minnehaha county, was born at Watertown, New York, March 29, 1844. He attended the city schools and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. On the 3d day of October, 1869, he arrived in Dakota, and immediately commenced work as clerk in a store at Yankton. In February, 1870, Colonel Allen, his uncle, then residing at Yankton, came to Sioux Falls and opened a store in the south room of the barracks, and on the 2d day of June, of that year, Mr. Walts arrived in Sioux Falls and became a clerk in this store. The July following, Mr. Allen was appointed postmaster at Sioux Falls, and he appointed Mr. Walts his deputy. The post office prior to this time had been in the old sutler's store, with Ed Broughton as postmaster. Upon the appointment of Colonel Allen the office was removed to his store, and Mr. Walts took charge of the office, keeping the mail in a small case which he had fixed up. At that time there was only one mail a week for Sioux City or Yankton, and none from the north.

While deputy postmaster, Mr. Walts had quite an experience, and one which he will always remember. He had sent out several registered letters containing money, but the letters when received at their destination had no money in them, and of this he was informed. Soon after, John B. Farry, a postal inspector, arrived in Sioux Falls. He came for the purpose of having Mr. Walts arrested, for it was believed at Washington that he was the guilty one, as parties to whom some of the letters had been addressed from which money had been abstracted had sent the envelopes there, and there was no evidence that they had been tampered with. The envelopes furnished by the government for registered letters had a line drawn around one end upon which was printed, "open at this end." The parties receiving the letters had cut off the end as directed, and had sent the balance of the envelopes to the post office department at Washington. Meanwhile Mr. Walts took the precaution to have John Bippus and Dr. Roberts, who sent four registered letters each the same day with money enclosed, stand by and not only see the money put in the envelopes, but the registered letters put in the mail-bag, and the bag delivered to the mail-carrier. The money in these letters did not reach their destination. Mr. Walts, when he was informed of Mr. Farry's business, had Dr. Roberts and Mr. Bippus meet him and relate the facts in regard to the mailing of their registered letters. This put a new phase on the subject, and Mr. Farry concluded that he would hardly be justified in having Mr. Walts arrested, although he convinced several of the good citizens of Sioux Falls that he was guilty, and al-

most satisfied Dr. Roberts that Mr. Walts actually stole the money right before his eyes that he supposed he had sent away. A public meeting was called in reference to the matter, and although Mr. Walts was not without friends who believed in his innocence, the greater number of those present believed him guilty. Mr. Walts, however, remained in the office, and the detectives continued their work, and although no letters containing money were registered from Sioux Falls, still the mail was tampered with. The following August, a detective put some marked money in the mail and accompanied it along the stage route. The stage stopped at Blair for dinner, and when the detective paid his bill some of the money he had marked and mailed was paid to him in making change. This solved the mystery. The son of the proprietor of the hotel where the stage always stopped for dinner had charge of the mail at that place and he was the person who had been robbing the mail and successfully avoiding detection for nearly a year. He had neatly cut open the end of the letters upon which the directions were printed, abstracted the contents, and then with a little mucilage closed it again. When the letters arrived at their destination the persons receiving them would find them apparently all right, and then would according to direction tear or cut off this end and destroy all evidence of the manner in which the letters had been robbed. He was promptly arrested, tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Walts was exceedingly happy over the outcome, and his friends in Sioux Falls were emphatic in saying: "I told you so!"

On the first day of December, 1871, Mr. Walts upon the resignation of John Bippus as county superintendent of schools was appointed by the county board to fill the vacancy, and held this office two years. In 1873 he was appointed clerk of the district court for Minnehaha county, and held this office until the appointment of W. D. Stites by Judge Carland, which appointment took effect April 19, 1888. He made a good official, and it was well known to the bar and all persons doing official business with him that he was perfectly honest and reliable. He has frequently been employed as surveyor since residing in this county, and he has the honor of having done the surveying for the first village plat filed for record in Minnehaha county. In November, 1896, he was elected county surveyor on the fusion ticket and in April, 1898, he was elected city justice of the city of Sioux Falls. He has no enemies, and is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

WAPLES, ROBERT COULTER, was born at Cape Henlopen, Delaware, January 15, 1817. When about twenty years of age he went to Dubuque, Ia., and in connection with his two brothers built the Waples House, now the Julian. He then engaged in the real estate business at different places in Iowa, and lived in Washington Territory two years. He came to Sioux Falls on the 26th day of August, 1878, but went immediately to Flandreau, where he engaged in the lumber trade until sixteen months later, when he was burned out. He then located at Sioux Falls, and resided there until his death, which occurred on the 7th day of January, 1890. In 1885, he built the Waples Block. He was generally known in Sioux Falls as Com-

modore Waples, and the history of his title is an amusing illustration of how easily a title may be acquired that will stick to a man as long as he lives. He went to LeMars, Iowa, to go into business, and as he stepped off the train a man accosted him as Commodore Vanderbilt, and from that day he was always known as Commodore Waples. Mrs. Waples is still living in Sioux Falls, and she remarked to the writer: "I have never been on the cars since I got off the Omaha on the 26th day of August, 1878." Mr. Waples was a man of fine appearance and courtly manners, and every inch a real commodore. He was liked by everybody, and Mrs. Waples is greatly beloved by a host of friends.

WATSON, JESSE B., was born in Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., September 8, 1840. In 1850, he removed with his parents to Chickasaw county, Iowa, and his father entered the first land in that county during that year. When thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch started for his old home in New York, working his way as best he could. He remained there until the spring of 1857, at which time he went to Galesburg, Ill., worked on a farm one year, and then was employed one year by the Rev. Jonathan Knox, president of Knox college. In the fall of 1865, he went to Fremont, Neb., and from there to Sioux City, where he was employed to carry the mail between that point and Fort Randall. During the spring and summer of 1861 he rode a mule, with two mail-bags as companions, back and forth a distance of one hundred and forty miles. In the fall of 1861, was employed by Surveyor Moses K. Armstrong in surveying. In February, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Dakota Cavalry, and the following summer was stationed at Sioux Falls until the Indian massacre in Minnesota, when the company was ordered to Yankton. He served three years and three months in the cavalry, and during this time the company was engaged in protecting the small settlements on the upper Missouri, and went with the Sully expedition across the Yellowstone. After being mustered out, he went to Chickasaw county, Iowa, and remained a year, and then went to Sioux City where he was employed in the quartermaster's department until fall. He soon after took up a homestead at the mouth of Jim river, which he afterwards exchanged with Governor Todd for city lots in Yankton. In 1870, purchased some woodland near Vermillion, erected a saw mill and manufactured lumber until the fall of 1878, when he purchased a fourth interest in the Webber & Shaw flouring mill at Sioux Falls, and moved there. This mill went out bodily during the high water in 1881. He was next employed in the Queen Bee mill until it stopped doing business. He was inspector of wheat, and run the warehouse when it was under the Seney management, and assisted in shipping out 80,000 bushels of wheat to Minneapolis when it ceased operation. He then engaged in buying wheat one year with A. G. Seney, one year with J. H. Stockton, and the following year with the Parmley Brothers at the Seney warehouse. In 1891, took charge of the oatmeal mill, and remained its manager until the winter of 1896. In 1897, went to Kansas and took some stock in a mining enterprise in connection with E. B. and J. B. Meredith, but sold out his stock, and commenced mining on his own account. He still re-

sides with his family in Sioux Falls. He was village trustee in 1879 and 1881, and after the incorporation of the city of Sioux Falls in 1883, was elected alderman from the Fourth ward, and again in 1889. He has also served one term on the city school board. Mr. Watson has always been recognized as one of Sioux Falls most enterprising citizens, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WELLIVER, WINFIELD S., was born in Greenwood, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1847; went with his parents to Illinois in 1856; was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools until seventeen years old, when he commenced clerking in a store, in which employment he remained twelve years, the last six years at LeMars, Iowa. In 1879 he was elected clerk of the courts of Plymouth county, Iowa, and held the office by re-elections until 1889. During this time he had charge of the probate business of the county. On the 20th day of March, 1889, he arrived in Sioux Falls, and has since resided there engaged in the real estate business. He was one of the charter members of Giblem Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of LeMars, and was at one time its Worshipful Master. Mr. Welliver is a reliable business man, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

WELLS, ROLLIN J., is a native of Illinois, and was born June 24, 1848. He completed his education at the Michigan University, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. The same year he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the military service, but his father objected to his remaining in the service at that age and secured his return home. During the entire time of his residence in Sioux Falls he has been engaged in the practice of law, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States in 1888. In addition to his professional work he has been connected with several business enterprises in Sioux Falls, particularly in the building of the motor line to East Sioux Falls. He is a good lawyer, a good neighbor, an enterprising business man, public-spirited, and an independent, upright citizen.

WERNER, JOHN W., was born in Germany on the 28th day of January, 1858, and attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when he emigrated to the United States with an uncle, and located at Corning, New York. He was at this age put in charge of a retail clothing store, and remained there until 1880, when he went to Rockford, Illinois, and engaged in the same business until he removed to Sioux Falls, arriving there the first day of April, 1883. He has since then been engaged in the clothing business at Sioux Falls, and there are but few merchants who have been engaged in business in the city for so long a time. Business, and strictly business, occupies his time, although he keeps posted upon the current events of the day. He was never a candidate for office, and does not appear to be matrimonially inclined, although his social qualities are well developed. He is a good citizen, and well liked by all who know him.

WESTON, OLIVER P., was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, July 22, 1839. He received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen commenced a two years' apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner at his native place. In 1860 he went to Portage, Wisconsin, and worked for a railroad company. In the spring of 1862 enlisted in Co. C, 23d Wisconsin Vol., and served three years; then engaged in mercantile business at New Lisbon, Wisconsin. At Christmas, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha E. Smith of Cole-rain, Massachusetts. He remained at New Lisbon until 1869, and then went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber and livery business until 1870, when he sold out and moved to Vermillion, South Dakota, where he remained until the spring of 1872, when he came to Sioux Falls with T. C. Harthorn, and assisted in the erection of the Webber & Harthorn flouring mill. He then engaged in the building and contracting business until 1874, when he entered into a copartnership with Andrew Peterson in the furniture and carpenter business, which continued until 1880, when he sold his interest to his partner, and since then has taken things leisurely, enjoying his accumulations. He was one of the trustees of the village of Sioux Falls in 1880; was county coroner several years, and a member of the school board thirteen years. Mr. Weston is an influential and highly respected citizen, and he and his estimable wife have a host of friends, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

WHEELER, GEORGE E., was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 22, 1860; when quite young he moved to Melrose, Massachusetts, where he was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school. He came to South Dakota in 1879, and in 1880 became secretary and treasurer of the Cascade Milling Co., which positions he has held since then. He was a member from Minnehaha county of the South Dakota legislature in 1895, and was one of the most influential members of that body. He introduced what was known as the "Wheeler Bill," and the same, in substance, which was passed by the next legislature in reference to the control of railroads. It was finally defeated, but its introduction and discussion educated the people up to such a point that a majority of all parties voted for it in 1897. Mr. Wheeler is one of the most popular men in the city, and deservedly so, for while he is an enterprising citizen he never meddles with the affairs of others. He is a good neighbor, social and companionable, and as a business man is in the front rank.

WHELOCK, ARTHUR B., was born at Royalton, Winsor county, Vermont; received a common school and academic education. In the fall of 1853 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he lived until the war broke out. On the 19th day of April, 1861, he enlisted and served three months in an infantry regiment and then served four years in the 7th Wisconsin battery. During the war he was promoted, and became captain of the battery. After the war he engaged as foreman in the construction of railroads two years, and then took up a homestead at Hudson, Lincoln county, this state, where he engaged in farming twenty years. From 1870 to 1872 he was a representative in the territorial legislature, and was a county commissioner in



O. P. WESTON AND WIFE.

Lincoln county two years. In 1888 he moved to the city of Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He was chief of police two years, and from May, 1892, until May, 1898, was city justice. He is a man of good sense, well informed, is a respected citizen, and has a host of friends.

WHIPPLE, HOMER J., is a native of Charlestown, N. H., and was born November 30, 1844. He spent his early life on a farm, attended the common schools and completed his education at the Newbury Seminary and Collegiate Institute at Newbury, Vt., where he graduated in 1869. The same year he went to Marshall county, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching. During the winter of 1870-1 he taught a high school in Alden, Ia. In April, 1871, he came to Dakota Territory and took up a pre-emption in Lincoln county and a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 35, in Sioux Falls township, and afterwards a tree claim on the northeast quarter of section 24, in Clear Lake township in this county. He taught the first public school in Sioux Falls after the erection of a school building in the winter of 1873-4, and during the same years was Probate Judge and County Treasurer of Minnehaha county. He held the office of County Superintendent of Schools for six successive years, commencing with 1887. In addition to his official work he has carried on farming and occasionally taught school. Mr. Whipple has always been a careful, conservative official, and is highly respected as a neighbor and citizen.

WHITE, EDWARD P., is a native of Springfield, Vermont, and was born November 26, 1847. He was educated in the common schools and at the Leland & Gray seminary at Townshend, Vermont, and also at the Springfield business college at Springfield, Massachusetts. He worked in the Estey Organ Works at Brattleboro, Vermont, for twelve years. In May, 1884, removed to Sioux Falls, and worked as stenographer. In 1886, was employed by the New England Loan & Trust Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1887, was appointed official Court Reporter of the 4th Judicial District of the Territory of Dakota, and occupied that position until the establishment of the state courts of South Dakota, when he was again appointed to the same office of the Circuit Court of the 2d Judicial Circuit, and of the County Court of Minnehaha county. He held these appointments until January, 1894, when he removed to Chicago. He was an honest and competent official. During his residence in Sioux Falls he gave instruction in shorthand and typewriting, and also worked up a shorthand system of his own, which is now in use, and considered to be very simple, and at the same time complete.

WILKES, WILLIAM A., was born in Fremont, Ohio, in 1845. He was educated in Marion, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; then practiced law at Rochester, Minnesota, and at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and was elected prosecuting attorney of El Paso county two years. In 1878 he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. In connection with his professional work he engaged in the real estate business for some years.

In 1893, and again in 1897, he was nominated judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit by the Populist party, but was defeated by Judge J. W. Jones, the Republican nominee. At the general election in 1896 he was elected judge of the County Court of Minnehaha county, and re-elected in 1898. While at the bar he was engaged in some of the leading cases before the state tribunals, has always taken an active part in public affairs, and is a good citizen.

WILKES, REV. ELIZA TUPPER, was born at Houlton, Maine; was fitted for college in New England, and graduated from the State University of Iowa; was educated for foreign mission work; entered the Unitarian ministry in 1868, and took charge of the Universalist church at Neenah, Wis., the same year; in 1869, was married to William A. Wilkes at the last mentioned place; moved from there to Rochester, Minn., where she had charge of a Universalist church; in 1872, removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where they resided six years, and during part of that time she preached in the Unitarian church at that place; came to Sioux Falls in 1878; was one of the foremost workers in the establishment of the Sioux Falls Public Library and the Ladies History Club; started the project of building All Souls church, and labored zealously until the work was accomplished; has been pastor of the Unity church at Luverne, Minn., for the last twelve years, except three years, when she was assistant pastor of the Unitarian church at Oakland, Cal. With such a record of good works, comments would be superfluous.

WILLEY, WARNER E., was born in Vermont, November 9, 1837. When eleven years old he removed with his parents to New York, and worked on a farm until 1858. Being then twenty-one years old he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in lumbering for twenty years, except during the time he was in the military service. He was quite successful in his business, and when he came to Sioux Falls in 1878, had considerable city property in Minneapolis. He built the Commercial House situated where the present hotel with the same name is located, and was its landlord until the spring of 1883, when he moved it back and built a new hotel on its site. This hotel was destroyed by fire on the 6th day of November, 1883, and at the same time a livery stable full of fine horses belonging to Mr. Willey was also consumed. The loss was a severe one, but the following year he built the present Commercial Hotel. After operating this hotel for about a year he sold it, and in connection with his son-in-law, Roy Williams, purchased the old Merchants Hotel, and enlarged, refitted and operated it until 1897. They also built the Willey & Williams block on Main avenue. Mr. Willey was one of the trustees of the village of Sioux Falls in 1881-2, and alderman from the Second ward in 1883-6-7-8, and in 1889 was elected mayor of the city of Sioux Falls. In 1898, he was again elected alderman from the Second ward for the term of two years. During the civil war he enlisted in Company A, 1st Minnesota Volunteers, was wounded at White Oak swamp, and upon his recovery was discharged; he then reenlisted in Company C, 11th Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. Captain Willey is one of the best known men in the



REV. ELIZA T. WILKES.

county, and has a host of friends. He makes a good official, is independent and enterprising, and is a respected citizen.

WILLIAMS, ORA, was born on a farm in Dallas county, Iowa, on the 16th day of January, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school at Adel, Iowa, where he afterwards was employed as assistant principal. In 1881, purchased an interest in the Dallas county Democrat, and became its editor. In 1885 sold his interest in this paper, and took the position of city editor of the Des Moines Register, published at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1895 became city editor of the Sioux City Journal, and subsequently was its managing editor. In 1897 went to Omaha and was employed as editorial writer on the Omaha Bee. In August, 1898, came to Sioux Falls, and since then has been the editor of the Sioux Falls Daily and Weekly Press. Mr. Williams is a professional newspaper man, and an able, independent editorial writer, and his coming to South Dakota has materially strengthened the editorial fraternity in the state.

WILLIAMS, ROY, was born at Hazel Green, Grant county, Wisconsin, July 12, 1856. His early life was spent on a farm and in the common schools. He also attended the State Normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin, for three years. In 1881 went to Sioux City and for eight months was traveling agent for a book concern located at that place; then became traveling salesman for the Grinnell Barbed Wire company, of Grinnell, Iowa, until October 1884, when he removed to Sioux Falls and took the position of clerk in the Commercial hotel. In the latter part of 1885, entered into a copartnership with W. E. Willey in the hotel business, under the firm name of Willey & Williams, and the property now known as the Merchants hotel, was purchased, enlarged and fitted up and opened to the public in 1886 by this firm. Until 1897 the Merchants was conducted by them, and secured its share of public patronage. Mr. Williams had the supervision of the hotel, and was very popular with the traveling public as well as with his townsmen. In 1888 was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Sioux Falls, and in April 1889, was appointed by Governor Mellette a director of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and was president of the board two years. In 1892 and 1893 was city auditor. In April, 1893, was elected mayor of Sioux Falls by a handsome majority, and this was to quite an extent owing to his personal popularity, as he had two strong candidates to defeat. About the time of his election local political complications arose which made it difficult for him to inaugurate or prosecute successfully any measure for the government of the city. In May, 1898, was appointed assessor of the city of Sioux Falls, and is the assessor of the city at the present writing and is now engaged in the farm implement business. He is a social good fellow, has a large circle of friends, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

WINSOR, CURTIS H., was born at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, June 14, 1847; attended Racine college for one year and then commenced the study of law; in March, 1867, was admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court of Walworth county, Wisconsin; in August, 1871, came to Da-

kota, and engaged in the practice of law at Canton until April, 1873, when he removed to Sioux Falls; remained there until June, 1875, then went to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and returned to Sioux Falls in January, 1878. During his residence in Sioux Falls he had as partners in his law practice, in 1873-4 John Bippus, in 1879-81, Frank H. Winsor, his brother, who afterwards removed to Mitchell, South Dakota, in 1882-6 L. S. Sweezy, and on the 1st day of January, 1877, the firm of Winsor & Kittredge was established, and continued until October, 1895, when Mr. Winsor removed to the city of New York, and became associated with the firm of Chandler, Maxwell & Phillips of that city. He was the first to litigate a case in the district court in the counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha and Moody, and had been in the practice of law in the Territory of Dakota and State of South Dakota more years than any other practicing lawyer when he removed to New York. Mr. Winsor has a wide circle of acquaintances in the Northwest, all of whom are his friends. He is a good lawyer and a good advocate, and while a member of the Dakota bar, was employed in important litigation. He was popular with the profession, an elegant story-teller, a genial good fellow, and his removal from Sioux Falls was sincerely regretted.

WISA, FRANK, is a native of Germany, and was born July 18, 1849; attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a harnessmaker. In 1873, emigrated to the United States; lived a few months in Michigan, and a short time in Chicago, then worked on a farm one year; went to Iowa and worked at his trade two years, and then removed to Vermillion, Dakota. On the 15th day of November, 1877, came to Sioux Falls, and was in partnership with Warner Raabe in the harness business until 1879, since which time he has been conducting the business alone. He is a good business man, and a good citizen.

WITTE, C. FRED H., was born in Augusta, Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, July 18, 1861. He was raised on a farm. In May, 1879, came to this county and engaged in farming until 1882, when he was employed by Heynsohn Brothers in Sioux Falls. He remained in their employ until January, 1898, at which time he purchased the Minnehaha Springs property, and is now engaged in carrying on the business. He is an industrious, upright citizen and a good business man.

WOODRUFF, JAMES, was born at Geneseo, Illinois, December 22, 1864; attended the public schools until thirteen years old, when he entered a printing office and remained there seven years. On the 5th day of April, 1885, he arrived in Sioux Falls and commenced work in the printing office of Caldwell & Bliss; worked at the case one year, and then was foreman of the office five years. In 1891, he accepted the position of foreman of the Argus-Leader office, which position he still retains. In 1898, he was elected on the fusion ticket a member of the house of representatives of the state legislature from Minnehaha county and was an influential member of that body in its 1899 session, serving on the judiciary and public health committees. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the Elks, and of the Typographical Union; is a social good fellow, and a respected citizen.



ORA WILLIAMS.



ROY WILLIAMS.

WOODS, RICHARD JACKSON, was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 17th day of January, 1863, while his parents were on a visit to that place; their home being in Louisiana, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days. He took an academic course in Philadelphia, after which he started West and came to Sioux Falls in 1878, where he worked on a farm, and drove a team for awhile for Thomas Quigley. In 1883, he was appointed a guard at the penitentiary and held that position until June 2, 1887. A week after, on the 9th day of June, he married. He then engaged in the real estate business, in which he continued until 1890, when he was appointed special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and immediately commenced soliciting life insurance, and has continued in this business to the present time. He has been wonderfully successful, and is known far and wide as one of the best solicitors in the United States. From June, 1892, to June, 1893, he wrote \$712,000 of insurance, and four times during that year, as his monthly reports went into the home office, he was notified that he ranked No. 1, and stood at the head of over 2,500 active agents soliciting insurance for this great institution. He is general district agent of twenty-two counties through the central portion of the state. In 1889, and again in 1890, he was president of the State Firemen's Association. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Mellette Chief of Engineers and Ordinance, with rank of Colonel. In August, 1894, he was elected president of the Republican state league, and during the state campaign that immediately followed, was an active and efficient participant. In local politics he has for years been a prominent factor. The city, county and state conventions that have been held without his presence as a delegate have been few. He was a delegate to the Republican national league convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1885, was elected one of the vice presidents of the league, and was appointed on the committee on resolutions. In 1896 he was nominated by the state republican convention presidential elector, and his name stood at the head of the ticket.

WOODWORTH, DR. ROLLIN E., is a native of Leon, New York, and was born March 30, 1865. His father, who was a Methodist minister, died when the subject of this sketch was three years old. He attended the common schools and the Chamberlain institute at Randolph, New York, until he was sixteen years of age, when he removed to Sioux Falls. He attended the high school at this place for one year when he graduated; then studied medicine for one year in the office of Dr. A. H. Tufts; then went to New York and took a three years medical course in the University of the City of New York, graduating in 1889, and soon after returned to South Dakota. He commenced the practice of medicine in Valley Springs, remaining there a little over two years, and then went to Bisbee, Arizona, as physician for the Copper Queen Mining Company; remained there one year, but owing to its being an undesirable place for his family in which to reside, he abandoned a remunerative practice and returned to New York, where he took up a course in the postgraduate school at the university, and was in the hospital for six months. During this time he made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear

and nose. After completing this course he removed to Sioux Falls, where he is at the present time and has a good practice as an oculist and aurist. He has been president of the Minnehaha County Medical Society.

WYNN, WILBUR S., is a native of New York, and was born April 23, 1848; removed to Illinois with his parents when eleven years of age, and on the first day of April, 1862—being only eleven years, eleven months and seven days old—he enlisted as a soldier in Company I, 35th Illinois Infantry, and served the full term of his enlistment of three years. He was large for his age, and succeeded in enlisting by representing that he was as old as his appearance indicated. He did not go out as a musician but as a soldier, and it has been claimed that no one enlisted in the Northern armies as young as Wilbur S. Wynn. The 35th Illinois was a fighting regiment, and it was the colonel of this regiment—Wm. P. Chandler—who first planted the colors on Missionary Ridge. Mr. Wynn was in this famous battle. At the battle of Stone River he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. After the war he attended school and studied law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1870. He soon after went to Hamburg, Iowa, where he opened a law office and practiced his profession until he removed to Sioux Falls in May, 1881, where he at once secured a good law business. During his residence in Sioux Falls he entered into two copartnerships for the practice of law, one with S. E. Young and the other with G. P. Nock, in both of which firms he was the senior partner. He was a Democrat in politics, and during Governor Church's administration was president of the board of the Deaf Mute school. He was nominated by the Democratic party for judge of the second judicial district at the time Judge Aikens was elected; was nominated by the Democrats and Populists in 1890 for state's attorney of Minnehaha county—and the writer had a pleasant campaign with him for the office. He removed to Perry, Oklahoma, in 1893, and subsequently to California. He was a hard working, energetic lawyer and an active, enterprising citizen.

YOUNG, SUTTON E., was born at Hiram, Ohio, September 23, 1847, was raised on a farm and educated at Hiram college, where he graduated in 1871. For five years was the superintendent of the public schools at Canton, Ohio, studied law during the same time and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1877, was elected prosecuting attorney of Harding county for the term of two years, and in 1879, was elected a member of the Ohio legislature. In 1881, removed to Sioux Falls, where he was employed as superintendent of the village and city schools for three years. In 1884, formed a copartnership with W. S. Wynn for the practice of law, and the firm continued until 1886, when he entered into copartnership with H. H. Keith under the firm name of Keith & Young. In 1887, resumed his former relations with W. S. Wynn, which continued until he left for Hiram, Ohio, in the fall of 1891; was a member of the first legislature of South Dakota, and was elected Speaker, for which position he was well qualified and gave good satisfaction. During the last few years of his residence in Sioux Falls, if there was any politics in his

ward—in the city of Sioux Falls—the county of Minnehaha—the territory of Dakota, or the state of South Dakota, that he did not take a hand in, the writer is ignorant of the time and place when the accident occurred. He was not always successful in what he attempted to do, but he was always adroit, energetic and persistent in carrying out his plans. He is a man of fine appearance and a good public speaker. Since writing the foregoing Mr. Young has returned to South Dakota and is engaged in a mining enterprise in the Black Hills, with headquarters at Rapid City, but he recently removed his family to Sioux Falls, where they were heartily welcomed by their many old friends.

ZENTEL, JOHN, was born in Zenheim, Germany, September 24, 1845, and while quite young learned the carpenter's trade. He emigrated to this country, and arrived in New York in August, 1865, and remained there at work at his trade for three years. On the 1st day of October, 1878, he arrived in Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, and during the greater portion of the time has been engaged as a contractor and builder. He takes quite an active part in local politics, and is a man of considerable influence; is enterprising and well liked.

ZETLITZ, DR. ARNE, was born in Stavanger, Norway, June 16, 1864. He graduated from the high school in that city, and then attended school in Germany for two years. He then returned to Norway and studied pharmacy two years. In 1886, came to this country, and located in Lyon county, Minnesota. From there went to Toledo, Ohio, where he attended a medical college, and was graduated in March, 1891. He was then employed in the college as instructor in nervous diseases, and remained there until he removed to Sioux Falls in January, 1894, where he has since resided, engaged in practicing medicine. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Sioux Falls Hospital, and through his efforts principally, it has attained a creditable reputation. He was county physician two years, has a good practice, and is esteemed as an enterprising, upright citizen.

TOWN OF SOUTH SIOUX FALLS.

During the years 1888 and 1889 several industries had been established at South Sioux Falls. The South Sioux Falls Railroad and Rapid Transit line of road had been completed to this point, and everything looked prosperous and promising for a rapid and wonderful growth of the lively little burg which had sprung into existence so suddenly.

All the prerequisites having been duly complied with for the organization of a town, a petition was presented by the residents and landowners of the southwest quarter of section 28, the south half of sections 29 and 30, sections 31, 32, and the northwest quarter of section 33 in Sioux Falls township, and sections 25 and 36, and the east half of sections 26 and 35 in Wayne township, asking the board of county commissioners to order an election to determine whether the inhabitants of such territory desired to incorporate as the Town of South Sioux Falls. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the board ordered an election held on the 20th day of February, 1890. The election was held at the Woolen Mills, and all the votes cast (thirty-seven) were in favor of incorporation. The territory was divided into three districts, and on the 21st day of March, 1890, J. M. Eley, Fred Frost, Sr., and S. D. Perkins were elected trustees, Fred Spoerl clerk, M. F. Drake assessor, C. S. Lawrence treasurer, J. P. Wilbur marshal and William Gingerich justice. July 1, S. D. Perkins was elected president of the board, and a corporate seal was ordered procured. July 9, the board, upon the petition of the owners of five-eighths of the property, passed a resolution submitting to the voters the question of bonding the town in the sum of \$70,000 for the purpose of constructing a system of water works and sewerage, and to defray the expense of a plant for lighting the town. The election was held June 31, and all the votes cast (fifty in number) were in the affirmative. November 3, C. S. Lawrence having moved away, C. E. Fickes was appointed treasurer; and on the same day the board allowed bills which had been incurred to the amount of \$1,673.08.

R. F. Pettigrew was not only the promoter of the packing house, but he was the prime mover in establishing several industrial enterprises at South Sioux Falls. The woolen mill enterprise was one of the first. These mills were in operation in 1889-90. A soap factory was built about the same time, and an axle grease factory a little later. A starch factory was built in 1892. A large hotel was erected in 1889, and opened for business in the fall of that year. The foundation for a Presbyterian church building was laid, but the

project went no further. The packing house plant, the most important of the enterprises, is within the town of South Sioux Falls, and is the only one in operation at the present time. But the other plants only require to be set in motion to make South Sioux Falls one of the most active and important manufacturing points in this part of the state.

BUFFALO PARK.—In 1888 R. F. Pettigrew and S. L. Tate purchased seventeen buffalos, and brought them to South Sioux Falls. They enclosed sixty acres with a high board fence, and turned the buffalos loose within the enclosure to obtain their subsistence. They then purchased quite a number of imported Galloway cows, and let them in with the bisons. Young buffalos and buffalo-galloways was the result, and they were reared together. Deer (black-tails and white-tails), and moose were also procured and put in the park. A boy living near the Missouri river upon hearing of the park, supposed the proprietors would be pleased to add to their variety of animals, and shipped to them twenty prairie dogs. Eight of them got away, but twelve were left in the park, and they at once commenced to take up homesteads and file pre-emptions, and in a few years, if a census had been taken, the number of prairie dogs would have run up into the thousands. In 1894 the buffalo-galloway herd was disposed of, but the prairie dogs remained until the high water in the spring of 1898 overflowed their habitations and drowned them.



THE LAST BUFFALO.

This illustration is of the last buffalo in Minnehaha county. He was born in Buffalo park, and having special advantages for growth, was a splendid specimen, weighing 2,400 pounds. He never realized his captivity, and his behavior was unexceptional in the park. In

August, 1894, he was sold and put into a box-car and shipped to Buffalo, New York. When he found himself confined in the car he was greatly enraged, and before arriving at his destination the car needed repairs. He was purchased for the park at Buffalo, but when he arrived there the park commissioners were at a loss how to transfer him to his new home, and they wired Senator Pettigrew for information. They finally made a chute for his passage and opened the door of the car, but he did not approve of the arrangement, and being prodded in order to drive him out, he knocked out one end of the car and made his exit.

LIST OF OFFICERS 1891-1899.

1891. May 4, the annual election took place, and the following officers were elected: J. M. Eley, Samuel Simons, T. J. Haynes, trustees; Fred Spoerl clerk, C. E. Fickes treasurer, Wm. Gingerich assessor, C. H. Ransom justice, M. F. Drake marshal.

The receipts from taxes during the year amounted to \$618.23.

The expenditures during the year amounted to \$2,132.91.

September 12, T. J. Haynes having moved away, Thomas Hobart was appointed trustee to fill the vacancy.

1892. April 12, the salary of the trustees was fixed at \$25. May 2, at the annual election, the following officers were elected: trustees, Samuel Simons chairman, Fred Frost, Sr., Wm. Wolley; clerk, J. M. Eley; assessor, Wm. Gingerich; treasurer, Percy Frost; justice, Fred Spoerl; marshal, John Nichols. July 12, J. M. Eley resigned as clerk and Wm. Gingerich was appointed to fill vacancy. At the end of the fiscal year the amount of taxes received was \$2,911.11, and expenditures \$2,266.66.

1893. May 1, the following officers were elected: trustees, Fred Frost, Sr., Samuel Simons, W. J. Wolley; clerk and assessor, Wm. Gingerich; treasurer, Fred Frost; justice, C. D. Fickes; marshal, M. F. Drake. October 2, Wm. Gingerich resigned as clerk and Fred Frost was appointed to fill vacancy. November 13, the tax levy for 1890 having been declared void by the courts, the board of trustees authorized the county to charge back the amount of taxes collected and paid over to the town, and retain the amount from future taxes collected by the treasurer.

1894. May 7, the following officers were elected: trustees, M. Butterfield chairman, C. E. Place, E. M. Grimsell; clerk, E. C. Goecke; assessor, H. W. Connolly; treasurer, C. E. Fickes; justice, Fred Frost, Jr.; marshal, P. M. Harmison. November 5, E. M. Grimsell resigned and A. J. McLain was appointed to fill vacancy.

1895. The annual election took place at the appointed time, with two tickets in the field. One ticket was nominated by a caucus, and there were some persons dissatisfied with the nominations. They kept quiet and at the last moment a ticket was made up by petition and properly filed. The caucus ticket was not filed in time, but it was voted and had a majority, and the persons named on the ticket were declared elected, and became the *de facto* town officials. The matter got into the courts, and the following October the court decided that the persons named upon the other ticket were legally

elected. The *de facto* officers stepped down and out and the *de jure* officers assumed their respective duties. The last named officers were as follows: M. Butterfield, H. W. Connolly and C. E. Place trustees; E. C. Goecke clerk; Perry Frost assessor; C. E. Fickes treasurer; A. D. Austin justice; Fred Frost, Jr., marshal. Mr. Goecke moved away during the fall and James E. Connolly was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1896. The town officials for this year were in part as follows: trustees, Fred Frost, Sr., J. E. Nixon, M. F. Holt; clerk, James E. Connolly. January 19, 1897, J. E. Nixon having moved away, H. W. Connolly was appointed trustee to fill vacancy. February 2, 1897, Harry Pratt was appointed trustee in place of M. F. Holt for the same reason.

1897. C. J. Conway, Thomas Hobart and H. K. Pratt were elected trustees; J. E. Connolly clerk; Fred Frost, Jr., treasurer; H. W. Connolly assessor. In October J. E. Connolly resigned and H. W. Connolly was appointed clerk.

1898. May 2, the following officers were elected: trustees, M. Butterfield chairman, Hugh Mullen, H. K. Pratt; clerk, Wm. Gingerich; treasurer, Fred Frost, Jr.; assessor, H. W. Connolly; justice, Albert Norem. May 19, Mr. Frost declined to serve as treasurer and C. E. Fickes was appointed. In October Mr. Norem moved away, and Wm. Gingerich was appointed justice.

1899. At the annual election the following officers were elected: trustees, M. Butterfield, Ole Johnson, H. K. Pratt; clerk, Wm. Gingerich; treasurer, C. E. Fickes; justice, J. Harmison; marshal, Wm. P. Ryan; assessor, H. W. Connolly; overseer of highways, Hugh Mullen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BUTTERFIELD, MERRICK, was born in Andover, Vermont, December 18, 1819; was raised on a farm, and attended the public schools. When twenty-one years of age he settled down to farming on the old homestead until 1854. At that time he removed to McHenry county, Illinois, and engaged in farming until June, 1887, when he came to Sioux Falls. He resided in this city until 1893, when he removed to South Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. Mr. Butterfield held town offices in Vermont, and while a resident of Illinois was supervisor, school trustee, and also mayor of the city of Marengo several years. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the town of South Sioux Falls four years, and its chairman three years. When sixteen years old he united with the Baptist church, and has been a deacon of that church forty years. He is a pleasant, genial man, a good neighbor, and an upright, conscientious citizen.

FICKES, CHARLES EDWARD, was born at Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois, December 9, 1866. Attended the public schools until thirteen years old, when he went to Chicago and was employed in a grocery store until 1881. He then went to Marengo, Illinois, where his parents resided, and remained there as clerk in a grocery store four years, and for two years attended the Marengo high school from

which he graduated. He then entered a dry goods and clothing store, where he remained until September, 1891, when he removed to this state and located at South Sioux Falls. He bought the interest of Mr. Perkins of the firm of Spoerl & Perkins, engaged in general merchandising at that place, and the firm of Spoerl & Fickes continued the business until Mr. Fickes on the first day of August, 1893, bought out the interest of his partner, and since then has largely increased the business. He has been remarkably successful, and when his location is taken into account and the fact is known that he does an annual business of upwards of \$20,000, his energy, honesty and business qualifications are established. He has been one of the town officials of South Sioux Falls during the whole time of his residence there, and is well liked as a neighbor and citizen.

GINGERICH, WILLIAM, was born at Kur-Hessen, Germany, April 14, 1842, and at the age of nine years emigrated to America with his parents. Resided in Maryland one year and then removed to Putnam county, Illinois, where he received a common school education. January 1, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, 64th Illinois Infantry, served during the remainder of the civil war, and was discharged July 20, 1865. He then engaged in farming in Livingston county, Illinois, for several years, and was a breeder of fine stock. For four years was a dealer in coal and fuel at Chatsworth, Illinois. In 1889 came to South Sioux Falls, and resided there until he removed to Elwood, Iowa, but in 1896 he returned to South Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, engaged in the fuel and grain business. Mr. Gingerich has held some official position during all the time he has resided at South Sioux Falls, and is an enterprising, upright citizen.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

(101-50)

The boundary lines of Wayne township were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivision of the township was made by Carl C. P. Meyer in September, 1864. According to the government survey the township contains 23,037 and 99-100 acres of land. The water supply is good. The Big Sioux river touches sections 13 and 24, and Skunk creek enters on section 6, and running in a southeasterly course leaves the township on section 25. There are also several small streams which empty into Skunk creek.

The township was settled at an early date. Sylvester Delaney and wife came to the county in 1866, and it is said they were the first settlers in Wayne. Several of the present residents took up land in 1870. V. R. L. Barnes, Frank Raymond and William Bailey were all located there prior to June of that year. Solomon Pruner and D. W. Oaks settled there in 1871, and in 1872 quite a number of new settlers located in the township.

The first school was taught by Miss Elsie Barnes in a dugout located on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 14. During the spring of 1873, Mr. Oaks and Mr. Barnes went down to Lodi (about fifteen miles north of Vermillion) and procured a small building 12x12 feet in size, took it down and drew it onto the north half of the southwest quarter of section 14, and set it up for a schoolhouse. Miss Jennie Barnes taught school in this building during the spring and early summer of that year. After the term of school closed, sometime in August following, the schoolhouse was missing. Upon going to the place where it had been located one side of it was found lying flat on the ground, the rest of the building had entirely disappeared, except a piece of 2x4 which was found quite a distance away stuck in the ground. Upon digging it out it was found to have entered the ground to the depth of two feet. It was undoubtedly the work of a "little twister," and the most remarkable feature of the occurrence was the fact that it happened in the night time, and not a drop of rain fell. Very soon after, a schoolhouse 16x24 feet was built, and D. W. Oaks says he thinks it was the first frame schoolhouse built in the county. Mr. Barnes came from Wayne, Pennsylvania, and as he was one of the first settlers in the township wanted it called Wayne, it was so named, although several other names had been proposed.

Skunk Creek valley is noted for its fertility of soil, and as the home of some of the most prosperous farmers in the county. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad runs through the township and has a station called Ellis located on its line near the center of the township. There is a post office, store, and three grain elevators at Ellis, but the residents of Wayne do the principal part of their business at Sioux Falls.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The board of supervisors of Wayne township met the first time after its organization as a civil township January 10, 1881. Seymour Hill and M. W. Pruner supervisors, and E. J. Tracey clerk, were present, E. Wiser, who had been elected supervisor, was absent. The bond of D. W. Oaks was approved, but the records do not disclose to what office he had been elected. July 23, the board directed that an order be drawn in the sum of \$100, with ten per cent interest to Seymour Hill, he agreeing to advance \$95 to be expended in building bridges. At this meeting the township was divided into two road districts.

1882. Seymour Hill, M. W. Pruner and E. Wiser were re-elected supervisors, O. Brandenburg clerk. A tax levy was made as follows: Town fund 2, bridges 5 and road 6 mills. Henry Smith made a report as treasurer early in the year 1883, and had undoubtedly been elected treasurer in 1882, but there is no record of his election.

1883. S. Hill, Charles Fleetwood and Carey Wiser were elected supervisors, S. Hill chairman, O. Brandenburg clerk. A tax levy of 9 mills was levied for all purposes.

1884. The township officers for 1884 were as follows: Supervisors, Charles Fleetwood chairman, Carey Wiser and Seymour Hill; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, E. J. Tracey; assessor, V. R. L. Barnes. The bond of the treasurer was fixed at \$500, and that of the clerk, assessor and constable at \$200 each. On the 15th day of March, A. M. Bowen qualified as one of the supervisors, in the place of Charles Fleetwood.

1885. At the annual March election the following officers were elected: Supervisors, S. Hill, A. M. Bowen and E. Wiser; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, E. J. Tracy.

1886. Supervisors, A. M. Bowen, E. Wiser and John Alguire; clerk, O. Brandenburg.

1887. At the annual election in March A. M. Bowen, John Alguire and W. H. Bryan were elected supervisors, C. H. Fleetwood treasurer, O. Brandenburg clerk. On the 30th day of April the resignation of C. H. Fleetwood as treasurer was accepted, and E. Wiser was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the same meeting C. S. Aikens was appointed assessor, and Wm. Vincent and Charles Babcock constables. The justices were M. W. Pruner and W. S. Jones.

1888. At the annual March election the following officers were elected: Supervisors, A. M. Bowen chairman, H. W. Smith, John Alguire; clerk, O. Brandenburg.

1889. Supervisors, A. M. Bowen, John Alguire, Wm. Bailey; clerk, O. Brandenburg.

1890. Supervisors, John Alguire, Frank Barnes, Henry Frantz; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, G. B. Moulton. There was \$146.63 in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

1891. Supervisors, John Alguire, Frank Barnes, Henry Frantz; clerk, O. Brandenburg; assessor, S. D. Alguire; treasurer, G. B. Moulton. On the 3d day of October a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills was levied to defray

the expense of a resurvey of the township. At the same time bridges across the Sioux river, Willow creek and Skunk creek were condemned. On January 5, 1892, the bills of C. Barrett for \$25 and Michael Harris \$90 for damages sustained owing to defective bridges were allowed. At the close of the year the treasurer reported \$788.75 in the treasury.

1892. Supervisors, John Alguire, Frank Barnes, Henry Frantz; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, G. B. Moulton. At the end of the year the treasurer reported \$810.66 on hand.

1893. Supervisors, John Alguire chairman, Frank Barnes, Henry Frantz; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, G. B. Moulton; assessor, D. Alguire.

1894. Supervisors, John Alguire chairman, Frank Barnes, Henry Frantz; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, W. F. Alguire; assessor, S. D. Alguire.

1895. Supervisors, John Alguire chairman, Frank Barnes, F. S. Hall; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, E. Wiser; assessor, E. J. Tracy.

1896. Same officers as in 1895.

1897. Supervisors, J. C. Dunn chairman, Frank Barnes, J. W. Vincent; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, E. Wiser; assessor, E. J. Tracy.

1898. Supervisors, J. E. Dunn chairman, Frank Barnes, J. W. Vincent; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, E. Wiser; assessor, E. T. Alguire.

1899. Supervisors, F. C. Freble chairman, J. W. Vincent, Henry Frantz; clerk, O. Brandenburg; treasurer, E. Wiser; assessor, E. T. Alguire; justice, Rob. Alguire; constable, Henry Watson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALGUIRE, JOHN, one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of this county, was born in Canada, May 21, 1842. In 1853, he came with his parents to the United States and lived in New York ten years. He then removed to Wisconsin, where he resided until 1873, when he came to Dakota and located a homestead in Brandon township, this county. In 1880, he sold out and went to Oregon, but returned within a year, and since then has been a permanent resident of this county. He is the owner of a large real estate, the greater portion of which is in Wayne township. His home farm comprises nearly a thousand acres, and is well improved. In short, Mr. Alguire is one of the most successful farmers in this locality, and is a highly respected citizen.

ALGUIRE, SOLOMON D., has been a well known resident of this county for nearly thirty years. He is a native of Cromwell, Canada, and was born in 1854. When only six years old, he came to New York, lived there four years, removed to Wisconsin in 1864, and came to Dakota in 1872. He then secured as a homestead, the northeast quarter of section 3, in the town of Wayne, where he still resides and has a good farm. Was assessor in 1892, and is a good citizen.

BAILEY, WILLIAM, was born in Ireland in June, 1846. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish decent, and members of the Presbyterian church. When twenty-one years of age he emigrated to the United States, and came to Iowa in May, 1867. During the next three years he traveled extensively over the country, staying but a short time in any place. In May, 1870, he came to this county, and took up 160 acres of land in sections 10 and 15, in Wayne township, where he has since resided, and has added 160 acres more to his farm. He is one of the best and most industrious farmers in the county, and, aside from visiting the World's Fair for two weeks, was never away from home to exceed a day or two at a time, and has undoubtedly spent more days in Wayne township than any other person. He is a good neighbor, and a good citizen.

BARBER, JOHN B., has been a resident of Minnehaha county since March, 1872. He took up a homestead and pre-emption in section 22 in Wayne township, where he still resides and has a well improved farm, with substantial buildings. He was born January 15, 1848, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and lived there and in Michigan before coming to this county.

BARNES, VAN RENSSELAER LAFAYETTE, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in February, 1820, and died May 11, 1887. He was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and taught school several years in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1864, enlisted in the 24th Pennsylvania Infantry, and served through the war. From 1865, until 1869, was farming in Pennsylvania and New York; came to Dakota in 1869, and stopped at Sioux Point until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Wayne township in this county and took up the southwest quarter of section 11, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10. He resided in section 11 until one year before his death, when he removed to Sioux Falls. He held school, township and county offices, and the first year he resided in Dakota was elected member of the legislature. He is a good neighbor, and a highly respected citizen.

BARNES, FRANK WAYNE, son of V. R. L. Barnes, was born July 28, 1859, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and came to Dakota with his parents in 1869, and has resided on section 11 in Wayne township since the spring of 1870. He has added to the old homestead, and now owns a farm of 320 acres. He has no ambition to engage in politics, but is a good neighbor, an enterprising, thrifty farmer, and a respected citizen.

BRANDENBURG, OSCAR was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1850. After having lived in Wisconsin for some time he came to Dakota and settled in this county in the spring of 1876. He took up a pre-emption and tree claim, and owns at the present time the southeast quarter of section 31, the north half of northwest quarter of section 19, and the south half of the south half of section 18, in the town of Wayne, residing on the last mentioned place. In 1898, he was nominated county auditor by the Republican party, but the Fusion candidates were elected. He has held the office of town clerk since 1882, and is a respected citizen.

BRYAN, WILLIAM H., is a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, and was born May 16, 1836. He lived for some time in Wisconsin and Iowa, and came to Sioux Falls in September, 1872. He pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 33 in Highland but disposed of it, and for a long time was in the employ of his brother-in-law, C. K. Howard, in Sioux Falls. About fifteen years ago he bought a farm in section four in Wayne, and a few years ago he moved on to it, and has greatly improved it, besides erecting large and commodious buildings. He also purchased more real estate, and now owns five hundred and twenty acres of land in Wayne township. He has a fine herd of registered Jerseys, a good stock of cattle, hogs and horses, and is one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of the county. He always takes an active part in town and county affairs, and, while conservative, is not wanting in public spirit. He has been supervisor of the town board, and assessor, and makes a good official.

FRANTZ, HENRY, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born July 18, 1844. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Before coming to Wayne in this county in the spring of 1873, he had lived in Ohio and Iowa. During the civil war he enlisted in Company H, 15th Iowa infantry, and when his term of enlistment had expired re-enlisted and served in all, three years and eight months. Upon coming to Dakota he pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 31 in Wayne, and afterwards bought the northwest quarter of the same section. He greatly improved his farm but sold out in October, 1894. He is a highly respected citizen.

HALL, FRANCIS S., was born in Ohio, May 10, 1858; lived there and in Iowa until 1886, when he came to this county and located on his present farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres in sections 6 and 7 in Wayne, and in section 12 in Benton. He resides in Wayne, is engaged in farming and has quite a good farm, and is a good citizen.

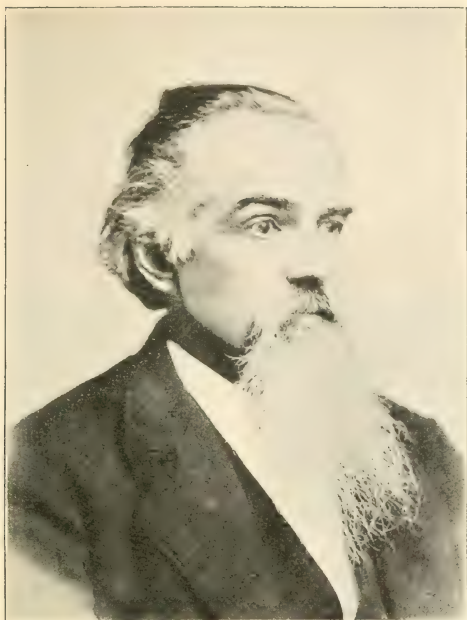
JONES, WILSON S., is a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and was born September 9, 1828; worked on a farm and attended the public schools until eighteen years of age, when he commenced learning the trade of carpenter and joiner. After becoming of age he was in poor health for several years, but says he got well, in spite of the doctors, by stopping taking medicine. In 1857 he removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the livery and undertaking business for several years, and was a member of the city council two years. He afterwards moved to Menominee, in Dunn county, where he kept a hotel and was sheriff one term. From there he went to New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and kept the Georgia House two years. After traveling about for awhile endeavoring to find a place that would suit him, he came to Sioux Falls in June, 1870. On his forty-second birthday he slept for the first time at his present home in a building he had erected. From the first he claimed that good corn could be raised in this part of South Dakota, and in this he was not disappointed. He has lived here to see the country settled with a prosperous people at the same time he has prospered himself, and adjoining his farm

there is now a mammoth packing house erected. Mr. Jones is best known as "Corn Jones" and takes no exception to the prefix; he is a born fighter, energetic and enterprising, takes a hand in public affairs and never was on the fence a minute in his whole life. Such a man always has his friends and enemies, but W. S. Jones is a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

MCMURREN, HENRY, arrived in Minnehaha county in 1876. He lived in Sioux Falls the first three years, and located on his present homestead in 1879, which comprises 240 acres of section 6 in Wayne, and 80 acres of section 31, in Benton. He lives on his homestead in Wayne, and has quite a good farm. Has held several school district offices. He was born January 1, 1844, in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1876.

MOULTON, GUERDON B., was born in Pewaukee, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, September 1, 1843. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 1st Wisconsin cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming in Waukesha, Crawford and Trempealeau counties until April, 1873, when he came to Dakota. He took up a homestead and tree claim in Lincoln county, and pre-empted a quarter section of land in Wayne township in this county. His present farm contains 320 acres, and he resides on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22 in Wayne. He is a good farmer and a good citizen, but the most prominent trait in his character is his great love for the Democratic party. It might not do to say that he is the only simon-pure Democrat in the county, but it is true that he believes a poor Democrat is better than a good Republican.

OAKS, DANIEL W., was born in Chautauqua county, New York, May 18, 1833. Was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He resided in Illinois and Minnesota for some time but finally came to this county in 1871. He secured as a homestead the west half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 14 in Wayne, where he has since resided, and took up the northwest quarter of section 22 in the same township as a tree claim. He built a log house on his homestead in September 1871, which was eleven feet square. The roof was covered with cottonwood shingles, and when Mr. Oaks had paid for his shingles he had only 50 cents left. The first winter several persons lived in this house. Mr. Oaks said in an interview: "I don't know how I should have wintered if it had not been for the kindness of C. K. Howard." He has been quite active in public matters. He was chairman of the first Republican county committee of Minnehaha county, and called the first Republican county convention to order. In the winter of 1872-3 he was one of the petit jurors of the first session of the United States district court at Yankton, and was one of the grand jurors at the first session of the United States court in Sioux Falls in April, 1890, after the admission of the State of South Dakota. He was the first assessor in Wayne and held this office three years and has been school treasurer eighteen years. Mr.



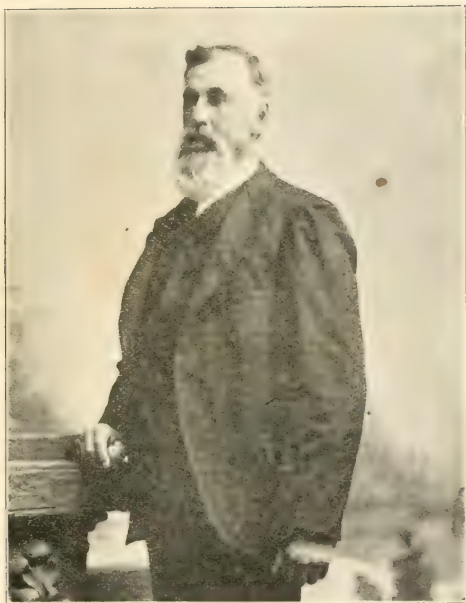
W. S. JONES.



RESIDENCE OF W. S. JONES.



G. B. MOULTON.



D. W. OAKS.



Oaks adds his testimony to the fact that Dakota blizzards are degenerating in force, and that they are of less frequent occurrence. He said: "When I came here, there was nothing to obstruct the wind, and the few first winters I spent in this county had at least two or three storms each winter that could be called blizzards. We were looking for them all the time." Mr. Oaks is one of the most independent, determined men in the county, and is esteemed as a kind-hearted, upright citizen.

PRUNER, SOLOMON, came to this county in May, 1871, after having previously lived in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. He pre-empted 120 acres of section 8, and 40 acres of section 17, in Wayne, which he changed to a homestead, and resided there twenty years. He then sold out and removed to the Pacific coast. He held several town offices while a resident of Wayne, and was a good citizen. He is a native of Ohio, and was born May 9, 1818.

RAYMOND, FRANK, was born in Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, January 30, 1815. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He came to Dakota October 20, 1868, and to this county February 25, 1870. He pre-empted the four center forties in section 23 in Wayne on the 28th day of February, 1870. Before coming here he had traveled through nearly all of the northern states and Central America, and quite a portion of the time drove an ox-team. He said: "When I came to Sioux Falls there was a stone building near the rear of where the Emerson block now stands, and a log house a little southwest of this, and a building near where the Burlington depot now stands, occupied by a man manufacturing pipestone ornaments. In the winter of 1870, I moved into the stone building and kept a hotel. I had one guest at Christmas, but did not have another for two months." Mr. Raymond has been a man of great activity, and has retained his vigor and energy so that at the age of eighty-four he is as sprightly and active as ever. He has not held office, but has exercised his right of citizenship whenever occasion offered.

SMITH, HENRY W., was born in Germany, January 3, 1844, and came to Maryland in 1857. In 1858 he went to Illinois, and resided there until 1872, when he removed to Dakota. He arrived in this county on the 27th day of March of that year, and took up a homestead in sections 25 and 26 in Wayne, where he built a frame house, hauling the lumber from Elk Point. He afterwards sold this homestead for a good price at the time the Sioux Falls Stock Yards were located in that vicinity, and purchased the northwest quarter of section 20 in Wayne, which he now occupies. Mr. Smith was elected as a Republican representative to the 16th territorial legislature convened at Bismarck in 1885. He has been an active member of the Farmers' Alliance since its organization in Dakota, and has been frequently elected president and secretary of the county alliance, and has also been chairman of the executive committee of the state alliance organization. In 1881 he was nominated for representative to Congress by the Independent party of South Dakota, and polled a large vote, receiving only 2,700 less votes than Jolley, the Republican candidate. He was elected auditor of Minnehaha county by the fusionists at the general election in 1896, and was re-elected in 1898.

Mr. Smith is a farmer, but finds time to engage actively in politics, as the foregoing sketch indicates. He is a good citizen, and has earned a place in the front rank of the Populist party in the state.

SWEET, JESSE W., was born in Herkimer county, New York, July 6, 1847. He lived in Illinois two years, and in Iowa fifteen years, and came to this county July 16, 1870. He engaged in farming, and has a good farm of 320 acres in sections 3 and 4 in Wayne, where he also resides. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

TRACY, ERWIN J., was born in New York, July 21, 1846. He removed from there to Illinois, and then to Wisconsin, and arrived in Dakota October 3, 1877. He bought 160 acres of land in sections 4 and 9 in Wayne township, where he resided engaged in farming until in 1898, when he moved into the city of Sioux Falls. When he first located on this farm he planted six hundred maple trees, from which he has made some excellent syrup. He has always been pretty active in politics, and was town clerk, justice of the peace eight years, town treasurer five years, and president of the Farmers' Alliance of this county.

VINCENT, JOHN W., was born in Illinois, February 10, 1858. He lived there and in Iowa until 1886, when he removed to this county, where he arrived on the 11th day of March. He bought 160 acres of land in sections 5 and 6 in Wayne, where he has since resided. He has held some offices, and is a good citizen.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, was born August 21, 1830, in Somershire, England. He emigrated and lived in Cook county, Illinois; then in Blackhawk county, Iowa; and arrived in Minnehaha county in 1887. He bought and now owns the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, in the town of Wayne, and resides there. He was road supervisor in 1890. Has a good farm and is an active and well-known citizen.

VINCENT, WILLIAM A., was born in London, England, February 10, 1856. He emigrated to the United States with his parents, and lived in Illinois and Iowa until 1884. During that year the subject of this sketch removed to Dakota, and settled in this county on the 18th day of March, where he has since remained. By pre-emption and purchase he is the owner of a farm of 280 acres in section 6 in Wayne, and resides on the southwest quarter of that section. He has held several school offices, is a good farmer and a good citizen.


WISER, ELIAS AND CAREY. We had biographical sketches of both Elias and Carey Wisner, but at the last moment, when it was too late to obtain the information desired to properly rewrite them, discovered that they had been lost. They were very early settlers in Wayne township, locating there in the early seventies. Their father took up the southwest quarter of section 9. He died about ten years ago, and Elias Wisner resides upon and owns the old homestead, besides 140 acres in sections 5 and 8, which he has purchased. Carey Wisner resides upon section 17, and his farm consists of 420 acres, and is located in sections 17, 8, 16, 20 and 21 in Wayne. They are both prosperous, enterprising farmers, well-known throughout the county, and are highly respected citizens.

WALL LAKE TOWNSHIP.

(101-51)

This township is one of the best for farming purposes in the county. The township lines were surveyed by William J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivisions were made by James V. Bunker in June and July, 1867. It contains, according to the government survey, 22,835.10 acres of land. It has no streams of sufficient size to appear upon the maps of the county, but there is a body of water on section 21 called Wall Lake, which covers 240.42 acres, and the map of the first survey of this township presents the peculiar fact that there were twelve small bodies of water besides Wall Lake, and when it was subdivided, ten of these ponds were located around the corners of the subdivisions. Wall Lake is quite a resort for fishermen and pleasure seekers, and is only twelve miles from the city of Sioux Falls. It is a fine body of water, let the seasons be what they may, wet or dry. At as early a date as August 8, 1874, the Sioux Falls Pantagraph published the statement that the real estate firm of Cameron & Pettit of Sioux Falls had laid out a town at Wall Lake. The township has only one post office called Lake City, located near the lake. Its nearest railroad station is Hartford, located two miles and a half from the north township line. The residents are principally of German descent, and there can be found in no place in the county a more industrious, thrifty class of farmers than in Wall Lake township. Good substantial farm houses, large commodious barns, and fine stock can be seen in all parts of the township.



 ZION GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church, which is known as the Wall Lake Zion Gemeinde, was organized in 1881, with a membership of forty-five. In 1883 a very fine and commodious church building was erected, at a cost of

\$3,000, which was paid by members of the church. The church building and parsonage are located in the northeast corner of section 8. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. E. Hahnemann. The Rev. Mr. Voelkert was then pastor of the church for about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. L. Weinrich, who remained until the present pastor, the Rev. J. Hansen, took charge of the church. Services are held every Sunday, and the present membership is seventy-five. There is also a Sunday school connected with the church with an average attendance of thirty.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church, which is in the German language called Dreieinigkeits Gemeinde, was organized in Wall Lake in 1882, with about fifteen charter members. A church building was erected the same year on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, at a cost of about \$1,050.00, which was raised by subscription. The Rev. E. G. Starck was the first pastor of the church; he was succeeded by the Rev. G. J. Fischer, who remained until the present pastor, the Rev. C. P. Thusius, took charge of the church. The present membership is twenty-seven, and services are held every two weeks. There is also a Sunday school connected with the church, with an average attendance of twenty-two scholars. In 1882, there was a parsonage erected near the church, at a cost of about \$400.00.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—A Free Methodist society was organized in Wall Lake township by Mrs. Ulba Thompson of Grand Meadow in 1895, and services were held by her in one of the school houses until the winter of 1897, when the school authorities refused the further use of the school house. Mrs. Thompson upon receiving notice of the action of the school board decided at once that a church building should be erected for the use of the church society she had organized. Mr. S. A. Hoyt gave the society one and a half acres of land on the southwest corner of section 21, and during the summer of 1898, a church building was erected 23x24 feet in size, at a cost of \$1,027. On Sunday the 18th day of September, of that year, it was dedicated, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, a district elder in the Iowa conference.

WALL LAKE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

1881. The first township officers were: Supervisors, T. J. Collins chairman, W. D. Alderson, Charles Lueth; justice, John Berguin; W. T. Pierce was elected clerk, but he removed from the township and James A. Hooker was appointed to fill the vacancy. During the year the township was divided into four road districts.

1882. Supervisors, T. J. Collins chairman, W. D. Alderson, Charles Lueth; clerk, James Tracy; assessor, Peter Chelius; justice, John Berguin.

1883. Supervisors, T. J. Collins chairman, W. D. Alderson, Charles Lueth; clerk, James Tracy; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, Wm. B. Knott; justices, Wm. Miller, Henry Aulwes.

1884. The following officers were elected at the first annual March election: Supervisors, T. J. Caldwell chairman, W. D. Alder-

son, Charles Lueth; clerk, A. P. Felt; treasurer, Charles Boy; justices, H. Aulwes, C. Felhafer; constables, James Hooker and Wm. Miller.

1885. Supervisors, T. J. Collins, chairman, Charles Lueth, L. Wehrkamp; clerk, James Tracy; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, C. F. Maehl; justice, A. C. Brown.

1886. Supervisors, T. J. Collins chairman, W. D. Alderson, L. E. Wehrkamp; clerk, James Tracy; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, C. F. Maehl; Justice, Wm. Felhafer; constables, Rudolph Kuhn, Carl Westphal.

1887. Supervisors, W. D. Alderson chairman, L. E. Wehrkamp, Wm. Miller; clerk, James Tracy; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, C. Maehl; justices, J. A. Campbell and A. H. Janke; constables, Michael Dargen, Carl Felhafer.

1888. Supervisors, James Tracy chairman, L. E. Wehrkamp, Henry Dreyer; clerk, James Hooker; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, C. Maehl; justice, August Janke; constable, Julius Volkman.

1889. Supervisors, James Tracy chairman, Henry Dreyer, Henry Aulwes; clerk, James Hooker; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, C. Maehl; justice, T. J. Collins; constable, Henry Fensterman.

1890. Supervisors, James Tracy chairman, Henry Aulwes, L. E. Wehrkamp; clerk, James Hooker; treasurer, Charles Boy; assessor, C. Maehl; justices, for two years, C. Sweeney, for one year, Joachim Muchow; constable, C. F. Maehl.

1891. Supervisors, James Tracy chairman, L. E. Wehrkamp, Henry Aulwes; clerk, James Hooker; treasurer, Carl Stowsand; assessor, Charles Maehl; justice, Wm. Connoley; constables, Otto Gunther, C. C. Muchow.

1892. Supervisors, Henry Aulwes chairman, L. E. Wehrkamp, Wm. Muchow; clerk, J. A. Hooker; treasurer, Carl Stowsand; assessor, Chas. Maehl; justice, Carter Sweeney; constables, A. G. Brown, C. C. Muchow.

1893. Supervisors, Henry Aulwes chairman, L. E. Wehrkamp, James Dargen; clerk, J. A. Hooker; treasurer, Carl Stowsand; assessor, Charles Maehl; justice, Wm. Connoley; constables, Joachim Muchow, P. K. Tucker.

1894. Supervisors, Henry Aulwes chairman, L. E. Wehrkamp, James Dargen; clerk, J. A. Hooker; treasurer, Carl S. Stowsand; assessor, J. W. Muchow.

1895. Supervisors, A. G. Brown chairman, Charles Lueth, Joe Helberg; clerk, Carter Sweeney; treasurer, Carl Stowsand; assessor, J. W. Muchow.

1896. Supervisors, A. G. Brown chairman, Charles Lueth, Joe Helberg; clerk, Carter Sweeney; treasurer, Carl Stowsand; assessor, Charles Voelsch.

1897. Supervisors, Charles Lueth chairman, John Lowell, J. Helberg; clerk, Otis Sweeney; treasurer, Carl Stowsand; assessor, Charles Voelsch.

1898. Supervisors, Charles Lueth chairman, Joe Helberg, Joe Miller; clerk, J. Sweeney; treasurer, Henry Muchow; assessor, Charles Voelsch.

1899. Supervisors, W. D. Alderson chairman, Wm. Muchow, Rudolph Kuhn; clerk, J. O. Sweeney; treasurer, Henry Muchow; assessor, Charles Voelsch; justices, Y. G. Brown, Wm. Jordan; constables, W. Dwyer, Joe Muchow, Jr.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALDERSON, WALTER D., was born at Plymouth, Mass., April 9, 1853. He came West and located in this county in April, 1876, taking up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 17, and as a tree claim the northwest quarter of the same section, which he afterwards sold. He is keeping "bachelor's hall" on his homestead, and has a good farm. He has been supervisor of the town board several years, also its chairman, and is an honest, upright citizen.

AULWES, HENRY, was born in Iowa October 25, 1847. He removed to Dakota in April, 1882, and bought the southeast quarter of section 9, in Wall Lake, where he still resides. He is also the owner of 360 acres of land in section 16. He has a good farm and engages in stock and grain raising. He has been justice of the peace two years, and a member of the town board of supervisors six years, three years of which he was its chairman. In November, 1896, he was elected representative from Minnehaha county to the state legislature upon the fusion ticket. He is a respected citizen.

BOY, CHARLES, was born April 12, 1839, in Germany. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, stopped in Illinois for a short time, and came to Dakota in May, 1873, and took up a homestead in Lincoln county. From there he removed to Minnehaha county and settled in Wall Lake, where he bought 640 acres of land in sections 8, 9 and 17, and engaged in farming. He was industrious and enterprising, and soon had one of the best farms in the county. He was treasurer of Wall Lake twelve years, and was a member of the House of the state legislature two terms, in 1891 and 1893. He died May 15, 1893, from the effects of an accident that happened to him a few days before while blasting rock on his farm. He was an honest, upright citizen, and his loss was keenly felt throughout the county.

DARGEN, MICHAEL, settled in this county March 13, 1878, upon his present homestead, the northwest quarter of section 32, in Wall Lake. A few years ago he bought the northeast quarter of section 31, in the same town, and now resides at that place. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and was born December 23, 1849. He also lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota before coming here. He has for several years held the office of treasurer of school district number 110, and has been supervisor and chairman of the town board, is a good farmer and a good citizen.

DREYER, HENRY, has been a resident of this county since May 18, 1878, and is the owner of a good farm comprising 160 acres of section 14, and also 80 acres of section 15, in Wall Lake. Has been a member of the town board for two years. He is a native of Germany, and was born January 8, 1832; emigrated to the United States in 1866; settled in Iowa and lived there till he came to this county.

FELT, PETER A., emigrated to the United States in 1868; lived in Minnesota for ten years, and came to Dakota in the spring of 1878. He filed a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 34, in Wall Lake, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 16, 1895. He held the office of school district clerk four years and director three years. He was born in Sweden, November 11, 1825.

GRAVE, FRITZ, is a native of Germany, and was born January 22, 1850. After coming to the United States in 1870 he lived in Illinois, then Iowa, and came to this county and settled on his present farm in the fall of 1882. At that time he secured as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 30, in Wall Lake, where he has since resided. He recently bought the southwest quarter of section 18, in the same township. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

GUNTHER, FREDERICK, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1820. He emigrated to the United States in 1862, and lived for several years in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1884 he came to Dakota and settled in Wall Lake in this county, purchasing the northwest quarter of section 33. Mr. Gunther is an industrious, honest citizen.

HOOKE, JAMES A., has resided in this county since 1879, when he came from Iowa. He formerly lived in Illinois, and also in New York, where he was born September 29, 1845. He owns at this writing 40 0 acres of farm-land in sections 20, 28, and 29, in Wall Lake. He is a prosperous farmer and a well known citizen, and has been clerk of the town board several years.

HOYT, STEPHEN A., was born in Ulster county, New York, July 27, 1834. He enlisted in the 17th Illinois Infantry, and served during the war of the rebellion three years and three months. Since that time his home has been in the state of Illinois. He has been engaged in several lines of business, lumber, grain, hardware, and for several years past has been a banker at Forest, Illinois. Edward P. Beebe, a former banker of Sioux Falls, is cashier of the bank. Twelve years ago Mr. Hoyt purchased all the land in section 21 in Wall Lake, except 25 acres, also 280 acres adjoining in sections 20 and 22, and now has a good farm with fine buildings. Since he made his investment in this county he has spent the summer months on his farm and in the city of Sioux Falls. He is a pleasant man to meet, and is highly respected.

JORDAN, CHARLES W., was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, June 17, 1857. He came to Dakota April 7, 1882, and bought the southeast quarter of section 19, in Wall Lake, where he still resides. He is a good farmer and respected citizen.

KALB, CASPER W., is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1842. He came to this country in 1867, lived in Wisconsin for three years; then in Iowa, and located in this county May 28, 1879. He took up as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 20, in Wall Lake, where he still resides.

KNOTT, GEORGE A., was born in Surrey, England, in 1838, but lived in the city of London until 1856. At that time he emigrated to the United States with his father, and settled in Belvidere, Illinois, where he lived until 1861. He then removed to Waverly, Iowa, and lived there until 1873, when he came to this county, and settled in Sioux Falls. He soon began the erection of the Sioux Falls Brewery in connection with a man by the name of Nelson, but shortly after its completion in 1874, Mr. Nelson sold out his interest to C. K. Howard. From this time until 1886 Mr. Knott was manager of the brewery. He then moved out on a farm which he had secured in Wall Lake township, and remained there engaged in farming until 1889, when he moved back to Sioux Falls and engaged in the livery business. He served as alderman from the Second ward in 1883-4-9; was one of the county commissioners in 1891-2, but resigned on the 31st day of December, 1892, to accept the office of sheriff of Minnehaha county, to which he had been elected in November preceding. He held this office two years, and then returned to his farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Knott made a good record in all the official positions which he held. He is a good neighbor, a generous, enterprising citizen, and one of most popular men in the county.

KUHN, RUDOLPH, was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, December 9, 1855. He came to Dakota March 6, 1880, and has been a resident of this county since then. He is the owner of 200 acres of land in sections 20 and 29 in Wall Lake, where he resides and has a good farm. He has been one of the directors of school district No. 110 for several years, is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

LOWELL, JOHN, has lived in the town of Wall Lake since 1884. He owns about 240 acres of land in sections 35 and 36 in that town, and has a good farm with substantial buildings. He is a native of Maine, and was born May 17, 1838. He also resided in Wisconsin and Illinois before he settled here. He is an industrious farmer, and a good citizen.

LUETH, CHARLES, was born in Germany, May 5, 1848, and emigrated to the United States in 1864. He resided in Iowa until 1878, when he came to this county and settled in Wall Lake. He took up the northwest quarter of section 7 as a homestead, and afterwards purchased the southeast quarter of section 6 and the northwest quarter of section 8, where he now resides. Mr. Lueth has been a successful farmer and will manage to get along without free silver. He has been one of the school officers in his district for several years, a member of the town board for five years, and its chairman since 1897. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.

MILLER, WILLIAM, was born in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1846. He lived there until he removed to this county, where he arrived June 5, 1881. He secured as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 22, and has recently bought the east half of the same quarter, in Wall Lake, where he resides and has a good farm. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors.



GEORGE A. KNOTT.

MUCHOW, HENRY, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1852. He emigrated to Iowa and lived there for some time before he came to Dakota. He settled in this county, December 29, 1875, filing a homestead upon the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 2, in the town of Wall Lake, where he has since resided. He has a well improved farm and is a good farmer. He is at this writing treasurer of Wall Lake township.

MUCHOW, JOCHIM, is a native of Mecklenberg, Germany, and was born December 5, 1841. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. From the age of about seventeen years he worked on the railroad and other public works until 1864, when he emigrated to the United States. He stopped in New York a short time, and then lived in Toledo, Ohio, for about seven months; removed to Postville, Iowa, and resided there about six years, then went to Algona county, Iowa, where he lived two years. In 1874 he came to Minnehaha county, and located in Wall Lake on the 15th day of May of that year. He took up as a tree claim the southeast quarter, as a homestead the northeast quarter, and later bought the southwest quarter, all in section 11. He also at one time owned two other quarter sections, which he disposed of to his sons. He has three sons, John, Henry, and Charles, who are all industrious and good citizens of the county. Mr. Muchow resides on his homestead, has a good, substantial farm, and is one of the large and successful farmers in this locality. When he first located on his present farm he lived with his family in a tent for eleven weeks, and then moved into a small sod house which he built; two years later he built a frame house 14x16, in which they lived a good many years until he built his present residence. The German Lutheran cemetery is located in the northwest corner of his homestead, and the German church, and the school house in district 29, are also located there.

MUCHOW, WILLIAM, is a native of Germany, and was born September 8, 1858. He emigrated with his parents and several brothers to the United States in 1873, and located in Kossuth county, Iowa, where they remained three years. At that time they removed to Dakota, and arrived in this county on the 16th day of March, 1876, taking up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 5, in Wall Lake, which now belongs to the subject of this sketch, and where he resides. He also owns the southeast quarter of section 21, in Hartford township. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors one year and clerk of the school board several years. He is a good farmer and an honest, upright citizen.

NICHOLSON, OLOF M., was born in Sweden, October 11, 1848, and emigrated to the United States in 1865. In February, 1885, he came to Wall Lake, and when the school lands were offered for sale he purchased a small farm in section 36. He is a good, reliable citizen.

RILEY, MICHAEL, has been a resident of Minnehaha county since May, 1878, at which time he took up as a homestead, the southeast quarter of section 25, in the town of Wall Lake, to which he has

added forty acres in section 36. He was born September 29, 1838, in Hicklow county, Ireland; emigrated to Iowa and lived there before he removed to his present place. He is a good citizen.

STOWSAND, CARL, is a native of Germany, and was born November 20, 1852. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and resided in Iowa till 1883, when he removed to this county. He bought and still owns the southeast quarter of section 4, and the northeast quarter of section 9, in Wall Lake, where he resides, and has a good farm. He has been school district clerk and treasurer several years, and town treasurer seven years. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

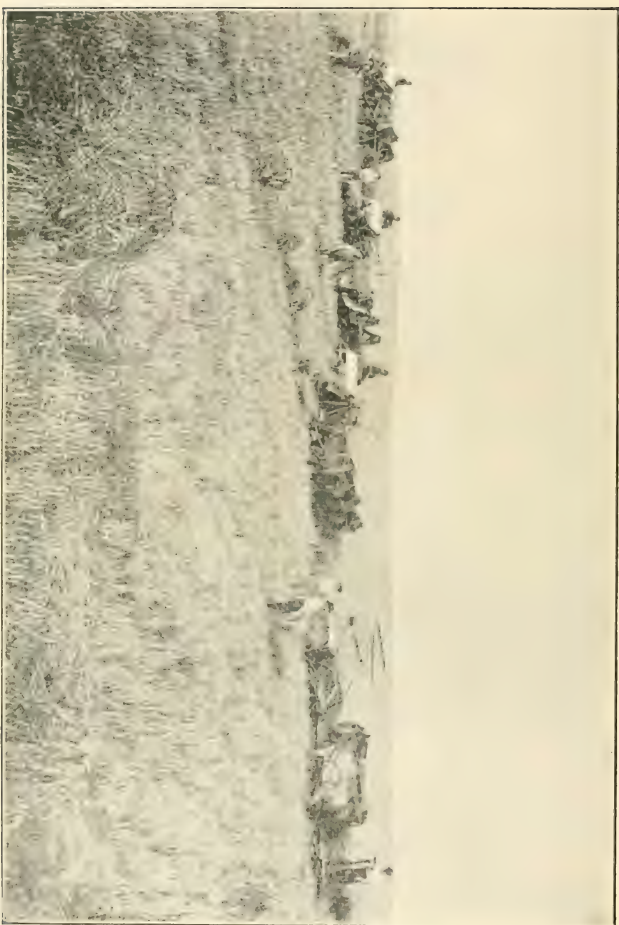
SWEENEY, CARTER, was born October 10, 1840, in Washington county, Kentucky. He lived there for twenty-one years, then in Illinois, and came to Dakota and settled in this county in March, 1889. He bought the northeast quarter of section 32, in Wall Lake, where he resides and has a good farm. On the 4th day of November, 1861, he enlisted in the army and remained until December 6, 1864, serving the entire time under the noted General George H. Thomas. He has been justice of the peace and town clerk in Wall Lake, and is a good citizen.

TRACY, JAMES, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Tipperary, August 31, 1846. He emigrated to this country and resided in Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin, and came to this county March 13, 1878. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 32, in Wall Lake, but sold it to Carter Sweeney in 1889. He has held the office of school clerk several years, town clerk two years, and has been chairman of the town board four years. He is a good neighbor and an active, honest, enterprising citizen.

VOELSCH, CHARLES, is a native of Germany, and was born November 26, 1871. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1881, who settled in Wall Lake township, taking up a homestead and tree claim in sections 6 and 18. Carl Voelsch, his father, died in 1891, and the subject of this sketch has since purchased 160 acres adjoining the old homestead and has a good farm. He has been assessor of Wall Lake township three years, and is a good citizen.

WEHRKAMP, LEWIS E., was born in Guttenberg, Clayton county, Iowa, November 10, 1849. He came to this county in the fall of 1876, and secured the north half of the northwest quarter of section 14, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 15 in Wall Lake, which he proved up as a homestead. He also owns the southeast quarter of section 10 in the same township. He resides on his homestead and has a good farm with substantial buildings, and well stocked. He has been a member of the town board nine years, is an enterprising farmer, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

WESTPHAL, C. F. A., is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1832. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Iowa until 1884, when he removed to this county, where he now owns the northwest quarter of section 4, in Wall Lake. He is a good farmer and has a good farm well stocked with cattle and horses,



HARVESTING IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

(101-52)

The township lines of Wellington were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivision of the township was made by James V. Bunker in June, 1867. According to the government survey it contains 23,071.98 acres of land. At quite an early date in the settlement of the county the advantages of this splendid township began to attract the attention of home-seekers, and it was only a short time until quite a number of energetic, thrifty young men located there to make for themselves permanent homes. At the present time there are quite a large number of well improved farms, and the township as a whole has a prosperous appearance. For several years there was a post office located on the southeast quarter of section 2, called Celton, but it was discontinued, and another post office was established in the southwestern portion of the township, with the same name as the township. The southern half of Wellington was first settled principally by Americans, and the northern half by farmers of German descent. Several small ponds of water appear on the first surveyor's map of the township, but it would be a difficult matter to find all of them in a dry season. There is a small stream, having its source in two of these ponds, which flows from north to south through the township. It has no railroad, the nearest railroad stations being at Humboldt and Hartford in this county, and at Parker in Turner county.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This church was organized in 1880, with a membership of twenty. In 1890 a church building was erected on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33 in Wellington. The following ministers have had charge of the church: The Reverends William Schmidt, August Hilmer, William Hilmer and H. G. Loenker, who is its present pastor. There is also a Sunday school connected with the church with an average attendance of thirty-six.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1890, with a membership of seven. The services are held in the school house located on the southwest quarter of section 29 in Wellington, once in two weeks, and the Rev. T. B. Boughton has been conducting the services since its organization. The present membership is seventeen. There is a foreign missionary society connected with the church, also a Sunday school with about forty-five scholars.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—There is a Roman Catholic church in this township, but we have failed to obtain its history. The church building erected a few years ago is quite a fine looking structure, and is located near the west line and about the middle of the township north and south. The Rev. Lawrence Kerley is the present pastor.

WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP BOARD.

1881. Aside from what incidentally appears in the town records during the year 1881 there is nothing to indicate who were the first officers of the township, but it seems certain that L. T. Harper was chairman and Wm. Fakler a member of the board of supervisors. Thomas W. Robert clerk, and D. Staples assessor. The assessed valuation of the township was \$17,883. The first warrant drawn was in the sum of \$22, payable to D. Staples for services as assessor.

1882. Supervisors, L. B. Moore chairman, Henry Borcharding, Wm. Kasten; assessor, C. B. Martin; treasurer, F. Warner; Thomas W. Robert: was elected clerk, but not qualifying, the board on the 7th day of January appointed Arthur Jones to fill the vacancy.

1883. Supervisors, H. Borcharding, Charles Searl, Wm. Kasten; clerk, Arthur Jones; justice, Arthur McMillan; assessor, C. F. Martin.

1884. At the first March election the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Charles Searl chairman, Henry Borcharding, Wm. Kasten; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, L. T. Harper; assessor, Frank Chapin; justices, Arthur Jones, L. T. Harper; constables, Franklin Warner, Arthur McMillan. It was ordered that the town officers be paid \$2 per day for services.

1885. Supervisors, Frank Chapin chairman, Henry Borcharding, Wm. Kasten; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, Stanley P. Searl; assessor, D. J. Greene; justice, W. D. Bishop; constables, Samuel Dawson, Peter Johnson. Thirty-six votes were cast at the annual election. It was voted that the treasurer receive 4 per cent. of all money received by him for his services.

1886. Supervisors, L. T. Harper chairman, Henry Borcharding, Fred Eisert; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, S. P. Searl; assessor, Charles Searl; justices, O. S. Odell, Arthur Jones. Thirty-eight votes were cast at the annnal election.

1887. Supervisors, L. T. Harper chairman, Wm. Kasten, Nick Pott; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, S. P. Searl; assessor, C. N. Searl; constables, S. Dawson, C. Beaumont. On the 20 day of June the board purchased a right of way around the slough on section 25, from John Tesh.

1888. Supervisors, Nick Pott chairman, R. C. Jones, Henry Borcharding; clerk, A. B. Jones; treasurer, S. P. Searl; assessor, C. N. Searl; justice, A. Jones, Nick Pott. Thirty-three votes were cast at the annual election.

1889. Supervisors, Wm. Kasten chairman, R. C. Jones, Wm. Martin; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, H. E. Jones; constables, S. Dawson, Charles Beaumont.

1890. Supervisors, R. C. Jones chairman, Wm. Martin, Theodore Homan; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, H. E. Jones; justices, R. C. Jones, Arthur Jones; constable, F. H. Case.

1891. Supervisors, Wm. Martin chairman, Theo. Homan, R. C. Jones; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, H. E. Jones; constable, Frank Keuter.

1892. Supervisors, Wm. Kasten chairman, Theo. Homan, R. C. Jones; clerk, Arthur Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, H. E. Jones; justices, Wm. Martin, Arthur Jones; constable, F. H. Case.

1893. Supervisors, Wm. Kasten chairman, R. C. Jones, Herbert Jones; clerk, H. E. Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, A. Jones; justices, A. Jones, W. D. Bishop; constables, Frank Keuter, S. Searl. At the annual March meeting it was resolved that "hunting by non-residents be prohibited in the township of Wellington."

1894. Supervisors, Theo. Homan chairman, Wm. Kasten, R. C. Jones; clerk, Herbert E. Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, C. N. Searl; justice, H. E. Jones; constables, Wm. Martin, L. B. Moore.

1895. Supervisors, Theo. Homan chairman, John L. Fritz, H. D. Borcharding; clerk, Herbert E. Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, J. M. Bundy.

1896. Supervisors, John L. Fritz chairman, Charles Staples, W. H. Butt; clerk, Herbert D. Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, J. M. Bundy.

1897. Supervisors, Charles Staples chairman, H. D. Borcharding, J. B. Even; clerk, H. E. Jones; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, J. M. Bundy.

1898. Supervisors, Charles H. Staples chairman, H. D. Borcharding, J. B. Even; clerk, J. L. Fritz; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, J. M. Bundy.

1899. Supervisors, J. B. Even chairman, H. D. Borcharding, James Rang; clerk, J. L. Fritz; treasurer, Wm. Fakler; assessor, Ernest Koester; justices, H. L. Schweppe, C. P. Hoefert; constables, Henry Engelhart, J. J. Engel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BARNES, ERASTUS R., was born in Iowa county, Michigan, June 7, 1844; worked on a farm and attended school until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment of United States Sharpshooters, and served two years; then engaged in the boot and shoe business a few years; learned the tailor's trade, and came to Sioux Falls on the 15th day of September, 1887, and engaged in the merchant tailor business, until 1896. He is now the owner of the L. T. Harper farm of 400 acres in Wellington township, and is engaged in farming. He is an enterprising and respected citizen.

BUNDY, JOHN, was born in North Carolina, January 4, 1829. He removed from there to Indiana and then to Minnesota, from whence he came to Dakota, and located in this county May 20, 1878. He secured by pre-emption the east half of the northeast quarter of section 22, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, in Wellington, where he still resides. He enlisted and served in the 13th Indiana, Companies C and E, from April 19, 1861, till September 19, 1865, and was slightly wounded twice. He is a good citizen.

BUTT, WM. HENRY, was born in Carbon county, Penn., March 3, 1867. On the 22d day of March, 1880, he came to Wellington in this county, with his parents, and has since resided there. His

father took up the northwest quarter of section 5, and the subject of this sketch still lives on the old homestead, to which he has added by purchase the southwest quarter of section 32 in Humboldt, and has a good farm of 320 acres. He has been a member of the town board one year, and is a good citizen.

CARLS, HENRY, came to the United States from Germany in 1870, and located in Iowa for three years; then removed to Nevada and lived there about seven years, and came to this county in 1882, where he has since remained. He located a tree claim on the northwest quarter of section 12, which he afterwards changed into a homestead, and purchased the southwest quarter of the same section, in Wellington, and now has a good farm. He was born November 20, 1850.

CASE, FRANCIS H., was born at Canton Center, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 29, 1862, and lived there until he removed to Dakota, except one summer which he spent in Minnesota. He came to this county in March, 1878, and his mother, Mrs. Polly Case, took up as a homestead the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 29, in Wellington, where he still resides. His sister, now Mrs. Stanley P. Searl, also took up as a homestead the east half of section 29, which he afterwards bought from her, and now resides there. He has been constable of Wellington several years, and has held school district offices.

CHAPIN, FRANK H., is a native of New York, and was born in 1856. His parents removed to Minnesota when he was twelve years old. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Owatonna, Minnesota. On the 26th day of February, 1878, he came to this county and settled in Wellington township, and resided there until 1894, when he removed to Escondido, California. He was a good farmer, and owned three-fourths of a section of land. He was highly respected as a neighbor and citizen, and a wide circle of acquaintances regretted his departure to his present home.

DUBBE, CHRIST, is a native of Germany, and was born May 9, 1853. He emigrated to this country and settled in Wellington in 1879. He secured the title to the southeast quarter of section 14, under the homestead law, and now has a good farm.

EVEN, JOHN B., was born in Iowa, May 13, 1864; was educated in the public schools, and has always been engaged in farming. In March, 1893, he settled in Wellington, where he purchased the northeast quarter of section 29. He has been a member of the town board three years, and is its present chairman. In July, 1894, he was appointed postmaster and still retains the office. He is an enterprising, respected citizen.

ENGLE, JURGEN, came to this country from Germany in 1869. He located in Wisconsin and remained there twelve years; then removed to this county and took up by pre-emption the northeast quarter of section 26, in Wellington, where he resides with his family. He was born March 16, 1833.

FAKLER, WILLIAM, has been a resident of Wellington township since April 7, 1878. He is a native of Germany, and was born December 12, 1830. He emigrated to Minnesota and resided there until he removed to this county. Under the homestead and tree culture laws he secured a farm of 320 acres in sections 24 and 25. He has a good farm, and is an active and respected citizen; was one of the first supervisors of the town board of Wellington, and has been town treasurer since 1889.

GRAMKOW, J. H., was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, August 2, 1862. He emigrated and lived in Wisconsin until he located in this county January 29, 1879. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 34, in Wellington, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has held the office of clerk of the school board several years, and is a good citizen.

GRAMKOW, JOSEPH, is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and was born in 1834. He emigrated and came to Dakota in 1880, when he took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 27, in Wellington, where he still resides.

HARPER, L. T., one of the first settlers of Wellington township, was born in the town of Darien, Genesee county, New York, March 28, 1830. He removed to Pennsylvania and lived there and in Illinois and Minnesota before he came to Dakota. In January, 1878, he took up a homestead and tree claim in section 21, in Wellington, where he resided until November, 1889, when he sold his farm to Mr. Barnes of Sioux Falls, and removed to Parker, Turner county, S. D. In 1893, he removed to California, where he has since resided. He held several town offices while a resident of Wellington, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

HOMAN, THEODORE, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, September 13, 1855. He lived there for twenty-eight years, and came to Wellington, March 25, 1883, where he has since resided. He owns the northwest quarter of section 9, and the southeast quarter of section 5, and is a successful farmer. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors several years, two years as chairman, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

JONES, ARTHUR B., was born in New York on the 4th day of February, 1854; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He resided for some time in Michigan and Minnesota, and arrived in this county in February, 1878, and settled in Wellington. He took up the southeast quarter of section 29 and the northeast quarter of section 32 under the homestead and tree culture laws. He built the first frame house in Wellington on his homestead, and planted the first tree in the township. He greatly improved his farm with fruit trees, groves and comfortable buildings. He was town clerk from 1882 to 1893, justice of the peace for several years, and served as county commissioner five years. He was well liked as a neighbor, was an upright official, and a public-spirited citizen. He sold his farm and moved to the Pacific coast in 1893. It will take him some years in his new home to secure as long a list of warm friends as he left in Minnehaha county.

KASTEN, WILLIAM, was born in Pommern, Germany, in 1855; emigrated to the United States in 1872, and resided in Wisconsin six years; removed to Dakota in 1878, and settled in Minnehaha county in 1879; took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 31, and a few years ago purchased the Arthur Jones farm in sections 29 and 32, where he now resides, and is farming his old homestead in connection with his purchase. He is an enterprising and successful farmer; has held town offices several years, and is a respected citizen.

KLUCKER, SAMUEL, was born in Switzerland, November 8, 1839, and emigrated to the United States and located in Ohio in 1852. On the 18th day of April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company D, 4th Ohio Infantry, and on the 4th day of June, 1861, enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years. In the fall of 1862, he was transferred at Harpers Ferry into the 4th U. S. Artillery under Gen. Call. When the order was issued that those who had less than ninety days to serve and would re-enlist, could have a furlough for thirty days, he availed himself of the order, got his furlough and re-enlisted for three years. Nineteen days after the issuance of the furlough he was back in camp at Brandy Station. He served out his time of enlistment, which expired the 13th day of February, 1867, having been in the field in active service five years and nine months. This is his war record, and comments are unnecessary. He was for a short time a resident of Larchwood, Iowa, and then came to Wellington, where at that time not an acre of prairie had been broken. He made a timber claim filing on the southwest quarter of section 13, where he still resides. Mr. Klucker is a good, substantial farmer, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

KOESTER, HENRY, is a native of Germany, and was born April 20, 1828. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Wisconsin until 1880, when he removed to this county. He secured a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 35, in Wellington, where he resides and has a good farm. He has added to his farm by purchase, and now owns about 480 acres of land. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

LECHNER, JACOB, came to this country from Germany, where he was born July 24, 1848. He was in the German army, and served during the war between Germany and France for three years. Soon after the close of the war he emigrated to this country, and after residing in Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri a few years, came to Wellington October 10, 1878, and located on the southwest quarter of section 32, where he has since resided, and has a good farm.

LOWTH, MICHAEL F., came to Sioux Falls in April, 1878. He soon after located a homestead in Wellington, where he died October 18, 1883. Before coming to this county he had been engaged extensively in the foundry and machine business at Owatonna, Minnesota. From January 1, 1880, until January 1, 1883, he was county superintendent of schools, and filled the office to the great satisfaction of the public. He was a charter member of Cyrene Commandery of Knights Templar of Sioux Falls, and was an industrious,

energetic, enterprising citizen, and his death was universally regretted by all who knew him.

LUETH, CARL M., was born in 1849, in Mecklenburg, Germany. He emigrated to the United States and resided in Iowa for several years. He removed to Wellington, this county, in 1882, and bought the southeast quarter of section 1, where he has since resided, engaged in farming, and has a valuable, well improved farm, comprising at this writing about 480 acres. He is an industrious, enterprising farmer and a good neighbor and esteemed citizen.

ODELL, OSWALD, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 9, 1852; moved with his parents to Salem, LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and on the 21st day of March, 1877, came to this county and settled in Wellington, taking up a homestead and tree claim in sections 19 and 20, where he has since resided. He has held school and town offices, is active in politics, and is an esteemed citizen.

RANG, JOSEPH, was born in Germany January 9, 1853. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Michigan until he removed to this county in 1887. He bought 280 acres of land in sections 35 and 36 in Wellington, and is engaged in farming. He has a good farm, and is an enterprising, respected citizen.

SCHIEVELBEIN, FRED, is a native of Germany, and was born May 7, 1857. He emigrated and located in Iowa until 1879, when he removed to Dakota and settled in this county on his present homestead, the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 3 in Wellington, which is a good farm. He also owns the southwest quarter of section 34 in Humboldt. He has been director of the school board in district No. 112, for several years, is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

SEARL, CHARLES N., was born at Ellicottville, New York, in 1856; lived in Minnesota for some time, and came to Dakota February 26, 1878; took up as a homestead and tree claim the north half of section 33 in Wellington, where he resided until 1898, when he rented his farm and removed with his family to the city of Sioux Falls to educate his children. He has held several town offices, was assessor of Wellington and Wall Lake in 1890, and is an enterprising and respected citizen.

SEARL, STANLEY P., was born in 1855 in the state of New York. He lived there and in Minnesota and Missouri prior to his coming to Dakota in 1878, from which time he has been a resident of this county. He entered as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 32 in Wellington, where he still resides. He has held the office of town treasurer, is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

RED ROCK TOWNSHIP.

(102-47)

This township is bounded on the east by the Minnesota state line, and was surveyed in July, 1862. The north, south and west lines were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864, and the subdivisions made by Carl C. P. Meyer during the same month, and according to the government survey contains 15,123.40 acres of land. It has but little waste land. Beaver creek enters near the center of the north line of section three, and pursues a southerly course through the township, and a tributary to the Split Rock river runs through the northwestern portion. The first settlers were E. S. Buzzell and C. M. Johnson. They took up land in 1872. The Sioux City & Northern railroad runs through the northeastern part, and has a station called Booge, on the southeast quarter of section 10. Nine blocks were platted at this point by J. R. Manning and wife in January, 1891.

The first school meeting was held on the 4th day of June, 1877, and the first school was taught by Alta H. Buzzell in the dwelling house of F. W. Buzzell on the southwest quarter of section 27. A post office was established at Booge on the 19th day of March, 1891. The residents of this township are highly favored with shipping facilities as the stations at Valley Springs, Brandon, Corson and Garretson are but a few miles away.

The resurvey of this township resulted in some highly contested law suits, in fact, in more litigation than any other township in the county, except Burk. There are several fine farms in the township, and the farmers are industrious and thrifty.

RED ROCK TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first meeting of this board was held on the 13th day of January, 1881. The supervisors were J. R. Manning chairman, J. C. Shephard, Magnus Swenson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; constable, Ed. Stone. October 17, G. D. Bannister was appointed supervisor in place of J. C. Shephard, who had resigned.

1882. Supervisors, D. J. Walker, Thomas Whealey, C. M. Johnson; assessor, G. D. Bannister; justice, F. G. Chaphe. April 17, the board met and adopted measures to prevent the spreading of smallpox, which had broken out in the township.

1883. Supervisors, G. D. Bannister chairman, E. R. Bannister, C. M. Johnson; clerk, H. M. Connell; assessor, G. D. Bannister.

1884. Supervisors, E. R. Bannister chairman, G. D. Bannister, Axel Olson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, O. M. Wood; assessor, G. D. Bannister.

1885. Supervisors, E. R. Bannister chairman, F. G. Chaphe, G. D. Bannister; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, J. D. Burghart; assessor, G. D. Bannister; justices, J. P. Hogan, G. A. Shilstad; constable, R. P. Buzzell.

1886. Supervisors, E. R. Bannister, J. R. Manning, Robert Kyle; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, J. D. Burghart; assessor, G. D. Bannister; justices, J. R. Manning, J. D. Burkhart; constable, Thomas Whealey;

1887. Supervisors, J. R. Manning, Robert Kyle, M. Swenson; treasurer, H. D. Kinyon; assessor, G. D. Bannister; justices, J. R. Manning, F. G. Chaphe; constables, C. D. Harris, R. P. Buzzell.

1888. Supervisors, E. R. Bannister chairman, H. D. Kinyon, G. W. Fay; assessor, G. D. Bannister; treasurer, R. P. Buzzell; justice, H. P. Brandt; constables, C. D. Harris, R. P. Buzzell. October 30, E. R. Bannister having moved from the township, Robert Kyle was appointed chairman of the board. February 26, 1889, H. D. Kinyon having moved from the township, Jasper Bannister was appointed supervisor.

1889. Supervisors, G. W. Fay, Thomas Whealey, Homer McConnell; clerk, H. M. McConnell; treasurer, R. P. Buzzell; assessor, G. D. Bannister; justices, J. R. Manning, Homer Caldwell; constable, Lars Aker. On the 5th day of March, a petition signed by twenty resident taxpayers was filed with the town board, praying that a special township meeting be called to determine whether the township would order a resurvey of the township. The special meeting was called for March 21, at which time the vote stood 42 *for* and 19 *against* the resurvey. A tax of two mills was levied to defray the expense.

1890. Supervisors, G. W. Fay, Robert Kyle, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, R. P. Buzzell; assessor, G. D. Bannister; justice, C. D. Harris; constable, D. J. Walker.

1891. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, R. P. Buzzell; assessor, J. R. Manning; justices, J. R. Manning, Magnus Swenson; constables, R. P. Buzzell, Fred Grandberg. March 9, 1891, the board employed J. E. Carland to assist H. H. Keith in survey cases.

1892. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, O. M. Wood; assessor, C. A. Liem; justice, R. P. Buzzell; constable, Robert Delap.

1893. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, O. M. Wood; assessor, C. A. Liem; justices, J. R. Manning, H. McConnell; constable, W. J. Kyle. At the annual town meeting it was voted to refund to the persons who had advanced money in the survey suits the amount they had so advanced.

1894. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, Frank A. Johnson; assessor, C. A. Liem; justice, D. J. Walker; constable, Fred. Grandberg.

1895. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, F. A. Johnson; assessor, C. A. Liem; justice, C. D. Harris; constable, W. J. Kyle. At the annual town

meeting it was voted that the township would defend the persons who should be prosecuted for any acts done by them in carrying into effect the new survey.

1896. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, F. A. Johnson; assessor, C. A. Liem; justices, J. R. Manning, C. A. Liem; constable, Amund Amundson.

1897. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, F. A. Johnson; assessor, C. A. Liem; justices, W. J. Kyle, Ed. Lewis; constables, H. H. Bly, Frank Straw.

1898. Supervisors, Robert Kyle, G. W. Fay, C. M. Johnson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, F. A. Johnson; assessor, C. A. Liem; justice, Fred. Grandberg; constable, Charles Forsberg.

1899. Supervisors, Peter Williamson, G. W. Fay, Charles Forsberg; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; treasurer, C. M. Johnson; assessor, F. A. Johnson; justices, Ed. Lewis, W. J. Kyle; constables, Monroe Danney, Russell Kyle.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BANNISTER, GASTON D., was born in Leroy, New York, December 1, 1828. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. Before coming to this county he resided in Wisconsin and Iowa. He secured a tree claim and homestead in sections 21 and 22 in Red Rock, and resided in that township until he removed to the Pacific coast in 1892. He was one of the county commissioners of Minnehaha county from 1885 to 1891, and was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1891. Mr. Bannister was a quiet, unassuming man, and, as his record shows, had a large circle of friends.

BENGTSON, NELS, is a native of Sweden, and was born February 22, 1840. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Iowa till 1884, when he removed from there and arrived in this county February 19. He bought the southwest quarter of section 29 in Red Rock, but sold it in the spring of 1893 for \$3,000, with the intention of spending his remaining days in his native country, but, after a short stay there, he returned to this country and bought a farm in Minnesota, where he now resides.

BUZZELL, ELIJAH S., is a native of Maine, and was born June 28, 1828. He was educated in the common schools, and remained on a farm until eighteen years of age, at which time he commenced work as a house and carriage painter. During the war he enlisted in the 27th Maine infantry, and served ten months. In 1872 he came to this county, and was so much pleased with the country that he took up the northeast quarter of section 34 in Red Rock, as a homestead, and removed his family there in April, 1873, and has since resided there. He is one of the reliable, popular citizens of Red Rock.

BUZZELL, CHARLES P., was born in Maine, December 29, 1869; is a son of E. S. Buzzell, and came to Red Rock in 1873, and resides upon the home farm.

BUZZELL, FRANK W., was born in Maine in December, 1853. He lived in New York before he came West with his brother, R. P. Buzzel. He settled in this county and took up a homestead on the northwest quarter of section 28 in Red Rock, where he has since resided, and has a good farm. He has held the office of town clerk, and several school offices, and is an esteemed citizen.

BUZZEL, ROYAL P., was born in Maine, May 2, 1855. He lived in New York until the spring of 1873, when he came West. He arrived in Dakota April 14, 1873, and located in this county, on the northeast quarter of section 28 in Red Rock, which he took up as a homestead, and resided there until 1893, when he removed to California. While a resident of Red Rock, he was town treasurer and constable several years.

CADWELL, H. A., was born in Indiana December 15, 1852. He removed to Minnesota in 1855, and lived there until February, 1876, when he settled in this county and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 4, in Red Rock, where he resided until in 1893, when he moved into the village of Valley Springs.

FAY, G. W., came to Red Rock in the fall of 1873, and took up two quarter sections of land comprising the southwest quarter of section 22, and the east tier of forties in section 27. He resides on the southeast corner of section 27, and when he feels disposed to visit Minnesota he has only to cross the highway and he is there. He has been elected to township offices, and is at the present writing chairman of the board of supervisors. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

FORSETH, E. O., was born in Norway in 1856. He arrived in Dakota in 1883, and settled in this county, securing as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter of section 9 in Red Rock, where he still resides. He has also bought some school land in section 16 in the same town, and has a good farm.

FUCHS, NICK, a native of Germany, was born January 20, 1834. He came to Dakota in October, 1892, and located on the southwest quarter of section 5, in Red Rock, where he resided with his family until his death, which occurred a few years ago.

HANSEN, SEVERT, was born in Norway in 1849. He emigrated to the United States, and in 1885 located on his present farm, comprising 120 acres in section 6 in Red Rock, where he has since resided. He has held several town offices, was school director three years, and is a good citizen.

HARRIS, C. D., was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, in 1858; lived there and in Minnesota until 1884, when he removed to Dakota. He arrived in this county on the 31st day of January of that year, and soon after bought the northwest quarter of section 29 in Red Rock, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He has a good farm with substantial buildings, and is a good citizen.

JOHNSON, MORRIS, is a native of Norway, and was born March 9, 1844. He emigrated to the United States in 1859, and located in Illinois. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 34th Illinois Infantry, and in 1863, re-enlisted and remained in the service until July 22, 1865, when he received his discharge. He was wounded slightly several times during the war, and once quite severely, a minie bullet striking him over the right eye, leaving a large scar to remind him of the service he engaged in so early in the cause of his adopted country. Near the close of the war he was taken prisoner at Bentonville, N. C., and was incarcerated in Libbey Prison, where he remained until Lee's surrender. He went from Illinois to Grand Forks county, North Dakota, in 1882, and resided there until 1889, when he removed to this county. He purchased the northwest quarter of section 5 in Red Rock, where he now resides with his family, engaged in farming. He is a good reliable citizen.

JORGENSEN, MIKKEL, was born in Norway, August 15, 1848. He emigrated to America and lived in Iowa until 1876, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county, taking up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 10, in Red Rock, where he has since resided.

JULSON, HALVOR, was born in Norway in 1849. He emigrated to this country and lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota until in 1874, when he came to Dakota and located in this county, taking up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 10, in Red Rock, where he still resides.

KYLE, JOHN F., AND M. C., two sons of Robert Kyle, were both born on their father's farm in Wisconsin, the former on the 5th day of October, 1870, and the latter on the 21st day of January, 1872. John Kyle owns 120 acres of land in section 16, in Red Rock, but resides in Minnesota, engaged in the grain business. M. C. Kyle owns 80 acres of land in the same section and resides with his father.

KYLE, ROBERT, of Red Rock, is a native of Scotland, and was born August 15, 1843. In 1861, he emigrated to the United States and engaged in farming in Waushara county, Wis., for ten years, then carried on a lumber business in Michigan for about two years. In 1870, he bought 80 acres of land in Red Rock, but he did not remove there with his family until in 1874. He has been a very successful farmer, and is at this writing the owner of 720 acres of good farm-land in sections 16, 21, and 22, in Red Rock, and during 1898, raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of barley, 2,500 bushels of oats, and 4,500 bushels of corn. He resides on the southeast quarter of section 21, and has a splendid farm, well stocked. He has also taken an active part in town affairs; was chairman of the town board of supervisors seven years, and has held several school offices. Mr. Kyle is an honest, upright citizen, and well liked by his neighbors and acquaintances.

LARSON, CHRISTIAN, was born in Norway in 1847. He emigrated to Iowa and lived there until he removed to Dakota in 1874 and settled in Red Rock. He took up as homestead 40 acres of section 6 and 120 acres of section 7, where he still resides.

LARSON, IVER, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1845. He emigrated to Iowa and lived there until 1871, when he removed to Dakota. In 1873 he came to this county and took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 31, in Red Rock, where he has since resided.

LIEM, CHARLES A., was born at Fredericksruhe, Germany, October 18, 1862. He received his early education in the city schools, attended college three years and a polytechnical institute the same length of time, and learned the trade of mason and builder. In 1882 he came to Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, and resided there three years. In 1885 he removed to Dakota and located at Valley Springs, following his trade until the fall of 1888, when he engaged in farming in Red Rock. He has been assessor since 1892, and in 1898 was nominated for the legislature by the Republican party, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. He is a good citizen and well liked by his acquaintances.

MANNING, JOHN R., was born at Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1826. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. After having resided in his native state and in Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, he removed to Dakota in 1874 and located in this county. He took up the northeast quarter of section 22, as a homestead, and as a tree claim the southeast quarter of section 10 in Red Rock. He was chairman of the first town board in 1881, and has held several town offices. He was elected a member of the legislature when South Dakota was endeavoring to organize into a state in 1885, and was also elected to the first legislature of South Dakota in 1889. He is now residing at Booge, a station on the Sioux City and Great Northern railroad, which is located on the southeast quarter of section 10. A post office was established at this place on the 19th day of March, 1891, and Mr. Manning was appointed postmaster, which position he has since held. He is an honest, upright citizen, a good official, and highly esteemed by his neighbors.

McCONNELL, MARSHALL, was born in LaGrange county, Indiana, September 28, 1847. He lived for awhile in Wisconsin; came to Dakota in 1875, and settled in this county, taking up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 19, in Red Rock, where he still resides.

MCGINTY, THOMAS, was born in the state of Wisconsin in 1848, and came to Minnehaha county in April, 1874, where he has remained ever since. He took up as a homestead the south half of the southeast quarter of section 17, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 20 in Red Rock, where he still resides, and has a good farm.

NORD, PETER, has been living on his homestead, the northeast quarter of section 29 in Red Rock since 1875, when he came here from New Brunswick, Canada. He was born in Sweden in 1844 and came to America in 1871. He is keeping "bachelor's hall" on his homestead and is a good citizen.

OAKSTROM, E. W., is a native of Sweden, was born November 6, 1842. He emigrated to America, and came to Dakota in 1875. He settled in this county, taking up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 30, in Red Rock, where he resided until recently, when he removed to South Carolina.

OLSON, AXEL, is a native of Sweden, and was born December 12, 1836. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, and located in Illinois. He removed from there to Iowa and came to this county in 1882, and took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 31 in Red Rock, and purchased the southeast quarter of section 30 in the same township, and has a good farm. He has been one of the supervisors of the town board several years, has held other local offices and has frequently been a delegate to political conventions. Mr. Olson is a kind neighbor and a good, reliable citizen.

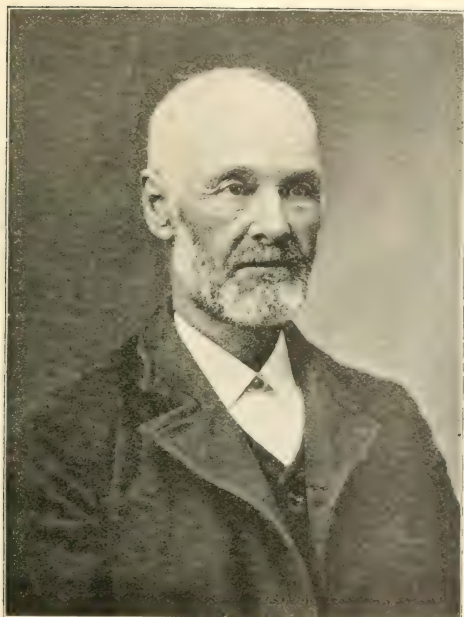
PARISH, H. T., was born January 21, 1833, at Oyster Bay, Queens county, New York. He lived in Wisconsin and Missouri before he came to Dakota, November 9, 1872. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 22, which he sold, and then bought the northwest quarter of section 34, where he resided until recently, when he removed to Colorado. He enlisted in Co. A, 15th Reg. of New York National Guard Volunteers, serving as sergeant thirty days from June 4, till July 7, 1864, when he was discharged.

ROLLOG, AUSTIN K., was born in Thelemarken, Norway, October 1, 1854. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1874, but left there for Dakota in March the following year, and located in this county. In April, 1876, he secured the northeast quarter of section 15, in Red Rock, as a homestead, to which he has added by purchase about 110 acres. He has a first-class farm, with fine improvements, and is one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of this section.

SCHOFFER, CHARLES E., of Red Rock, was born in Pennsylvania in 1859. From there he moved to New Jersey and came to Dakota in 1878. He first secured a homestead in the town of Palisade, but disposed of it and bought the east half of the southwest quarter of section 22 in Red Rock, where he now resides.

SWENSON, MAGNUS, was born in Sweden, July 27, 1836. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, and located in Iowa. On the 4th day of June, 1873, he arrived in this county, and two days later filed a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 9, in Brandon, and in January, 1874, filed a homestead on the northwest quarter of section 18, in Red Rock, where he has since resided. A few years ago he bought forty acres in school section 16, in the same township, and also owns 160 acres in Moody county. Mr. Swenson is a prosperous, good farmer and has a good farm. He has been elected to town offices, and is a respected citizen.

WALKER, DAVID J., was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 22, 1825. He lived in New York, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota before he settled in Dakota in 1883. He took up a homestead in sections 21 and 22, and a tree claim in section 15, in Red Rock. He has been assessor, and chairman of the town



J. R. MANNING.

board of supervisors, and resided on section 22, until July, 1895, when he sold out, and went to Hot Springs, South Dakota.

WOOD, ORAMEL M., a native of Vermont, was born June 4, 1846. He lived in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota before coming to Dakota in July, 1873. At that time he secured a homestead of 160 acres in sections 21 and 22 in Red Rock, where he has since resided. He has held school district and township offices, and is a good farmer and a reliable citizen.



HARVEST SCENE.

BRANDON TOWNSHIP.

(102-48)

The township of Brandon, owing to its proximity to Sioux Falls, was one of the earliest settled townships in the county. The soil is good, and streams of water at the time of the government survey in 1864, were flowing over twenty-seven sections of land. The principal stream, the Big Sioux river, enters the township in the northwest portion of section 31, flowing thence northeasterly about three-fourths of a mile to the center of section 30, thence southeasterly through section 29, to the center of the south line of section 28, thence in a southwesterly course through section 33, leaving the township a little west of the center line of the section. Three branches of Split Rock unite on the southwest quarter of section 10, and the stream from this point flows in a tortuous course through sections 15, 23, 26 and 35, leaving the township about three-fourths of a mile southeast from the village of Brandon, near the southeast corner of section 34. The town line on the west was surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the south line by Cortez Fessenden in July, 1862, and the north and east lines by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864, at which time the town was sub-divided by the same surveyor. It contains 23,007.60 acres of land. It has one small village named after the township, located on the southwest quarter of section 34, which was platted by the Worthington & Sioux Falls R. R. Co. The plat was filed on the 18th day of September, 1878, and comprised eight blocks divided into one hundred and thirty lots. Brandon village is located on the Omaha railroad line and is 8.6 miles from Sioux Falls. There is a post office at this place, which was established in 1878, and N. J. Ronlund was the first postmaster. Since his resignation W. J. Jones, D. A. Wright, John T. Lee and Martin Brusveen have held this office, Mr. Brusveen being the present incumbent. There is one elevator, two stores and a blacksmith shop in the village, also a Norwegian Lutheran church, which was built in 1883, and a school house built in 1885. The first school was taught in the fall of 1873 by Celia Fauske, now Mrs. John Holden, in a sod house built for school purposes, which was located on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 27. There was only a dirt floor in this primitive school house during the first year it was occupied. The whole structure cost nine dollars, and was paid for by subscription.

On the southeast corner of section 22 there is a station on the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad, now operated by the Great North-

ern R. R. Co., called Corson, named for Henry Corson, one of the first directors of this road. It is eleven miles northeast of Sioux Falls. May 12, 1888, E. A. Sherman filed a plat of Corson comprising ten blocks divided into eighty-five lots. At the present time there is a post office, store and elevator at this place, and Ole E. Fauske is the postmaster and proprietor of the store.

Nels Nelson Graff built the first house in the township in the fall of 1873. It was built of logs with a shingle roof, and was located on the northwest quarter of section 35, where it is still standing, and is a part of the building shown in the illustration of N. N. Graff's residence. Mr. Graff settled in Brandon in May, 1870, and at that time only a few furrows of land had been plowed. George Christian-son constructed a dugout in 1869, and lived in it for awhile. It was on the southeast quarter of section 33. In the early seventies he moved into Split Rock and took a homestead, where he resided until his death a few years ago. Mr. Graff lived in a dugout about three years before building his log house.

SPLIT ROCK NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in the fall of 1871, with seven or eight families. At the same time grounds for a cemetery were secured by the organization in the southwest corner of section 33 in Brandon. The first person buried in this cemetery was Carl T. Lee, who died in the fall of 1871, aged 24 years, and the second one was a son of Nels Nelson Graff, 2½ years of age, who died the following year. The church was organized by the Rev. E. Olson, of the Norwegian Synod. The first regular minister was the Rev. O. O. Sando, who preached his first sermon in the fall of 1873, and remained in charge until the spring of 1880. During the two years following, the Rev. Naseth, now professor in the Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa, had charge of the congregation, and he was succeeded by the Rev. A. J. Lee, who remained until 1885, when the Rev. Olaf Stub became its pastor and remained until his death, which occurred in the fall of that year. The Rev. Aanestad then had temporary charge of the church, until the Rev. Hans B. Thorgrimson assumed the duties of pastor in the summer of 1886, and remained until the spring of 1891. The church then was without a pastor until the spring of 1892, when its present pastor, the Rev. N. N. Boe took charge. The first trustees of the church were N. N. Graff, C. T. Clauson and G. O. Lillihaven. Its first secretary was H. G. Hovdestad. From 1875 to 1877, N. N. Graff was secretary, and since that time the office by successive elections has been held by John T. Lee. In 1883 a church was built, and the money for its erection was raised by subscription among the members of the church. The church building has a seating capacity of 300 people, and is well finished. The tower of the church is seventy feet in height, and the whole work was done by members of the congregation under the direction of John T. Lee and N. N. Graff as a building committee. The membership comprises about thirty-five families.

NORDRE SPLIT ROCK NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The members of this church organization reside principally in the northern part of Brandon. In 1897 a neat and commodious church building was erected by T. O. Hokenstad on the northeast corner of section 11, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, which amount was raised among the members. The Rev. O. O. Sando was the first pastor of the congregation, and he was succeeded by A. J. Lee, and the Rev. H. Aanestad is the present pastor. It is connected with the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America. There is a Ladies' Aid society, and a Young People's society, and the membership of the church comprises about eleven families.

BRANDON CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.—This company was organized in May, 1878. C. Dillon was elected president, A. O. Risty vice president, M. Brusveen secretary, A. T. Ode treasurer, and John T. Lee director. The building was erected a little west of the village of Brandon during the summer and fall of 1897, and opened for business on the 15th day of November of that year. At first it received only 800 pounds of milk a day, but it has been constantly increasing, and some days it has received as high as 5,500 pounds. This creamery is well conducted, and its products are shipped to New York, where the highest price is obtained for creamery butter. The manufacture of the butter is in charge of Peter Anderson, who has had several years of experience in the creamery business.

BRANDON TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first general election was held November 16, 1880, when the following persons were elected for the year 1881: Supervisors, Nels N. Graff, Lewis Peterson, Jacob Keeler; clerk, Austin G. Risty; treasurer, T. I. Lathrop; assessor, J. E. Duganne; constables, Cash Crittenden, August Nelson; justices, N. Griffith, N. J. Ronlund; poundmaster, E. Erikson; overseers of highways, John Egge, Thomas Thorstenson, Albert Nelson. January 17, 1881, board met at the house of Lewis Peterson, chairman of the board. Bonds of officers were approved, and the township divided into four road districts. The first warrant was issued to Wm. J. Jones in the sum of \$30.

1882. Supervisors, Nels N. Graff, chairman, Jacob Keeler, John Egge; clerk, Austin G. Risty; treasurer, T. I. Lathrop; assessor, J. E. Duganne; justice, H. H. Barron; constable, Charles Hanson; poundmaster, Wm. J. Jones.

1883. Supervisors, John Egge, chairman, N. Griffith, Edgar Foster; clerk, Austin G. Risty; treasurer, N. J. Ronlund; assessor, J. E. Duganne; justices, Andrew A. Grinde, John Callender; constables, Tom Christopherson, John Anderson; poundmaster, E. Erikson. Fifty-three votes were cast.

1884. March 4, the annual town meeting was held in the village of Brandon, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Edgar Foster, chairman, Nels Griffith, Tom Olson; clerk, A. G. Risty; assessor, J. E. Duganne; treasurer, N. J. Ronlund; justices,

A. A. Grinde, John Callender; constables, Tom Christopherson, John Anderson. June 23, Mr. Risty presented his resignation as clerk, which was accepted, and July 3, L. M. Estabrook was appointed clerk to fill the vacancy.

1885. Supervisors, J. W. Callender, chairman, N. N. Graff, Tom Olson; clerk, L. M. Estabrook; treasurer, N. J. Ronlund; assessor, J. E. Gorman. June 16, board met in joint session with the town board of Edison, and agreed upon the division of the work on the town line road. Brandon township was assigned the second, fourth and sixth miles, commencing at the east end.

1886. Supervisors, Lewis Peterson, chairman, Nels Swenson, N. N. Graff; clerk, L. M. Estabrook; treasurer, N. J. Ronlund; assessor, Nels Ellefson; justices, W. J. Jones, Thomas Olson; constables, N. J. Ronlund, C. P. Halsted.

1887. Supervisors, J. E. Duganne, chairman, L. M. Estabrook, Nels Swenson; clerk, J. A. Egge; treasurer, N. J. Ronlund; assessor, Nels Ellefson.

1888. Supervisors, I. N. Griffith, chairman, Ole J. Hegge, Tom Redwing; clerk, A. G. Risty; treasurer, J. A. Egge; assessor, J. E. Gorman; justices, L. M. Estabrook, J. E. Gorman; constables, Tom Christopherson, H. H. Barron. March 6, it was voted by acclamation to raise the supervisor's fee to \$2 per day, and to have all town business moved to Corson as soon as a post office should be established at that place. March 16, road overseers were ordered to open all roads in their districts on the lines where located as shown by the public records of the county and township. July 12, a special town meeting was held for the purpose of voting on the question: "Shall Brandon township be resurveyed?" Fifty-six votes were cast, of which seventeen were in the affirmative, and thirty-nine in the negative.

1889. Supervisors, Fred Messner, chairman, Tom Christopherson, I. N. Griffith; clerk, A. G. Risty; treasurer, John Egge; assessor, Nels Ellefson; constable, Nels Wahlstrom. October 26, Jonas Carlson acted as chairman of the board, to which office he had been appointed.

1890. Supervisors, Nels Swenson, chairman, Tom Christopherson, A. O. Risty; clerk, A. G. Risty; treasurer, John Egge; assessor, Nels Ellefson; justices, L. M. Estabrook, Ellick Griffith; constables, Ole Nelson, Charles Johnson.

1891. Supervisors, N. N. Graff, chairman, John Carlson, Tom Olson; clerk, L. M. Estabrook; treasurer, John Egge; assessor, Nels Ellefson. The reports of the auditors and treasurer showed that the township was entirely out of debt, and there was a balance in the treasury of \$349.59.

1892. Supervisors, N. N. Graff, chairman, A. G. Risty, Nels Swenson; clerk, John T. Lee; treasurer, T. T. Redwing; assessor, Thomas Olson; justices, A. R. Griffith, L. M. Estabrook; constables, Chris. Christopherson, John Uhley. June 28, a special town meeting was held to consider the question of resurvey. A vote was taken which resulted in 57 *for*, and 14 *against* the resurvey. September 24, a special town meeting was held to determine by ballot whether a

special tax should be levied to defray the expenses of resurveying the township, the sum required being \$400. The vote was 32 *for*, and 6 *against* special tax. February 28, 1893, the business of the fiscal year was settled, and the treasurer's report showed that \$1,054.77 had been received, and \$438.27 expended, leaving a balance on hand of \$616.50.

1893. Supervisors, John Egge, chairman, N. N. Graff, Nels Swenson; clerk, Ole Fauske; treasurer, Tom T. Redwing; assessor, A. G. Risty; justices, L. M. Estabrook, I. N. Griffith; constables, John Uhley, C. Christopherson. At the annual town meeting March 7, it was resolved that "uniform stones be put on section and quarter section corners, the size to be that of the larger paving blocks, when the resurvey is made." June 17, the board procured the services of John Langness for resurveying the township, and Nels Graff was awarded the contract for hauling stone to be used as corner marks. September 8, Jonas Carlson was appointed supervisor to fill vacancy caused by the death of Nels Swenson. September 15, a motion was carried for changing the lines according to the new survey as far as practicable during the fall.

1894. Supervisors, John A. Egge, chairman, N. N. Graff, John Carlson; clerk, O. E. Fauske; treasurer, T. O. Christopherson; assessor, Thomas Olson.

1895. Supervisors, A. G. Risty, chairman, L. A. Harum, P. J. Swenson; clerk, O. E. Fauske; treasurer, T. O. Christopherson; assessor, T. O. Hokenstad.

1896. Supervisors, A. G. Risty, chairman, P. J. Swenson, A. P. Ode; clerk, O. E. Fauske; treasurer, J. E. Holden; assessor, T. O. Hokenstad.

1897. Supervisors, I. N. Griffith, chairman, A. O. Risty, Ole Nelson; clerk, O. E. Fauske; treasurer, J. E. Holden; assessor, T. O. Hokenstad.

1898. Supervisors, A. O. Risty, chairman, A. Anderson, H. J. Heggen; clerk, O. E. Fauske; treasurer, J. A. Egge; assessor, T. O. Hokenstad.

1899. Supervisors, A. O. Risty, chairman, A. Anderson, C. Dillon; clerk, O. E. Fauske; treasurer, J. A. Egge; assessor, T. O. Hokenstad.

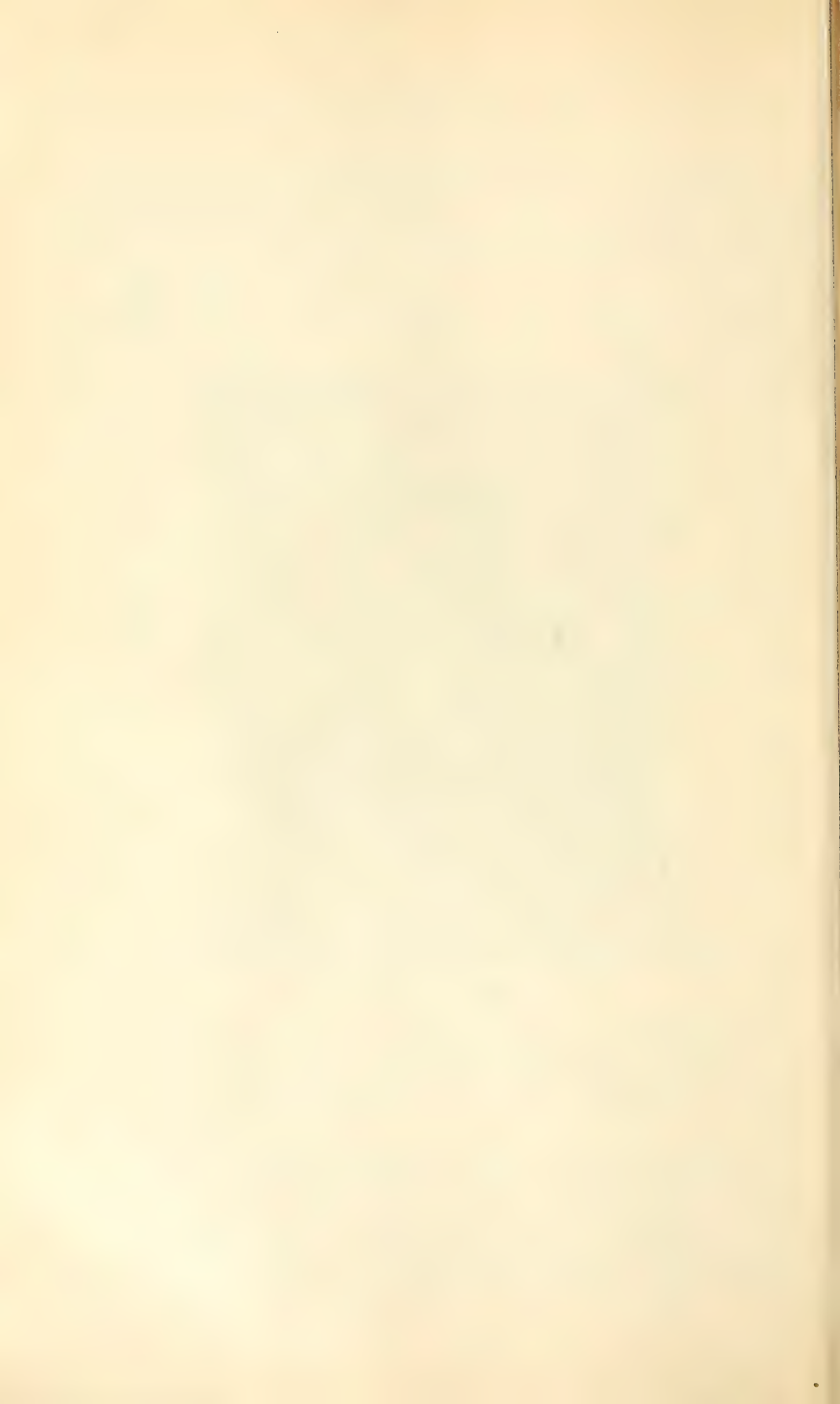
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDERSON, JOHN L., is a native of Halland, Sweden, and was born March 26, 1840. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and lived in Iowa two years; came from there to Dakota in 1873, and bought the northeast quarter of section 24 in Brandon, where he still resides, and has a good farm.

ANDERSON, PETER, was born on a farm in Denmark, on the 26th day of December, 1864, and spent his early years on the farm. In 1890, he emigrated to this country, and resided in Cleveland, Ohio, one year. He went from there to Minnesota, and engaged in the creamery business for two years, and then removed to South Dakota, where he has since been in charge of creameries at different places. He is now the manager of the creamery at Brandon, and gives excellent satisfaction to his employers.



JOHN A. EGGE.



BARRON, HIRAM H., was born in the town of Locke, Cayuga county, New York, October 21, 1849. When only five years of age removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county on his present place the southeast quarter of section 5 in Brandon which is now a good farm. He served in Company K, 46th Wisconsin during the war of the rebellion, and has filled various town offices. In 1892, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the legislature. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

BRUSVEEN, MARTIN, was born at Toten, Norway, on the 23d day of September, 1867, and received a high school education. In 1886, he emigrated to the United States, and worked on the railroads in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, for several years. In 1894, he settled at Brandon village, and engaged in the mercantile business with John T. Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Brusveen, and they continued doing business until 1896, since which time Mr. Brusveen has conducted the business alone. He was appointed postmaster in July, 1896, which position he still holds, and has been justice of the peace ever since he came to Brandon. He is a good citizen and is well liked.

CARLSON, JOHN, was born in Umea, Sweden, August 6, 1844. He came to the United States in 1868, and lived in Illinois until 1873, when he removed to Dakota, arriving in this county on the 18th day of April, of that year. He took up a homestead in section 17 in Brandon, and purchased considerable land in the same township. He resided on his homestead until his decease, which occurred on the 2d day of March, 1895. He was a zealous Republican, and took great interest in the welfare of his town; was one of the supervisors of the town board for several years, and was a good farmer and a good citizen.

CHRISTOPHERSON, OLE, is a venerable old settler of Minnehaha county. He was born in Norway on the 19th day of June, 1828, and came to the United States in 1872. He arrived in Dakota on the 25th day of May of that year, and during the following fall took up a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 26, and a tree claim in the the same section, in Brandon, where he still resides. He is a good farmer, and a good citizen.

CHRISTOPHERSON, TOM, was born near Christiania, Norway, on the 3d day of January, 1860. In 1872 he emigrated with his parents to Dakota, and remained a few months in Canton, but during the fall of that year his father Ole located on section 26, in Brandon. The subject of this sketch has now a good farm in the same section, and is a good farmer and a good citizen. He has held school district and town offices.

DILLON CORNELIUS S., was born in Delaware county, Iowa, February 11, 1846, and remained on the farm on which he was born for twenty-six years. He then removed to Sac City, Iowa, and engaged in farming for one year; then engaged in the hardware business at Newell, Buena Vista county, four years, and then engaged in the same business at Alton, Sioux county, Iowa, until he removed to

Sionx Falls, South Dakota, in the fall of 1888, and engaged in the shipping of live stock in addition to the hardware business. He was a resident of Valley Spring two years where he was connected with the flour mills. In 1895 he returned to his first occupation, and engaged in farming and stock raising about one mile from the village of Brandon, where he has a fine farm, and resides at this writing. He is an energetic business man, and to him more than all others, the people of Brandon are indebted for their creamery, of which corporation he is the president. He is a good citizen and well liked by his neighbors.

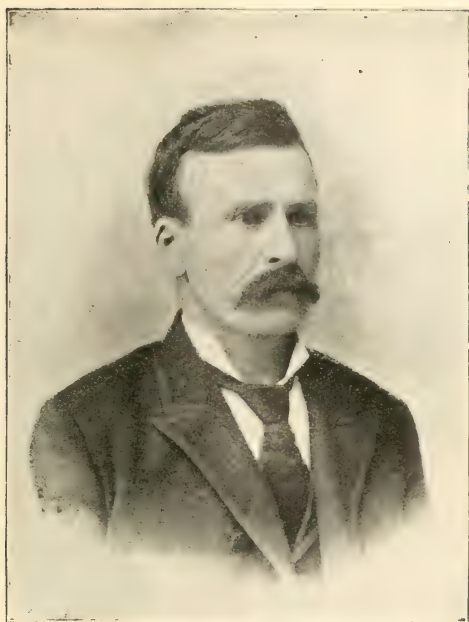
EGGE, JOHN A., is a native of Norway, and was born April 22, 1855. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States, and lived in Wisconsin until the fall of 1871, when he became a resident of this county. His father, Andrew Johnson, took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 11, in Brandon, and at his death in 1878 Mr. Egge became the owner of the place, and now resides there and has one of the finest farms in the county. In the spring of 1892 he bought some land in section 36, in Edison, and he also owns considerable land in section 2, in Brandon. He is a bright and enterprising farmer, and takes great interest in public affairs; he has been chairman and clerk of the town board, treasurer four years, and school clerk ten years. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1894, and is a first-class citizen.

ERICKSON, ERICK, is a native of Sweden, and was born September 27, 1849. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and lived in Illinois until 1873, when he removed to this county. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 21, in Brandon, where he still resides and has a well improved farm. He also owns 40 acres of section 16, in the same town. He has frequently been a delegate to political conventions, has held several town offices, and is an active promoter of the interests of his town.

ERICKSON, JOHN, a son-in-law of Erik Swenson, is the owner of the west half of section 4, in Brandon. He resides on the southeast quarter and has a fine farm and is a good citizen.

ERICKSON, JONAS, was born in Sweden, October 24, 1854. He emigrated to England, where he remained one year, and then came to this country and settled in Ohio for a short time. In April, 1873, he came to this county and settled on section 20 in Brandon. He has added to his original quarter section, forty acres of section 16. He is an industrious, honest farmer, and a good citizen.

FAUSKE, OLE E., was born in Norway, February 21, 1861. He emigrated to this country with his parents in 1862, and lived in Iowa until 1873, when they removed to Dakota and settled in this county. After having become of age the subject of this sketch purchased a quarter section of land in section 10, in Edison, but sold it in April, 1893, to W. M. Boyle. Mr. Fauske is now engaged in the mercantile business at Corson, where he is the postmaster. He is clerk of the town board and is a good business man and a respected citizen.



N. N. GRAFF.



FARM RESIDENCE OF N. N. GRAFF.

GRAFF, NELS NELSON, was born in Sweden, December 21, 1842, and emigrated to the United States in 1869. He resided in Iowa a little less than a year, and settled in Brandon, in May, 1870. He was the first actual settler of that township, and has resided there longer than any other person. He took up as a homestead the north half and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35, and as a timber claim the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section, and has since bought several hundred acres of land in sections 25, 26 and 36. He lived with his family in a dugout the first three years, and then built a log house, the first building in Brandon, which is still in a good state of preservation, and makes a part of his present residence. Since the organization of the township he has held some prominent town office nearly every year, and during the years 1891-2-3 was chairman of the town board of supervisors. He has also held offices in his school district, has frequently been sent as a delegate to the county conventions, and was a delegate to the Republican state convention at Chamberlain in 1892. Mr. Graff is a prosperous farmer, a good neighbor, and an enterprising, upright citizen. His son Martin lives on a fine farm in the northeast quarter of section 25, and Adolph, another son, is engaged in farming on the southeast quarter of section 26, and both are industrious farmers and good citizens. The younger sons, NeElian and EnNelus, who are twin brothers, reside with their father.

GRIFFITH, I. N., was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 20, 1841. When fifteen years of age he removed to Iowa, and lived there until 1873, when he settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 6, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has always taken an active part in town affairs, has been a member of the town board several terms, one year as chairman, and a member of the school board for about twenty years. He says he has a pretty good family of children, there being one boy and six girls, one of them weighing two hundred and eighteen pounds. Mr. Griffith is an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

GUSARSON, PETER A., was born in the southern part of Sweden, July 14, 1841. He emigrated to the United States and resided in Illinois for some time before coming to this county in March, 1883. He bought the north half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 17 in Brandon for \$1,000, where he still resides and has a well improved farm. He is an industrious good farmer, and has held the office of school district director three years.

HAKANSON, NATHANIEL, is a native of Westerbotten, Sweden, and was born January 30, 1853. He came to the United States in 1872, and engaged in farming five years in Illinois, and from there removed to Dakota in 1877, and located in this county. He took up the northeast quarter of section 21 in Brandon, where he still resides, and has a good farm. He has been school director three years, and treasurer seven years, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Brandon.

HALSTEDT, C. P., is a native of Sweden, and was born September 18, 1830. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, and resided in Iowa until 1873, when he removed to this county. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 12, in Brandon, where he still resides, and has a fine farm, under a high state of cultivation. He also secured by pre-emption the southeast quarter of section 2, in the same town, but disposed of it. He has held the office of constable for two years, is a good citizen and a good farmer.

HANSON, CARL FREDRIK, was born in Lapland, Sweden, in 1837, and lived there until he was thirty years old. At Yuletide they had only two hours of daylight in the twenty-four, while at mid-summer it was never dark, only an hour or two of twilight, and the midnight sun could be seen. He thinks Dakota is as superior to Lapland as day is to night, and after having been three years in England and two in Ohio, he came to Dakota and to this county in the spring of 1873, and found that this was just the place for him. He entered as a homestead the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, in Brandon, where he still lives. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

HEDSTROM, JACOB, was born in Sweden, August 17, 1833. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Illinois until he removed to Dakota in March, 1874, arriving in this county on the 15th of that month. He secured a homestead in sections 10 and 15 in Brandon, where he has since resided. He has been elected to school offices, and is a good citizen. His son Eddie is a promising young man and an efficient teacher and esteemed citizen.

HEGGEN, HALVOR J., was born near Christiania, Norway, February 23, 1855. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1868 he emigrated with his parents to the United States and located in Freeborn county, Minnesota, where they remained until in 1872, when they removed to Dakota. His father, J. O. Heggen, took up a homestead in sections 11 and 14, in Brandon, and a few years later the subject of this sketch took up a homestead adjoining his father's on the east, in the same sections, to which he has added by purchase, and now has a good farm of 200 acres of his own. He is at the present time one of the supervisors of the town board. His two brothers, Ole and Gilbert, are also engaged in farming—Ole, the old homestead and a quarter section adjoining on the west side, and Gilbert, a farm about a mile farther north. They are all enterprising farmers and good citizens.

HOFF, GILBERT HANSON, was born in Norway, September 14, 1827, and came to the United States in 1868, and lived in Wisconsin two years. In 1870 he removed to Dakota and resided in Lincoln county until 1872, when he moved to this county and took up as a homestead 40 acres of section 7, in Red Rock, and 120 acres of section 12, in Brandon, and a tree claim in section 7, in Red Rock. He resided on his farm engaged in farming until 1892, when he moved into the city of Sioux Falls, leaving his farms in charge of his sons, Nels, John and Jens. While residing in Brandon, Mr. Hanson was school treasurer for about five years. He was a good farmer and a good citizen. He died at Sioux Falls, March 14, 1897.



T. O. HOKENSTAD AND WIFE.

HOKENSTAD, THOMAS OLSON, of Brandon, has been living in Dakota since 1871, but did not settle in this county until 1873, when he took up a homestead in sections 1 and 12 in Brandon, where he still resides and has a fine farm. He also secured a tree claim in the same section, and has since purchased 160 acres in section 36, in Edison. He built some of the first houses in Sioux Falls and also the Norde Split Rock Lutheran church in Brandon. He is an enterprising citizen, and has held several township offices; was one of the organizers of school district No. 7, director of the school board six years, and afterwards clerk of the same six years. He was born in Norway July 20, 1842, emigrated to the United States in 1868, and lived in Wisconsin until he settled in this state. His family consists of his wife, seven boys and one girl.

HOKENSTAD, O. T., the oldest son of T. O. Hokenstad was born in Green county, Wisconsin, April 12, 1870; came to this county with his parents, and received his early education in the district schools of Brandon, and later took a course in the Normal school and Business college at Sioux Falls. He is traveling salesman for several machine companies, is an enterprising young man, and a good citizen.

HULBURT, HENDERSON, was born in Mercer county, Pa., June 17, 1844, and lived on a farm until he enlisted in the war of the rebellion in 1861. He was a member of Company G, 100th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, four years and one month. During the second fight at Bull Run he was quite seriously wounded. After the war he went to Kansas and engaged in farming for a few years. In 1883, he removed to Worthington, Minnesota, and since then has been in the employ of the Omaha Railroad Company, and is now located at Brandon. He is a good citizen.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, is a native of Sweden and was born in 1851. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Illinois till 1873, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county, where he has since remained. He took up a homestead and tree claim in section 17, in Brandon, and has a good farm. He was constable in 1890-1 and clerk of the school board in district No. 11, in 1891-2, and is an enterprising, good citizen.

JONES, WILLIAM J., is a native of Wales, Great Britain, and was born December 14, 1838. When only four years of age he became a resident of the United States, and lived in Wisconsin fifteen years; from there he went to Iowa. In September, 1861, he mustered in as volunteer of the 1st Nebraska Cavalry and remained in active service until July 1, 1866. His career since coming to Dakota is best shown by his own words, copied from the Valley Springs Vidette March 4, 1893, where he says: "I came to this section in the spring of 1873. I homesteaded 160 acres, and took up a tree claim of 160; and later obtained by purchase 720 acres more—1040 acres in all. Have 700 acres under fence, with three good dwelling houses, barns and out-buildings on the same. With the exception of the grasshopper year, I have always had good crops. What I own, I have accumulated right here in Minnehaha county." In 1878, he was elected county

commissioner and served in that capacity for three years. He resides on the northeast quarter of section 34, in Brandon, and is an enterprising and highly respected citizen. His son Elbert O. Jones is one of the promising young lawyers of Sioux Falls, and is practicing law in partnership with B. C. Matthews.

LATHROP, W. L. was born in Illinois, October 18, 1863. He removed with his parents to Michigan, where he resided for about four years, and in the spring of 1873, located in this county. His father, T. I. Lathrop, secured 240 acres of land by homestead and tree-claim filings in sections 31 in Brandon, on which he erected fine farm buildings, and engaged in extensive farming until his death, which occurred a few years ago, when the subject of this sketch took charge of the farm. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

LEE, JOHN T., was born in Christiania, Norway, February 11, 1855, and came to the United States with his parents in 1867. They resided in Iowa three years, and removed to this county in June, 1870. When twenty-one years of age the subject of this sketch purchased a farm of 160 acres in sections 2 and 3, and also 80 acres in section 1, in Split Rock, and engaged in farming until 1890, when he removed to Brandon, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1896. While a resident of Split Rock he was town clerk two years and assessor seven years. After coming to Brandon he was appointed postmaster, which position he held while engaged in trade. In 1891 he was elected county commissioner from his district, and re-elected in 1894-7, and has been chairman of the county board since January, 1893. He is at this writing engaged in buying grain at Brandon, and carrying on his farm in Split Rock. He is quite active in political matters, and an energetic, public-spirited citizen. He is true to his friends and a companionable, all-around good fellow.

LILLHAVEN, GUNDER OLSON, one of the first settlers of Brandon, was born in Norway in 1835. He lived in Illinois and Iowa before he came to this county in June, 1870, when he took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 29 in Brandon, where he and his wife still reside and have a good farm.

NELSON, OLE, was born in Wermland, Sweden, December 29, 1861, and came to this country with his parents, stopping with them in Illinois; and after their coming to this county has assisted his father, Nels Olson, in taking care of the farm in sections 26 and 27, in Brandon, where he still resides with his family. He has been director of the school board several years, and was one of the supervisors of the town board in 1897; is a good farmer and a good citizen.

NELSON, ENGBRET, was born in Bergen, Norway, April 12, 1835. He emigrated to the United States in 1864, lived in Wisconsin four years, in Iowa six years, and came to Dakota in 1874, when he took up his present homestead in sections 33 and 34 in Brandon, which is now a good farm. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.



JOHN T. LEE.

NORDSTROM, JOHN S., has been a well-known resident of this county since 1874, when he came here from Illinois, where he had lived since coming to the United States in 1871. He was born October 19, 1845, in Sweden. He lives on his homestead, the northeast quarter of section 19 in Brandon, and has a good farm. He has been a member of the school board, is a thrifty farmer and a good citizen.

OLSON, ALLEN, was born in Norway, September 24, 1843. He came to the United States July 3, 1869, and located in Iowa. Six years later he removed to Dakota, and settled in this county on the 20th of October, 1875, taking up as a homestead the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 24 in Brandon, where he still resides, and has a well improved farm and a large live stock. He has been director of the school board.

OLSON, NELS, was born in Wermland, Sweden, December 15, 1812. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, and lived in Illinois two years. In 1872 he removed to Dakota and settled in this county, taking up a homestead in sections 26 and 27 in Brandon, where he still resides. He also took up a tree claim, but disposed of it to one of his sons. He has several well-to-do sons in this county who have good farms and are enterprising, good citizens; one of them, Nels Nelson Graff, being the first permanent settler in Brandon township.

OLSON, O. D. J., was born in Mora, Sweden, October 7, 1834. He lived in Illinois and Iowa before he settled in Dakota in 1872. He came first to Sioux Falls, then a small village, but shortly after took up as a homestead the south half of the southeast quarter of section 2, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 11, in Brandon, where he now lives. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

PETERSON, LEWIS, is a native of Sweden, and was born December 16, 1841. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, lived in Michigan a short time, then at Lockport, Ill., and came to Sioux Falls on the 23d day of April, 1873, together with sixteen other persons, also from Lockport, who all settled in Brandon. On the first day of May, following, he made a homestead filing on the northeast quarter of section 10, and in March, 1874, he took up as a tree claim the northwest quarter of the same section. In 1874 he built a stone house on his homestead, which was the first in the county outside of the city of Sioux Falls, and can still be seen on the farm, although it is no longer used as a residence, there being now a large two-story frame house for that purpose. Mr. Peterson has been a very industrious man, and has one of the best improved farms in the county, having not less than thirty acres of trees, all set out by himself, a very fine orchard, and substantial buildings. In addition to caring for his farm he has done considerable work as a stone mason. He was foreman of the stone work when the penitentiary was erected, has built three stone dams across the Sioux river, and the abutments and piers for the Tenth street bridge in Sioux Falls, and several other large jobs of work in this line. Mr. Peterson has been chair-

man of the town board in Brandon two years, is one of the well fixed farmers of that township, and is a good neighbor and citizen.

PETERSON, NELS, is another Swedish farmer who has lived in the county since 1883. He has a good farm on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 36, where he resides engaged in farming. He was born in 1836.

RISTY, GULLICK O., one of the first settlers of Brandon, is a native of Norway, and was born October 14, 1832. He emigrated to the United States, lived in Iowa for some time, and came to Dakota in 1870. At that time he took up a homestead and pre-emption in sections 32 and 33 in Brandon, to which he has since added by purchase several hundred acres of land, and has a very fine farm. Mr. Risty is one of the prosperous, reliable farmers of the county, and is a good citizen.

RISTY, A. G., was born in Norway, in 1855, and emigrated to this country with his father Gullick O. Risty, and settled in Brandon. He owns several hundred acres of land, and resides on the southwest quarter of section 33, and has a good farm with more than ordinary improvements. He has held various town offices, and in November, 1896, was elected to the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1898. He is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

SORENSEN, IVER, was born in Norway, December 18, 1843. He came to the United States in 1869 and lived in Wisconsin until 1874, when he came to this county and filed a pre-emption on the north half of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 1, in Brandon. It is now a well cultivated farm, and he is still living there with his family.

STUDEEN, PETER, a native of Sweden, was born in 1835. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Missouri until he came to Dakota and settled in this county in 1877. He filed a homestead on the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, in Brandon, where he has since resided. He is an industrious and contented farmer, and a good citizen.

SWENSON, ERIK, is a native of Sweden, and was born June 8, 1819. He emigrated to the United States in 1862, and lived in California, Mississippi and Illinois until in 1876, when he settled down in Dakota, and has been a well known resident of this county ever since. He took up the southwest quarter of section 4, in Brandon, where he resides. He also owns lots and houses on First and Second avenues in the city of Sioux Falls.

SWENSON, CHARLES, a son of Erik Swenson, was born June 20, 1856. He took up as a homestead the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, in Brandon, but at the present writing lives with his father on section 4.

SWENSON, NELS, is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1845. He emigrated to the United States, and lived in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas before he came to Dakota in 1873. At that time he entered a homestead and pre-emption on the south half of section 9, in Brandon, where he resided until in 1893, when he was accidentally killed. He held the office of town supervisor, and was a good citizen.

SWENSON, PETER J., was born in Sweden, June 4, 1847. After his coming to this country in 1869 he lived in Illinois and Mississippi, and came to Minnehaha county March 28, 1874. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 5, where he still resides, and bought the northwest quarter of section 4 in Brandon, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33 in Edison. He was one of the supervisors of the town board in Brandon in 1895, is a thrifty, industrious farmer, and a good citizen.

THORESON, BORGER, was born in Norway, August 24, 1861, and came to the United States with his parents in 1868, and located in Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1873 they removed from there to Dakota, and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 14 in Brandon, to which the subject of this sketch has added by purchase forty acres adjoining, and has a good farm. He has held the office of school treasurer, is an enterprising, intelligent farmer, and a good citizen.

VALGREN, HANS PETER, is a native of Halland, Sweden, and was born on the 28th day of May, 1843. He engaged in farming for ten years in his native country, and emigrated to the United States in 1882, and settled in Minnehaha county. He bought a farm, on which he resided until 1892, when he sold it, and bought the southeast quarter of section 13 in Brandon, where he has since resided, and has a good farm. He has been one of the trustees of the Swedish Lutheran church for three years, and has been a director of the school board for the same length of time. His son is one of the competent teachers in Brandon township, and a young man of good address and promising future. They are both public-spirited men, and good and respected citizens.

WAHLSTROM, NELS, is a native of Sweden, and was born September 21, 1853. In 1878 he came to the United States, and settled in Minnehaha county. He has a good farm on the northeast quarter of section 9 in Brandon, where he resides with his family, engaged in farming. He formerly had a pre-emption consisting of eighty acres in Edison, but sold it. He is an industrious, thrifty farmer, and a respected citizen.

WILSON, LARS, came to the United States in 1868, and resided in Illinois and Iowa until 1883, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 13 in Brandon, where he has since resided and has a good farm. He also owns about 400 acres of land in sections 11, 14, and 23, in the same township. He is an industrious farmer, an enterprising citizen, and is a native of Sweden where he was born May 30, 1833.

MAPLETON TOWNSHIP.

(102-49)

The boundary lines of Mapleton township were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivision was made by Carl C. P. Meyer in September, 1864. According to the government survey the township contains 23,024.50 acres of land. It is well watered by the Big Sioux river, Slipup creek and their tributaries, and has considerable bottom land, making it as a whole one of the best townships in the county. The first settlements were made in the northwestern portion of the township, the south half at that time being within the boundaries of the Military Reservation and not subject to settlement. The first settler was John Nelson, who took up land in section 25 in 1866. A post office, called Republican, was established in Mapleton township soon after the mail route opened between Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids. It was located on section 5, and John Nelson was its first postmaster. In 1882, Ole Gunderson was appointed postmaster and he moved the office to the northwest corner of section 8 where it remained for about twelve years, when Ole O. Gilseth was appointed postmaster and removed the office to his home on section 5 where it is located at this writing. Owing to its proximity to the city of Sioux Falls the inhabitants of Mapleton avail themselves of the advantages offered by the metropolis. The township has no churches, public buildings or stores. The Milwaukee railroad runs through its entire length north and south, and until a station called Renner was established in 1898, on the southwest quarter of section 9, there was no railroad station within its borders. The proper records show there is a boundary line between Sioux Falls and Mapleton townships, but so far as general business transactions of the inhabitants of the two townships are concerned its existence is not recognized.

MAPLETON TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The records of Mapleton begin March 5, 1881, at which date there was a meeting of the township board at Ole Thompson's house. C. G. Coats was chairman and associated with him as supervisors were Iver Nelson and W. J. Crittenden. At this meeting John Fortune was appointed constable, L. Renner assessor, and C. Moen was the first clerk.

1882. The supervisors were Iver Nelson chairman, Thomas Paulson, Edgar Foster; C. Moen clerk; L. Renner assessor.

1883. Iver Nelson, Thomas Paulson and H. B. Caldwell composed the board of supervisors; Ole Gunderson assessor and justice of the peace. On the 26th day of May, O. P. Schjodt was appointed clerk.

1884. At the first March election of township officers the following persons were elected: Supervisors, Thomas Paulson chairman, Iver Nelson, L. Renner; clerk, O. P. Schjodt; treasurer, G. O. Dalemoe; justice, E. J. Kingsbury; assessor, Ole Gunderson; constables, James Delany, John Fortune.

1885. Supervisors, Thomas Paulson chairman, Iver Nelson, L. Renner; clerk, O. P. Schjodt; treasurer, G. O. Dalemoe; assessor, E. J. Kingsbury.

1886. The record was so incomplete for this year that it was impossible to ascertain who the town officials were.

1887. Supervisors, L. Renner chairman, John Fortune, Thomas Paulson; clerk, O. P. Schjodt; treasurer, Jonas Olson; assessor, Ole Gunderson; justices, H. Tabor, E. J. Kingsbury; constable, E. E. Moen. June 27, \$150 was appropriated and turned over to Iver Nelson to aid in building a bridge across the Sioux river.

1888. Supervisors, L. Renner chairman, John Fortune, Thomas Paulson; clerk, O. P. Schjodt; treasurer, Jonas Olson; assessor, Ole Gunderson; justice, E. J. Kingsbury; constables, David Dickey, T. Hackett.

1889. Supervisors, L. Renner chairman, Thomas Paulson, Iver Nelson; clerk, O. P. Schjodt; treasurer, Jonas Olson; assessor, Ole Gunderson; justice, H. Tabor; constable, A. J. Aspaas. It was resolved "that every taxpayer in the township shall be his own poundmaster."

1890. Supervisors, Thomas Paulson chairman, L. Renner, Ole Gunderson; clerk, O. P. Schjodt; treasurer, Jonas Olson; assessor, Peter Nelson; justice, Ole Gunderson; constables, Wm. Person, Esten E. Moen.

1891. Supervisors, J. L. Ingalls chairman, T. I. Sweeting, H. Tabor; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, R. B. Seager; assessor, John Fortune; justices, J. Smith Kirk, M. Caldwell; constables, David Dickey, H. Hackett. April 4, a township meeting was held at the Ingalls school house for the purpose of considering the question of a resurvey of the township, and the following resolution was introduced and voted upon by ballot: "Resolved that the township be resurveyed in accordance with the original plat, and each section be resurveyed; that the county surveyor be employed to do the work and that the money be raised to cover the expenses." The vote was in the affirmative. Another meeting was held June 24, when it was determined that the section corners upon the highways should be located and landmarks erected at such corners as provided in sections 2 and 3 of chapter 35 of the session laws of 1890; that the surveyor make a legal survey in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 35, and relocate and establish the section and quarter section corners throughout the township as originally established by the United States survey, and that cedar posts be used in marking said corners. July 7, the board resolved that the noxious weed law should be enforced and that all Russian thistle, cockle burr and Canada thistle within the township should be destroyed before August 15, 1891, and that notices of the action of the board should be published as required by law.

1892. Supervisors, J. L. Ingalls chairman, H. Tabor, T. J. Sweeting; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, R. B. Seager; assessor, Andrew Brende; justice, W. Bliss. At this election there were 101 ballots cast. On the 9th day of February, 1893, the township was divided into six road districts.

1893. Supervisors, E. Cornue chairman, Jonas Olson, Iver Nelson; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, R. B. Seager; assessor, A. P. Brende; justices, J. Smith Kirk, L. O. Myrick; constables, James Delaney, Walter Hayward.

1894. Supervisors, Edgar E. Cornue chairman, Jonas Olson, Iver Nelson; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, R. B. Seager; assessor, Andrew Brende.

1895. Supervisors, Edgar E. Cornue chairman, Jonas Olson, Iver Nelson; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, Esten E. Moen; assessor, Andrew Brende.

1896. Supervisors, L. Renner chairman, Jonas Olson, Iver Nelson; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, E. E. Moen; assessor, O. P. Schjodt.

1897 and 1898. Same officers as in 1896.

1899. Supervisors, L. Renner chairman, Esten E. Moen, Jonas Olson; clerk, R. M. Seager; treasurer, Torsten Olson; assessor, O. P. Schjodt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BERG, JENS S., a native of Norway, was born May 29, 1837. He emigrated to the United States in 1865, and settled in Minnesota. On the 26th day of July, 1869, he arrived in this county and settled in Mapleton. He took up the southeast quarter of section 30, where he has since resided. He has a good farm, and is a respected citizen and well liked by his neighbors.

BERG, SIVERT, is a native of Norway, and was born March 3, 1823. He emigrated to the United States in 1867, and settled in Minnesota for a short time. From there he removed to Mapleton, this county, and took up the west tier of forties in section 29, where he has since resided. He has a good farm and is an industrious, good citizen.

DICKEY, DAVID, was born at White Pigeon, Michigan, December 5, 1843. He resided in the Pennsylvania oil regions several years, then went to Iowa where he resided four years and removed from there to this county in 1879. He owns a farm of 200 acres in sections 18, 19 and 20, in Mapleton, where he has resided several years. He has held school and township offices, and is a highly respected citizen.

DOWDLE, WILLIAM, was born in Ireland, in October, 1828, and emigrated to the United States in 1845. He resided for awhile in Pennsylvania, and then came to Minnesota where he remained twenty-five years. In March, 1878, he removed to McCook county, this state, and took up a pre-emption and homestead. In 1883 came to this county and settled in Mapleton, where he soon became the owner of a large farm, and at the present writing there is nothing to indicate that he will not be able to care for himself for a long time to come.



OLE GUNDERSON.

EGGEN, ESTEN E., a native of Norway, was born in 1830. He emigrated with his family to Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1865, and resided there until in 1871, when they decided to remove to Dakota. They started out across the prairie with an ox-team, and it took them sixteen days before they reached this county. They located in Mapleton on their present homestead in sections 31 and 32, which is now a well improved farm, with a large residence and good outbuildings. Mr. Egge is a good farmer and a good citizen.

ERICKSON, ERICK, was born in Sweden, but emigrated to the United States, and located in Mapleton, July 6, 1871. He secured considerable land in sections 19, 20 and 30, and resided on his farm until his decease. On the 12th day of January, 1888, he went to a haystack in his field to get a load of hay, but was overtaken by the terrible blizzard that occurred on that day, and was frozen to death. His body was not found for several days. He was a good citizen and well liked by his neighbors. At the time of his decease he was about 70 years of age.

GILSETH, OLE OLSON, one of the pioneer farmers of this county, was born in Norway, November 18, 1844. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Goodhue county, Minnesota, until the fall of 1866, when he and John J. Aasen, Jr., concluded to join their friends John Thompson and John Nelson, who had settled in the Sioux Valley in Dakota, during the spring of that year. An account of their perilous trip appears in the chapter devoted to reminiscences. Mr. Gilseth took up land in section 5, in Mapleton, and in section 31, in Sverdrup, to which he has since added by purchase, and now has a good farm of nearly 300 acres, with substantial buildings and improvements. He has been postmaster of the Republican post office for several years, and has also held the office of school district treasurer. He is an industrious farmer and a respected citizen.

GUNDERSON, OLE, is a native of Norway, and was born July 22, 1852. He emigrated to Minnesota in 1866, and in July the following year came to Mapleton, and took up a homestead of 160 acres in sections 7 and 8, and engaged in farming. He has added to his original farm nearly 300 acres in section 8, and also owns 200 acres elsewhere in the county. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster of the Republican post office, which position he held until 1894. He has been justice of the peace, assessor, and supervisor and clerk of the town board, and held some of these offices for several successive years. He has also been a director in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in this county. Few farmers have been more industrious than Ole Gunderson, and his intercourse with his neighbors has been of such a character that no one of them would envy his prosperity, and all would regret any adversity that might overtake him. It is not too much to say that he is one of the most sturdy, reliable citizens in the county.

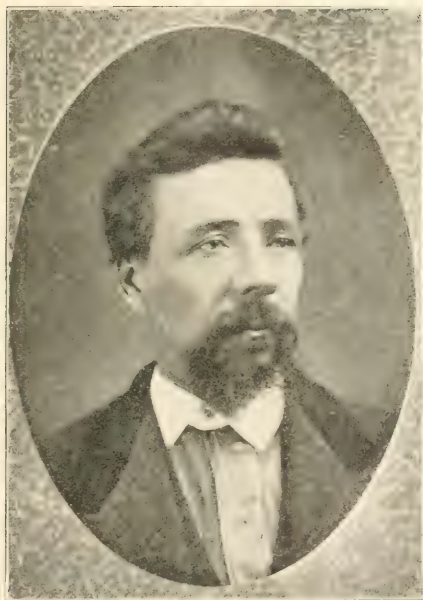
HAYWARD, REUBEN W., was born at Washington, Washington county, Vermont, in 1844; was raised on a farm, and attended district schools. On the 8th day of October, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, First Vermont Cavalry, and served until November 10, 1865; was

wounded in the battle of Winchester, and also in the battle of Gettysburg; was taken prisoner twice but got away both times, after being in captivity two days on the first occasion, and one week the second time. After the war he bought a farm in Vermont and engaged in farming five years; then sold out and went to Colorado, and worked at the mason's trade four years in Denver, and at freighting and mining four years; then left Colorado, and went to San Francisco, where he remained six months, and then took a trip to Boston for a few months; in 1882 he returned to the West, reaching Sioux Falls on the 7th day of April that year, where he decided to locate. He engaged in farming on section 16 in Mapleton, and when the school land was opened up for sale he bought a quarter section from the county and resides there at the present time. He is a thrifty, enterprising farmer, has a good farm, and is a good citizen.

HUNTEMER, JOHN, was born in Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, March 15, 1850. At the age of fourteen years and seven months he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and was one of those who helped capture Jeff Davis, and was paid \$300 of the reward offered for his capture. He came to Sioux Falls with his brother William on the 16th day of April, 1871, and took up the southwest quarter of section 15 in Mapleton, where he resided for about five years when he sold out. He then went to Dell Rapids and built a hotel of which he was the landlord for about three years, when he sold out and removed to Madison, Lake county, this state, where he still resides. He enjoys the honor of being the youngest person who enlisted and served during the war of the rebellion from the State of Wisconsin.

INGALLS, JAMES L., was born at Allegany, New York, May 9, 1838. He received a common school education, and engaged in farming in his native state, Illinois, and Iowa until 1878, when he removed to this county and located in Mapleton in May of that year. He took up a homestead in section 23, where he has since resided. In addition to his homestead of 160 acres he has purchased adjoining land and his home farm now comprises about 700 acres. He has other farms and farm lands in the county, so that in the aggregate he owns upwards of 1,500 acres. For the last few years he has been engaged on quite an extensive scale in the manufacture of cheese, and has made a success of the business. He is a very industrious, hard-working man, and has been honored by his fellow townsmen by his election to important town offices. During the time of the resurvey of the township, he was chairman of the board of supervisors, and made a good official. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.

KROGSTAD, IVER J., was born in Norway January 12, 1831. He emigrated to Goodhue county, Minnesota, resided there for two years and came to Dakota and settled in this county June 28, 1868, at which time his neighbors were few and far between. He made a homestead entry upon the southwest quarter of section 5, in Mapleton, where he still resides. He has a good farm and is a respected citizen.



JOHN NELSON.

MOEN, ESTEN E., was born in Norway November 29, 1857. He emigrated to this country with his father Esten E. Eggen, and lived with him in Minnesota and Dakota until he took up as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter of section 19, in Mapleton. He is also the owner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, in the same town. He has held the office of road supervisor and has been school district treasurer ten years. He is a respected citizen.

MYRICK, LUCIUS O., is a native of Canada, and was born March 15, 1833. The following year he came to the United States with his parents, who located in Illinois. In 1873 he became a resident of Minnehaha county, securing as a homestead 120 acres of section 26, and 40 acres of section 25, in Mapleton, where he still resides and has a good farm. He enlisted in the First Wisconsin artillery, in the fall of 1862, and was honorably discharged in July, 1864. He has held the office of clerk of the town board of Mapleton, and is a good and respected citizen.

NELSON, IVER, is a native of Norway, and was born August 6, 1835. He emigrated to this country and lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota prior to his coming to Minnehaha county in June, 1872. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 7, in Mapleton, where he resides at the present time, and has a first-class farm, with substantial buildings and improvements. At the death of his father, Nels Iverson, which occurred a few years ago, he inherited 320 acres of land in sections 17 and 18 in the same town; he has also purchased considerable land, and owns about 600 acres in all. He is a prosperous farmer and a respected citizen. Has been town supervisor and school director, and was postmaster of the Republican post office a number of years.

NELSON, JOHN, the pioneer farmer of Mapleton, was born in Norway in 1839, and came to the United States in 1854. He resided in Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1866, when he and his wife in company with John Thompson and wife started out for Dakota, and arrived in Minnehaha county June 29, of that year. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 5 in Mapleton, and preempted land in sections 17 and 20 in the same township. He has many interesting incidents to relate of his pioneer days, and one appears in the chapter of reminiscences. He was postmaster of the Republican post office eleven years, and resided on his farm in Mapleton until a few years ago, when he removed to Arlington, Kingsbury county, this state. Mr. Nelson is kind and obliging, and is an enterprising and respected citizen.

O'GRADY, JOHN, was born in Ireland April 16, 1848, and emigrated to the United States in 1864. About the 10th day of June, 1866, he came to Sioux Falls with Company D, 22d U. S. Infantry. Mr. O'Grady says that "at that time the company was under the command of Colonel Knox, and had been ordered to Sioux Falls to relieve Company E., 6th Iowa Cavalry. There were then about twenty-five or thirty cavalry men in Sioux Falls, and they left the same day the infantry arrived. Dr. Nisley and Mr. Pratt, the hospital steward,

who had been with the cavalry company, remained. A commissary building was constructed by our company just below where the west end of the Eighth street bridge is now located, and a building for officers quarters was erected where E. J. Daniels' store now is. An addition to the sutler's store in the block southeast of the Cataract hotel was also built, and a guardhouse north and west of the barracks near Seventh street. There was a large log house north of the barracks, with only a wagon road between the two buildings. It was about thirty feet square and built of heavy logs, with a dirt roof; there was no floor, except overhead, which was made of cottonwood boards, intended as a last resort from which to shoot in case of attack. This building, which had been erected before our company arrived, was used by us as an armory. In 1868 Colonel Knox went to Philadelphia, and Captain John Duffy succeeded him in command. In April, 1869, I was discharged, my term of enlistment having expired. During the summer of 1869 the company left for Fort Randall." Soon after, when the military reservation was opened for settlers, Mr. O'Grady secured 120 acres of land in section 20 in Mapleton, to which he has since added 120 acres, located on each of the banks of the Sioux river, which divides his farm into nearly two equal parts. He has been an industrious man, and is a good citizen.

OLSON, JONAS, one of the pioneers of Mapleton township, was born in Norway February 8, 1845; came to the United States in 1867, and located in this county in 1868, where he has since resided. He secured a pre-emption and a homestead when he first came here, the former of which he sold, the latter he still retains, comprising the southeast quarter of section 9, in the town of Mapleton. He has a splendid farm with good buildings and improvements, one barn alone costing about \$2,000. He has added to his land by purchase so that now he owns about 400 acres, and is well-to-do. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his town, has held the office of town treasurer several years, and since 1893, has been one of the supervisors of the town board. He is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

PETERSON, ROBERT, was born at Merager, in the province of Trondhjem, Norway, on the 11th day of December, 1822. Emigrated to the United States with his family in 1858, and settled in Goodhue county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming for ten years. In September, 1868, came to Dakota, and located about nine miles up the river from Sioux Falls, which at that time was a military post. The first winter they lived with John Nelson, a nephew of Mrs. Peterson, who had a cabin about two miles farther north. The following year Mr. Peterson commenced building a log house which is shown in accompanying illustration, on the northwest quarter of section 17, in Mapleton, which was then within the boundaries of the military reservation. He had not more than done so, when one day he was called upon by a squad of soldiers, who fired their guns in order to frighten the sturdy pioneer, and threatened him with arrest if he did not immediately vacate. But John Nelson happened to be there, and remonstrated saying they were not to be so easily fright-



ROBERT PETERSON.



ROBERT PETERSON'S LOG HOUSE.

ened away, and Mr. Peterson decided to remain. The soldiers then arrested Mr. Peterson, brought him to Sioux Falls, and kept him in the guardhouse over night. The next day Mr. Nelson went to see the colonel, and showed the following letter from Congressman Spink, written at Yankton June 19, 1869: "John Nelson, Esq. Dear Friend: The Adjutant General of the United States, in reply to inquiries, informs me that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had been notified by the War Department, on the 9th day of June, that the military reservation at Sioux Falls had been abandoned. This, of course, opens up the land to settlement. Please inform the people of your vicinity. Your friend, S. L. Spink." This had the effect of immediately releasing Mr. Peterson. The colonel, however, made a long report of the occurrence, which was forwarded to the proper authorities. Mr. Peterson secured the east half of the northeast quarter of section 18, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 17, as a pre-emption, and later took up a homestead comprising the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17, in Mapleton, and afterwards bought 160 acres in section 18. He resided on his farm until his death, which occurred on the 29th day of August, 1887, survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Peterson was one of those sturdy settlers, who in honesty of purpose, and perseverance and endurance in hardship will never be surpassed.

PETERSON, PETER R., a son of Robert Peterson, was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, July 8, 1861. He came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1868, and when the settlement was large enough to have a school he received his education there. He worked on his father's farm and grew up with the country. At the time of his father's death he took charge of the home farm in section 17, where he still resides with his mother. He is well-to-do, is a good farmer, energetic and enterprising, and is a respected citizen.

PETERSON, IVER R., a brother of Peter R. Peterson, was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, March 21, 1867, but came with his parents to this county the following year, where he received his education, and worked on his father's farm. At the death of his father, in 1887, he inherited 106 acres of land in section 18 in Mapleton, where he is now engaged in farming, and has a good farm. He is a good citizen.

RENNER, LEONARD, is a prosperous farmer residing in Mapleton township, where he bought and now owns about 960 acres of land in sections 8, 9, 15, 16, 17 and 22. He has a comfortable and attractive residence, and good outbuildings and barns for stock and machinery. He was born in Germany June 9, 1840, emigrated to the United States in 1848, lived in New York two years and in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1878, when he removed to Dakota and has been a well-known resident of this county ever since. He has been assessor and a member of the town board of Mapleton for several years. During the war of the rebellion he served in Battery B, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, and was a noncommissioned officer two years. The C. & St. Paul Railroad Company has recently established a station.

called Renner, on his farm. Mr. Renner is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen.

SEAGER, RICHARD M., was born in Virgil, Cortland county, New York, July 31, 1860. His early years were spent on a farm and in attending the public schools. He completed his education at Dryden, New York, and was graduated from the Dryden academy. He commenced teaching school when sixteen years of age and was thus employed for two years. His next business was farming in Iowa; then he spent a short time in Minnesota and from there went to work upon the famous Dwight farm in North Dakota; then drifted into Montana and was at Miles City when the Northern Pacific railroad first reached that place. He then went back to New York and was employed for three years in woolen mills, and in 1887 came from there to this county, where he has since been engaged in farming in Mapleton. He is clerk of school district No. 17, and has been town clerk of Mapleton since 1891. He is a good neighbor and highly respected citizen.

TABOR, HOLMES, was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York, March 7, 1837. At the age of eleven years he removed to Livingston county, New York, where he received a good education. From there removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he taught school ten years, and was school inspector the same length of time. Was in the postal service for ten years, and held the office of justice of the peace four years where he resided, and also the office of supervisor. He resided for about three years in Kansas and Nevada. In 1885 came to this county, and settled in Mapleton, where he engaged in farming in sections 30 and 31. While a resident of Mapleton he was one of the supervisors of the town board for two years. A few years ago he removed to the city of Sioux Falls and more recently to Kansas City where he now resides. He is a well informed man, and always took an active part in public matters, and he would feel that his record was not complete if it failed to state that he was always a zealous Republican.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

(102-50)

The township of Benton is one of the finest townships in the county. It is conveniently located for business purposes, has a rich, productive soil, with very little waste land and is dotted over with not only comfortable farm residences, but several of them indicate that the owners have succeeded in a short time in securing for themselves and families more than a mere competence. The northeastern portion of the township is settled principally by people of Norwegian descent, and they have some very fine farms. The northwestern portion of the township has several families of Swedish descent, and here too industry and thrift have changed the raw prairie into profitable farms. Owing to its proximity to Sioux Falls it was settled quite early. Lars Olson Ulvilden took up a homestead in 1870, in section 12, and from this time the land was rapidly taken up by actual settlers. The township lines were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivision of the township was made by Carl C. P. Meyer in September, 1864, and contains 22,976.46 acres of land. At the time of its subdivision there were several small streams of water running through the township, which for the past few years have been dry the greater portion of the time. Skunk creek flows through the southwestern portion, and the Willow creek through the centre of the township, branching out east and west, affording channels for the escape of surplus water during heavy rains, and also marking the places where in former years running water was the rule and not the exception.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was organized in Benton on the 14th day of August, 1873, with thirteen charter members. From that time services were held with more or less regularity until a very neat and commodious church building was erected in 1887, on the southeast corner of section 28, at a cost of \$1,200, which was dedicated on Sunday, September 4, of that year. A good many ministers have acted as pastors of this church since its organization. The first one was the Rev. Fielder, but during the past few years the Reverends Redfield, Jenkins, Brown and Fawell have had charge. In connection with the church there is a prosperous Sunday school numbering about forty scholars, and also an Epworth League with a membership of twenty-three.



SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized May 4, 1878, with a membership of twenty-six. A church building was erected in 1885, on the southeast quarter of section 5 in Benton, at a cost of \$2,000, which was paid for by the members of the church. It is commodious and well furnished, and in August, 1894, a new bell was placed in the church tower. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. J. H. Randahl, who was succeeded by the Rev. G. A. Ekeberg, and he in turn was succeeded by the Rev. J. Franzen. Services are held every other Sunday. There is a prosperous Sunday school in connection with the church, with about thirty scholars, also a Ladies' Aid society.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Bethel Lodge No. 303 of the I. O. G. T., was organized in Benton during the spring of 1893, with about fourteen charter members. The present membership (1895) is thirty-two, and the Lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a very large attendance at its meetings, which are held every Monday evening at the Bethel church.

NEW HOPE CREAMERY.—In the spring of 1895, a creamery was built on the southwest quarter of section two, in Benton township. Frank H. Floyd was the moving spirit in the enterprise. It commenced doing business the 1st day of June, 1895, but on the 22d day of August, following, it was destroyed by fire. The next year Mr. Floyd and the farmers living in the vicinity rebuilt it, although it did not commence doing business until January, 1897. During the summer following, Mr. Floyd suddenly took his departure from the state, and it became necessary to reorganize the company. On the 24th day of September, 1897, articles were filed by D. O. Crooks, T. E. Sater and F. M. Peterson, for the incorporation of the

NEW HOPE CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY, with a capital stock of \$5,000. It is well equipped for the business, and is receiving on an average 18,000 pounds of milk a week. This creamery enjoys the distinction of being awarded a premium at the National Creamery Buttermakers meeting held in Sioux Falls in January, 1899. The butter manufactured at this creamery is shipped to New York, where it brings a gilt-edged price. George Crooks, a son of W. A. Crooks, has had charge of the creamery during the past year.

BENTON TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first meeting of the board was held at the house of Sever Wilkinson, January 3, 1881. The first town officers were: Supervisors, Wm. Alguire chairman, N. B. Nelson, H. H. Moore; clerk, Sever Wilkinson; assessor, Knut Iverson. At this meeting the town was divided into four road districts. June 13, the board authorized Wm. Alguire to purchase two road scrapers. At the July meeting \$106 was appropriated by the board for building bridges across Skunk and Spring creeks.

1882. Supervisors, H. H. Moore chairman, N. B. Nelson, J. C. Eldridge; clerk, S. Helgeson; treasurer, Wm. Alguire. May 8, the board apportioned \$150 received from the county bridge fund, for building and repairing bridges.

1883. Supervisors, J. C. Eldridge chairman, J. P. Johnson, E. H. Darrow; clerk, S. Helgeson; treasurer, Knut Iverson; assessor, Wm. Alguire; justice, W. A. Crooks.

1884. Supervisors, J. C. Eldridge chairman, J. P. Johnson, F. C. Frebel; clerk, S. Helgeson; treasurer, Knut Iverson.

1885. Supervisors, J. C. Eldridge chairman, J. P. Johnson, F. C. Frebel; clerk, S. Helgeson; assessor, Wm. Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton, who reported at the end of the fiscal year in February, 1886, that he had collected during the year \$789.59, and paid out \$276.96.

1886. Supervisors, F. C. Frebel chairman, J. C. Eldridge, C. Christianson; clerk, Sever Wilkinson; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, W. A. Crooks.

1887. Supervisors, J. C. Eldridge chairman, J. P. Johnson, C. Christianson; clerk, S. Wilkinson; treasurer, K. Iverson; assessor, W. A. Crooks; justices, K. Iverson, F. D. Wilson; constables, W. Crippin, August Johnson. The board met March 19, and appointed Thomas Stapleton treasurer, Alexander Mitchell justice and E. H. Darrow constable, to fill vacancies occasioned by the persons elected to these offices having failed to qualify. April 30, the board entered into an agreement with the town board of Mapleton "that Mapleton should care for the south $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of highway between the two townships, and Benton for the north $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles for ever." An agreement was also entered into with the town board of Hartford for the division of the highway between the townships.

1888. Supervisors, J. C. Eldridge chairman, J. P. Johnson, F. C. Frebel; clerk, Sever Wilkinson; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, W. A. Crooks. January 28, 1889, fourteen freeholders presented a petition to the board to have the township resurveyed,

and the board ordered that the matter be referred to a vote of the electors at the annual town meeting in March following.

1889. Supervisors, F. C. Frebel chairman, J. P. Johnson, L. A. Newkirk; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, F. D. Wilson; justices, Wm. Alguire, G. Rathburn; constables, Daniel Foster, E. H. Darrow. The vote on the resurvey question was 44 *for* and 11 *against*. July 31, F. C. Frebel reported that he had engaged "a surveyor and assistants to establish section lines and locate and establish highways." August 23, at a town meeting it was declared by a vote of 18 to 5, "that all corners be established in the resurvey." September 2, the bill of E. H. Van Antwerp for surveying the township amounting to \$407, was allowed. At a special town meeting held September 16, a resolution was passed instructing the road overseers "to take possession of the newly established highways by ploughing a furrow two rods from the centre on each side of such line." At a special meeting held October 1, the question of establishing all the corners in the resurvey was again submitted to the vote of the electors, and resulted in 65 *for* and none *against*. For this work Mr. Van Antwerp subsequently presented a bill to the town board for \$145, which was allowed October 21, at \$135.

1890. Supervisors, F. C. Frebel chairman, J. P. Johnson, L. A. Newkirk; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, F. D. Wilson. A resolution was passed fixing the compensation of officers as follows: Supervisors and clerk \$2 per day, assessor \$3 per day, and the treasurer four per cent of all money paid into the treasury. February 24, 1891, the treasurer reported having received \$543.43, which had been paid out, and that there were outstanding town orders in the sum of \$267.29, but that the unpaid taxes when collected would be sufficient to pay this indebtedness.

1891. Supervisors, Sever Helgeson chairman, L. A. Newkirk, August A. Johnson; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, W. A. Crooks; justices, F. C. Frebel, Sever Wilkinson; constables, D. O. Crooks, John Kickland. At a special meeting of the board July 27, it was decided that all noxious weeds should be destroyed within the township on or before August 20, as provided by the statute. At the end of the fiscal year the treasurer reported that he had on hand \$467.76.

1892. Supervisors, L. A. Newkirk chairman, J. P. Johnson, D. O. Crooks; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, S. Wilkinson; justices, Wm. Jackson and C. Christianson; constables, John Person and John Kickland.

1893. Supervisors, L. A. Newkirk chairman, J. P. Johnson, D. O. Crooks; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, W. A. Crooks; justice, S. Wilkinson. A resolution was passed requiring "that the noxious weed law be enforced."

1894. Supervisors, L. A. Newkirk chairman, J. P. Johnson, D. O. Crooks; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, H. Tidemann.

1895. Supervisors, L. A. Newkirk chairman, J. P. Johnson, D. O. Crooks; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, Sever Wilkinson.

1896. Same officers as in 1895.

1897. Supervisors, Sever Wilkinson chairman, D. O. Crooks, Carl Johnson; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, D. E. Alguire.

1898. Supervisors, Sever Wilkinson chairman, D. O. Crooks, Carl Johnson; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, F. D. Wilson.

1899. Supervisors, J. P. Johnson chairman, Carl Johnson, Nels Pearson; clerk, Henry Alguire; treasurer, Thomas Stapleton; assessor, W. A. Crooks; justice, Theodore Kickland.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALDRICH, LORENZE, was born in Oswego, New York, in 1828; lived there and in Michigan and Iowa until 1873, when he came to Dakota and located in this county on his present farm, which comprises the northeast quarter of section 10 in Benton. He was postmaster of New Hope post office several years, but resigned in 1879. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

ALGUIRE, HENRY, is a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, and was born February 20, 1868. In 1873 his parents removed to this county and settled in Benton, where the subject of this sketch has since resided upon the old homestead, which comprises the northwest quarter of section 35. He has held the office of town clerk several years, and is an enterprising and respected citizen.

ANDERSON NELS, a native of Sweden, was born December 1, 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, lived in New Jersey and Pennsylvania five years and came to Dakota in the spring of 1876. He then filed a homestead upon 80 acres of section 6 and 80 acres of section 5, in Benton, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 27, 1894, survived by wife and nine children.

BAKER, ANDREW A., was born in Norway, June 19, 1831. He emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1865 and located in Wisconsin; removed from there to Iowa, and settled in Minnehaha county in the fall of 1874. He took up as a tree claim the northwest quarter of section 18, and as a homestead the northeast quarter of the same section, where he resides. He has a good farm well improved, is a thrifty industrious farmer, and a respected citizen.

BAKER, JOHN A., was born in Norway July 28, 1861, and emigrated to this country with his father, Andrew A. Baker. He lived with his parents in Wisconsin and Iowa, and came with them to this county in the fall of 1874. He now owns the southeast quarter of section 7 in Benton, and has a good farm. He has been school clerk in district No. 93, and is a good citizen.

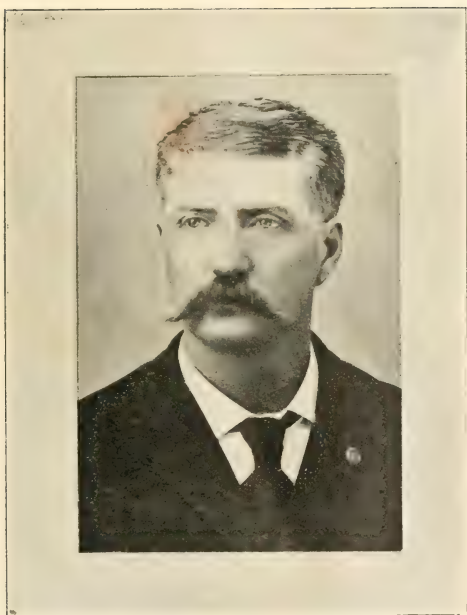
CHRISTIANSON, CHRIS, is a native of Denmark, and was born in 1844. He emigrated to the United States and located in Michigan. On the 12th day of August, 1871, he came to Dakota, and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 1 in Benton, and a pre-emption in section 6 in Mapleton, making in all about 327 acres of land, which is now under good cultivation. He resides with his family on the homestead, and, to use his own words, his improvements will show the following: "six boys and one girl, all born in Minnehaha county, a two-story dwelling house with basement, barn and other buildings necessary on a farm." He also said "the times were hard when we had to go to Nebraska for flour, Sioux City for groceries, and to Worthington with what wheat the grasshoppers left." He has held township offices, and is an enterprising and well-known citizen.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHRIS CHRISTIANSON.

CLARKSON, CHARLES HENRY, was born in Iowa in 1871, and became a resident of this county in 1873. A few years ago he bought 40 acres of land in section 3 in Benton, where he now resides, engaged in farming.

CROOKS, D. O., a brother of W. A. Crooks, was born in Canada, November 30, 1855. The following year he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. They removed from there to Iowa, and in 1873 the subject of this sketch came to this county. He filed a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 2, in Benton township. He also owns the northwest quarter of section 10, and has a good farm. He has been treasurer of his school district for the last twelve years, and a member of the town board of supervisors since 1892. Recently he opened a general store at his



W. A. CROOKS.



place, and is doing a good business. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

CROOKS, W. A., a native of Canada, was born October 22, 1849. He came to the United States with his parents in 1856, and settled in Wisconsin. During the civil war he enlisted in the army and served in Company K, 40th Wisconsin, and in Company A, 49th Wisconsin. After the war he located in Iowa, and came from there to this county in November, 1876. He took up a homestead and tree claim in section 3 in Benton, where he has since resided and has a good farm. He has been assessor of Benton township, and always takes an active part in town affairs; was postmaster of New Hope post office for several years; sergeant at arms of the house of representatives of the legislature of South Dakota in 1893, and a member of the same body in 1895. He is an enterprising citizen and highly respected.

DARROW, ERASTUS H., was born at La Porte, Indiana, July 3, 1845. He removed to Wisconsin, and in November, 1861, enlisted at Ripon, Wis., in Company H, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. During the service one of his arms was fractured, and he received several slight wounds, and in January, 1863, was discharged for disability. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company D, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, and remained until the close of the war. In June, 1872, he came to Dakota and located in this county upon his present homestead, the northeast quarter of section 23 in Benton township. Mrs. Darrow taught school in the barracks at Sioux Falls in the early days, and later in Benton and Sioux Falls townships. Mr. Darrow has held several town offices, and he and his good wife are now enjoying life on their well improved farm, highly respected by all who know them.

ELDRIDGE, J. C., is a native of Franklin county, New York, and was born October 28, 1844. He lived in Wisconsin for some time, and came to Dakota and located in this county May 26, 1872. He took up a homestead and tree claim in section 34 in Benton, and purchased the southwest quarter of section 32 in the same township. He has a comfortable home and a first-class farm, and is one of the most prominent and enterprising farmers in the county. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his town, and has held several important town offices. He served as county commissioner of Minnehaha county three years, made a good official, and is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

FOSTER, JOHN R., is a native of Upper Canada, and was born on the 23d day of January, 1851. He came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1865, and lived there until in 1872, when they removed to Dakota, arriving in Sioux Falls on the 3d day of October of that year. His father, Robert Foster, took up the northwest quarter of section 33, in Benton, and lived there until his death in October, 1886. The subject of this sketch took up a homestead in section 29, to which he has since added about 240 acres of land by purchase. Mr. Foster resides upon his father's old homestead. He is a good farmer, an obliging neighbor and a good citizen. Elsewhere appears an account of the loss of a brother and sister of Mr. Foster in the terrible blizzard in January, 1873,

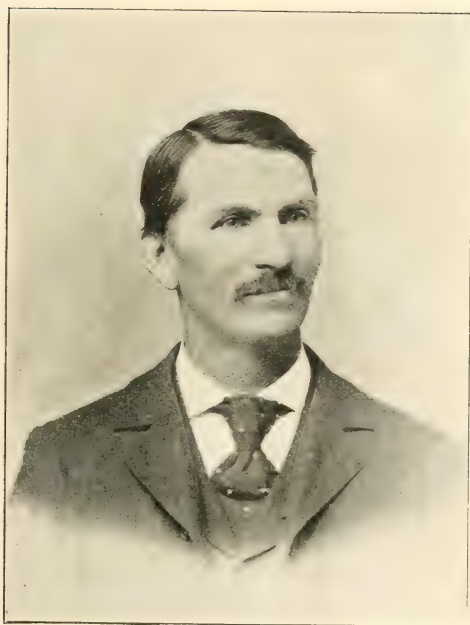
FREBEL, FREDERICK C., was born in Germany, October 27, 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1853, remained three months in New York, and then went to Galena, Ill., and worked in a wagon shop two years and from there went to Hazel Green Collegiate Institute, taking a classical course, and was graduated; became a member of the faculty and taught German; in 1860, removed to Schullsburg, Wis., and went into business for himself manufacturing carriages; enlisted in Company C, 33d Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war; then resumed his business at Schullsburg, and continued in it until 1879. In 1874, he bought the southeast quarter of section 26 in Benton township in this county, and moved on to it July 12, 1879, and farmed it until 1893, when he built a residence in West Sioux Falls, where he now resides and is renting his farm. Mr. Frebel has held school offices, was a member of the town board of Benton for several years, and three years its chairman. He is a good neighbor and an esteemed citizen.

FREDRICKSON, L. P., was born at Veile, Denmark, June 8, 1838. When he first came to this country he lived in Illinois and Iowa, but removed to this county March 17, 1884. He was the owner of 80 acres of section 16, and 80 acres of section 17, in the town of Benton, where he resided until his death, which occurred very suddenly, July 25, 1895. He was a good farmer and a respected citizen.

HELGESON, SYVER, was born in Norway in 1844, and came to this country with his parents in 1849, and located in Wisconsin. In 1852 they removed to Iowa, where he worked on his father's farm until 1867, when he found employment as clerk in a store, which position he held five years. In 1872 he came to Dakota and pre-empted 160 acres of land, and then returned to Iowa and worked for Nielander & Brockhouse six years as clerk and grain buyer in the winter, and in the summer represented the firm as agent of the Diamond Jo line of steamers. In 1878 he returned to Dakota and worked for C. K. Howard as clerk in his store. In 1880 he went onto his farm of 240 acres in sections 13 and 14 in Benton, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1892, when he rented his farm and removed to the city of Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. While a resident of Benton he was township clerk, and chairman of the town board one year, and since residing in Sioux Falls was jailer and deputy sheriff under Sheriff Donahoe for nearly two years. He is a respected citizen.

HOLST, CHRISTIAN, is a native of Germany and was born May 23, 1863. He emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York May 1, 1880, and immediately started for Dakota, where he arrived May 4. He settled in Benton township, this county, and owns the northwest quarter of section 7, where he resides, and has a good farm.

JOHNSON, AUGUST, was born in Sweden, June 26, 1859. He came to this country with his parents in 1875, and settled in this county. He worked on his father's farm until 1880, at which time he proved up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 9 in Benton, and resided there until his death, which occurred a few years ago. He



J. C. ELDRIDGE.

was a good farmer, and held various school offices in school district No. 48 in Benton.

JOHNSON, AUGUST S., was born in Halland, Sweden, August 15, 1866. In 1870 he and his mother emigrated to the United States and joined his father, Samuel Johnson, who had located in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, two years previous. They resided there until the fall of 1874, when they removed to this county and located on the homestead which had been taken up during the spring of that year. The subject of this sketch now owns the south half of the southeast quarter of section 5, in Benton, where he resides and has a good home. He has been supervisor of the town board in Benton, and clerk four years of the Swedish Lutheran church, which is located on his farm. He is a good farmer and an upright citizen.

JOHNSON, BEN, was born in Sweden, January 4, 1844, attended school and worked on a farm during his minority, and then went to Denmark, where he worked on a railroad four years, after which he returned to Sweden for a short time. In 1870 he came to the United States, and worked on a farm in Wisconsin nearly three years. On the 20th day of April, 1873, he came to Sioux Falls, and very soon after took up a claim comprising the northwest quarter of section 11 in Benton, where he has since resided. He has added eighty acres to his homestead, has a good farm and is a good citizen.

JOHNSON, CARL, was born in Sweden on the 28th day of September, 1848. He received his education, and worked as a miller in his native country until 1870, when he emigrated to the United States and located in Wisconsin. In 1873 he came to this county with his brother Ben, and took up the southwest quarter of section 11 in Benton, where he has since resided. He now owns 320 acres of farm land, and is a good farmer. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors since 1897, and is its present chairman. He is an enterprising and respected citizen.

JOHNSON, JOHN P., is a native of Sweden and was born July 5, 1854. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, lived in Wisconsin three years and settled in this county March 1, 1874. He took up as a tree claim 160 acres of section 5, and as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 6, in Benton, where he now lives and has a good farm. He has been town supervisor for several years, has held various school offices, and is an active and good citizen.

JOHNSON, MAGNUS, is a native of Sweden, and was born August 28, 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and lived in Pennsylvania until 1876, when he removed to Dakota, arriving in this county May 6, of that year. He took up as a homestead the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6 in Hartford, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 6 in Benton, and has since purchased 120 acres of farm land. He is a progressive farmer, and does not confine his farming to grain raising only, but keeps about twenty cows and has quite a dairy business. His buildings are ample and well adapted for mixed farming. He is a thoroughly good citizen.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, was born in the province of Halland, Sweden, on the 19th day of May, 1832. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, and located in Wisconsin. He removed from there to Dakota in the spring of 1874, and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 5, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 4 in Benton, and in the fall of the same year brought his family here, and since then they have made their home on the homestead. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

KICKLAND, THEODORE, has been a resident of this county since November, 1883. He was born in New York, October 6, 1839. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 41st Ohio Infantry and served four years and eleven months. He was taken prisoner, and after having spent eighteen days in Libbey prison succeeded in making his escape, buying the first guard's silence for fifteen dollars, and hiding and running by the others. He traveled eighteen nights before he reached the Union lines. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga by a bar of iron six inches long and an inch thick, which took off two fingers and entered his right breast; it was supposed to be from a shell. After the war he lived in Wisconsin until he removed to his present farm of 240 acres in sections 13 and 14 in Benton, and engaged in farming. He has held the office of school director in Benton, and is a good and respected citizen.

LARSON, OLAUS, was born in Sweden in 1842, emigrated to this country in 1870, and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1876 he came to Dakota and settled in this county on the northwest quarter of section 3, in the town of Benton, which he filed upon as a homestead, and where he still resides, and has a well improved farm. He is also the owner of forty acres of section 4, in the same town.

LIFTO, ANDREW, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was born May 25, 1842. He worked in a saw mill at East Smith Falls in Canada five years; then in a shingle mill in New York; then came West and lived in Grant county, Wisconsin, until 1872, when he settled in this county. He secured by pre-emption the southwest quarter of section 26 in Benton, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He was constable two years and roadmaster one year.

MILLER, OLAF ANDERSON, is a native of Sweden, and was born April 18, 1840. He emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania until in 1879 when he removed to this county where he has since resided. He is the owner of the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6, in Benton, and has a good farm.

NEWKIRK, L. A., was born in New York, October 24, 1847. He lived in Michigan and Wisconsin before he came to this county in 1876. He then took up the northeast quarter of section 21, as a homestead, and the southeast quarter of the same section, in Benton, as a tree-claim and now has a good farm. He is an active and well-known farmer; has held the office of supervisor and other town offices and is an influential citizen. He now rents his farm and resides in the city of Sioux Falls.

NELSON, NELS B., was born in Norway April 25, 1848, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1857. He resided for sixteen years in Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1873 he came to this county, and secured as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 9 in Benton, where he resided until 1885 when he sold the farm and removed to Sioux Falls. While residing in Benton he was road supervisor and chairman of the town board, and held school district offices. In August, 1894, he was appointed on the police force in the city of Sioux Falls, which position he still holds, and makes a good official.

PEARSON, JOHN, is a native of Sweden, and was born July 28, 1857. He emigrated to the United States in 1876, and lived in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, until the summer of 1882, when he removed to Dakota and settled in this county, where he has since remained. He owns about 260 acres of land in section 8 in Benton, and also 40 acres of hay land in the northwest quarter of section 36, in Grand Meadow. He resides on the northwest quarter of section 8, in Benton, where he has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

PEARSON, NELS, a native of Sweden, was born January 24, 1842. He emigrated to this country in 1869 and located in Wisconsin. In August, 1878, he came to Dakota, and has been a permanent settler of this county ever since. He bought and now owns the southwest quarter of section 15 and the northeast quarter of section 16. He has a good farm and a comfortable home for himself and family, and is a good citizen.

PETERSON, PETER M., a native of Germany, was born in 1846. He emigrated to New York and lived there for some time before coming to this county in 1876. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 8, in Benton, where he still resides. He also owns the southeast quarter of section 7, in the same town. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

ROSTEN, AMOND, is a native of Norway, and was born May 15, 1834. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, and settled in Minnesota. In 1876 he removed from there to Dakota and located in this county, taking up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 11 in Benton, to which he has since added by purchasing the southwest quarter of section 12. He has a good farm and is a respected citizen.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, is a native of England, and was born July 24, 1849; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1871, and resided there ten years. He came to this county in 1876, and purchased a quarter section in Benton, and again, in 1880, visited the county and purchased another quarter section in the same township. In 1881 he removed to Benton, and has since resided on the southeast quarter of section 27. He has one of the largest farms in the county, having under cultivation upwards of 700 acres. He is a progressive farmer, has fine improvements, is energetic and enterprising, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He was elected town treasurer in 1886, and again in 1888, since which time he has held this office by successive re-elections.

SWENSON, HENRY, was born in Halmstad, Sweden, in 1847. He came to Dakota March 2, 1882, and has lived in this county ever since. His homestead comprises 80 acres of section 4, and 80 acres of section 5, in Benton. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

TIDEMANN, HEMMING, a native of Norway, was born February 18, 1859. He emigrated in 1875 and came direct to this county where he still remains. He is the owner of the northeast quarter of section 2, in Benton. He was clerk of the school board from 1890 to 1893, is a good farmer and a good citizen.

TUTHILL, JOHN T., was born at Galena, Illinois, March 29, 1854. He removed from there to Dakota in 1881 and settled on his present farm, comprising 80 acres of section 27, and 80 acres of section 26, in Benton, which is now well improved. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen, and has held school district and township offices.

ULVILDEN, LARS OLSON, one of the first settlers of Benton, was born in Norway in 1840. After coming to the United States he lived in Michigan and Minnesota until 1870, when he removed to this county. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 12, in Benton, where he has since resided and has a well improved farm, with a fine residence and good outbuildings.

WILKINSON, SEVER, is a native of Norway, and was born April 15, 1843. He came to the United States June 1, 1858, and lived in Wisconsin until 1872, when he removed to Dakota and located in Union county. Three years later he removed to this county and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 8, in Benton, and has a good farm, where he still resides. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Infantry, and served two years. Since then he has been Captain of the state militia, and has held several civil offices; was assessor in Union county, and held the same office in this county before it was organized into townships; was clerk of the school and town boards, and a member of the house of representatives of the first legislature of the State of South Dakota. Mr. Wilkinson is a good neighbor, and a highly esteemed and influential citizen.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP.

(102-51)

The boundary lines of this township were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivisions were made by H. T. Austin in June, 1867, and according to the government survey contains 22,957.32 acres of land. It is well watered by the Skunk creek and its tributaries. Except during a series of dry seasons there are two ponds of water about two miles from the village of Hartford, one in a northwesterly and the other in a southwesterly direction. Samuel Huckins, J. Westley Warner, and F. E. Van De Mark were among the earliest settlers, but in 1878, quite a large number of people took up land in this township, and it was rapidly settled. In 1879 the Worthington & Sioux Falls railroad was built west from Sioux Falls to Salem, and a station was established at Hartford on the southwest quarter of section 22. This company filed a plat of eight blocks at this point June 29, 1881, and since then several additions have been made. The settlement about the station soon took the form of a village, and it became quite a business center. A post office was established, and A. F. Oaks was postmaster the first four years, when he was succeeded by John Mundt. Stores, hotels, grain warehouses, and all kinds of business usually engaged in in villages of this kind rapidly appeared. John Mundt, in 1892, built an elevator with a capacity of 35,000 bushels. The same year the Hartford Separator and Creamery company was incorporated, and about \$7,500 of the capital stock taken, a creamery built, and business commenced in the fall of 1892. In 1893 this company paid its patrons for milk \$8,585.47, and received for butter sold \$11,398.34, averaging about 22 cents per pound. This creamery is still doing business. The first school in Hartford was taught by Delia Delaney in 1878, in a school house located on the northeast corner of section 23, and is the same school house which is now located on the northeast quarter of section 24. In June, 1892, E. C. Kibbe commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the Plain Talker. In 1898, George W. Bagley published the South Dakota Weekly Vindicator for a short time at this place. In 1899 a large, commodious school house was erected which does great credit to the people of Hartford.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP BOARD,

On the 3d day of January, 1881, the first meeting of the board was held. The first supervisors were, Samuel Huckins chairman, W. J. Warner and Ira Tilden; clerk, C. A. Soderberg.

1882. Supervisors, Samuel Huckins chairman, Frank E. Van

De Mark, C. W. Knodt; clerk, A. F. Oaks; treasurer, John Mundt; assessor, C. A. Norton, who was paid \$24 for assessing the township.

1883. The officers of 1882 were re-elected.

1884. Supervisors, Samuel Huckins chairman, F. E. Van De Mark, C. W. Knodt; clerk, A. F. Oaks; treasurer, John Mundt; assessor, P. F. Sherman; justices, Samuel Huckins, C. A. Soderberg; constable, Peter Chelius. A. B. Jones was appointed justice in place of C. A. Soderberg who did not qualify.

1885. Supervisors, C. W. Knodt chairman, Samuel Huckins, Peter Chelius; clerk, A. F. Oaks; treasurer, John Mundt; assessor, P. F. Sherman; justices, E. I. Oaks and F. E. Van De Mark; constables, M. Caldwell, H. S. Gerkin.

1886. Supervisors, C. W. Knodt chairman, Thomas Rickard, C. A. Norton; clerk, Charles Feyder; assessor, P. F. Sherman.

1887. Supervisors, Thomas Rickard chairman, M. K. Thrall, Samuel Huckins; clerk, Charles Feyder; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, C. W. Knodt; justices, E. I. Oaks, C. W. Wehler; constables, M. H. Caldwell, Peter Chelius.

1888. Supervisors, Thomas Rickard chairman, M. K. Thrall, Samuel Huckins; clerk, Charles Feyder; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, C. W. Knodt. At the annual election 64 votes were cast.

1889. Supervisors, M. H. Caldwell chairman, F. E. Van De Mark, Samuel Huckins; clerk, Charles Feyder; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, C. W. Knodt; justices, E. I. Oaks and E. T. Dillabough; constables, K. C. Cook, Peter Menth. At the annual election 101 votes were cast.

1890. Supervisors, F. E. Van De Mark chairman, M. H. Caldwell, C. W. Knodt; clerk, Charles Feyder; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, John Lantrey.

1891. Supervisors, Samuel Huckins chairman, C. W. Knodt, G. F. Chisholm; clerk, Charles Feyder; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, John Lantrey; justices, E. I. Oaks, N. N. Haugen; constables, Peter Menth, Edward Linebeck.

1892. Supervisors, M. H. Caldwell chairman, F. E. Van De Mark, Frank Gillen; clerk, Charles Harm; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, Mat Becker; constable, J. G. Tyler. March 29, N. N. Haugen was appointed clerk, Charles Harm not qualifying.

1893. Supervisors, M. H. Caldwell chairman, John Hoefert, F. E. Van De Mark; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, B. P. Parker; justices, Nels Haugen, E. I. Oaks; constables, E. Linebeck, N. F. Nelson. It was voted that a compensation of \$2 per day be paid to the town officers for official services. Quite a number of meetings were held by the board during this year in reference to bridges, nuisances and quarantines. On August 14, John G. Tyler was appointed justice to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Nels Haugen.

1894. Supervisors, M. H. Caldwell chairman, John Hoefert, F. E. Van De Mark; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, L. P. Bayard; justice, John G. Tyler. At a special town meeting May 19, it was ordered that \$900 be raised by tax for town purposes.

1895. Supervisors, C. A. Norton chairman, Carl Hoefert, S. P. Bowers; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, L. P. Bayard.

1896. Supervisors, S. P. Bowers chairman, C. A. Norton, Carl Hoefert; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, L. P. Bayard.

1897. Supervisors, C. A. Norton chairman, C. J. Mahl, Joe Scott; clerk, M. H. Caldwell; treasurer, Nis Byg; assessor, J. M. Bennett.

1898. Supervisors, C. J. Mahl chairman, Joe Scott, Harvey Van Vleet; clerk, C. A. Soderberg; treasurer, Nis Byg; assessor, E. I. Oaks.

1899. Supervisors, John Wilder chairman, Joe Scott, John Hoefert; clerk, C. A. Soderberg; treasurer, Nis Byg; assessor, Charles Mahl; justices, J. G. Tyler, Myron H. Caldwell; constables, Nels Nelson, L. E. Newton.

TOWN OF HARTFORD.

In July, 1896, a petition was presented by the citizens of the village of Hartford to the county commissioners praying that an election be ordered to determine the question of the incorporation of certain territory as the Town of Hartford. All the preliminary proceedings having been complied with as required by law, the order was made and an election held on the 1st day of August, 1896. The territory comprised the southwest quarter and the south half of the south half of the northwest quarter of section 22 in Hartford township. Having become incorporated the town was divided into three districts. An election of officers was held on the 10th day of September, 1896, and the following persons were elected: Trustees, Charles Feyder president, George Grover, D. B. Oaks; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, Mat Becker; justice, B. P. Parker. September 24, eight ordinances were passed. December 21, B. P. Parker resigned as justice and L. P. Bayard was appointed to fill vacancy.

1897. Trustees, John Mundt president, Geo. Grover, C. W. Knodt; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor and justice, J. V. Jessen. April 29, the board fixed the amount to be paid for license to sell intoxicating liquors in the town at \$600. June 29, seven street lamps were purchased. September 7, Geo. Grover's resignation as trustee was accepted. October 5, John McGowan was appointed trustee to fill vacancy.

1898. Trustees, Henry Schaper president, C. W. Knodt, Charles Feyder; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor and justice, J. V. Jessen.

1899. Trustees, C. W. Knodt president, John Mundt, H. D. Oaks; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, W. B. Knodt; assessor, J. M. Bennett; justice, E. I. Oaks.

HARTFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There was preaching by Methodist ministers in Hartford and Benton at quite an early date. The Rev. G. D. Hook, who was pastor of the Methodist church at Sioux Falls in 1874, preached occasionally in sod houses in Benton, Hartford and Wayne. Mrs. J. G. Tyler of Hartford in a recent interview said that she remembered of attending a Sunday school in Daniel Leao's sod house in 1876, and the same year heard the Rev. Ben B. Scott, a Methodist minister, preach in the house of Daniel Alguire. The first Sunday school in Hartford was called the Union Sunday school, but it finally became known as the Methodist Sunday school. In 1882, a church organization was perfected, and from that time until 1892, services were held in the school house. In 1890, the Rev. W. O. Redfield was placed in charge, and was the first pastor who resided in Hartford. He remained five years, and was well liked by his parishioners. In 1892, the society erected in the village of Hartford a commodious church building, with a seating capacity of about two hundred. A comfortable parsonage had been built previous to this time and the entire church property is valued at \$3,000. The membership at the time the new church building was occupied was thirty-four. In October, 1895, the Rev. John Kay was appointed pastor, and he remained in charge until October, 1898, when the Rev. A. Jamieson succeeded him. The Sunday school now numbers about one hundred and forty scholars. In connection with the church work there is a Ladies' Aid society with about forty members, and it has proved of material aid in a financial way. The W. C. T. U. has also a strong organization among the members of this church. F. E. Van De Mark, I. C. Kingsbury, D. B. Oaks, J. G. Tyler, and George Smith are the present trustees of the church.

ST. GEORGE CHURCH OF HARTFORD.—St. George Church of the Roman Catholic denomination was organized at Hartford in 1884. A very appropriate church building was erected in 1885, and was the first church building erected in the township. It cost \$1,800, and the society raised the amount with the exception of \$100. It is located about eighty rods southeast of the railroad station. The Reverends John Hogan, P. O. Connell, Thos. Cahill, J. C. Ahern, Thos. Durward, Wm. Maher, L. Link, P. Grabig, and J. O'Hora have officiated as pastors since its organization. There is a Sunday school and about forty families connected with the congregation.

THE PLAIN TALKER AND THE HARTFORD HERALD.—In June, 1892, the veteran newspaper man, E. C. Kibbe, came to Hartford, and commenced the publication of the Plain Talker. It was published weekly by the same editor until July 7, 1899. Everyone in this vicinity knew there was such a newspaper as the Plain Talker from the first to the last of its career. There was not an issue of the paper but what Mr. Kibbe took occasion to discuss public questions and public men in his own inimitable way, and sometimes it would look to a disinterested person as though his early education had been neglected in reference to the location of the belt line. All the newspaper fraternity in the county took occasion to tackle the Plain Talker, and then wished they had let it alone. It was a good local

paper and loyal to the interests of its subscribers. In July, 1899, Mr. Kibbe sold the plant to Albion Thorne, of Sioux Falls, and removed to the State of Washington. Mr. Thorne at once commenced the publication of the HARTFORD HERALD, its first issue appearing on the 14th day of July, 1899. The people of Hartford have reason to be more than pleased with the Herald, for Mr. Thorne is publishing a good newspaper and is deserving of a generous patronage.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. This society has an organization in Hartford which is in a flourishing condition. Its members are zealous in their work, and their influence upon the morals of the community is recognized and appreciated by the residents.

HARTFORD LODGE NO. 125, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted February 2, 1894. It is a strong lodge for a town of the size of Hartford. The present officers are Nels Haugen, noble grand; Frank Gillen, vice grand; John McGowan, secretary; M. H. Daley, treasurer.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.—Minnehaha Lodge, No. 105, was organized several years ago and is a strong, prosperous lodge. It meets every Saturday evening. C. W. Knodt is recorder.

IMPERIAL MYSTIC LEGION.—Warwick Castle No. 11, is another prosperous organization of the fraternal order in the town of Hartford. C. F. Mundt is regent and L. A. Kingsbury secretary and treasurer.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Hartford Camp No. 3,965, is a fraternal order which has had an organization at the town of Hartford during the last two years. N. F. Nelson, V. C., Joseph Schwartz clerk.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOWERS, SAMUEL P., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born October 31, 1855. He resided in Minnesota for some time, and came to this county in March, 1878, where he has since remained. His homestead comprises the southwest quarter of section 9, in Hartford, and is a good farm. He has held several school offices, was chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1896. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

BYG, N., was born in Germany, July 22, 1857. He emigrated to the United States in 1876, and located in this county in July of that year. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 4, and as a tree claim the northeast quarter of section 12, in Hartford. He afterwards sold the homestead, and bought other land in sections 7 and 12, and now has a first-class farm of 480 acres, with fine buildings and improvements. He has been town treasurer since 1897, is a thrifty, enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

CALDWELL, CLARENCE C., a son of George Caldwell, was born in Wayne township, this county, on the 2d day of February, 1877. He owns a part of the northwest quarter of section 14, in Hartford. In April 1895 he commenced teaching school, and since then has followed this vocation and is considered one of the best and most competent teachers in the county.

CALDWELL, MYRON H., was born in Wisconsin on the 19th day of December, 1853. He came to Minnehaha county June 15, 1871, and took up a homestead in section 14, in Mapleton, and pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 3, in Sioux Falls township, all of which he sold. He bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 19, in Benton, and also the east half of the southeast quarter of section 24, in Hartford, where he now resides. He has held several town offices, has been a member of the town board five years, chairman three years, and has held school district offices for ten years. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

CALDWELL, WARREN M., may justly be called a pioneer settler of Minnehaha county, where he settled November 10, 1869, never leaving the state except to haul freight in the early days. He was born April 21, 1855, at Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin. In 1878 he secured a homestead in section 10, in Hartford, where he resided until about a year ago when he rented his farm and removed to Minnesota.

COOKE, W. W., was born in Indiana in 1852. He lived there and in Wisconsin until 1878, when he removed to Dakota and settled in this county. He filed a homestead and tree claim in sections 2 and 11, in Hartford, and resided on his homestead in section 2 until a few years ago, when he rented his farm and went to Wisconsin. He was the first auditor of this county, being appointed on the 5th day of April, 1888, and served in that capacity until he was succeeded by J. A. Stanfield in 1891. While residing in the county he was quite a factor in political matters.

FEYDER, CHARLES, one of the active, enterprising citizens of Hartford, was born in Wisconsin, March 2, 1850, and came to Minnehaha county in 1881. He bought a relinquishment to a tree claim in Humboldt, but sold it, and has been in the hardware trade at Hartford since 1883. He has been town clerk six years. He is a successful merchant, a man of positive convictions, and takes a hand in about everything that comes along affecting town or county affairs.

GERKIN, HENRY S., was born in Connecticut, September 9, 1855. He came to this county from Wisconsin in March, 1879, and located in the town of Hartford, securing a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 22, where he still resides. He subsequently purchased 80 acres of section 23, in the same town. He has been constable for two years, and is a good citizen.

HANSON, GUSTAF, was born in Sweden, October 2, 1851. He emigrated and came directly to Dakota and located in this county in April, 1881. In 1884 he married Johanna Streiffert, and they reside on their 80-acre farm in the southeast quarter of section one in Hartford, where they have a neat little home. Mr. Hanson is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

HUCKINS, SAMUEL, was born in Canada, of Vermont parentage, on the 12th day of March, 1832. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1847 he came to the United States and located in Illinois where he married in 1853, and resided for sev-

eral years, and then removed to Howard county, Iowa. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, 16th Iowa Infantry, and served during the remainder of the civil war, being mustered out July 19, 1865. He was in the battle at Nashville, Tennessee, and other less important engagements, and as the regiment did a great amount of marching he had the opportunity of seeing a good deal of the South without being to any expense for transportation. The latter part of August, 1869, he left Iowa for Dakota, and on the first day of September of that year he arrived in Sioux Falls. There were but two families in Sioux Falls at that time and they were occupying the barracks, which had been abandoned by the soldiers a few months previous. D. B. Reynolds and family, and some single men arrived at Sioux Falls the same day. Mr. Huckins says that at that time they had to pay \$1.25 to \$1.50 for a pound of tea, 25 to 28 cents for bacon and 13 to 17 cents for sugar at the Falls. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Huckins took up a homestead in sections 1 and 2 in Sioux Falls, and commenced farming, raising grain and stock, in which he continued until 1876, when becoming discouraged, owing to the multitude of grasshoppers that visited this section of the country and the limited range he had for his stock, he went to Hartford and pre-empted a quarter of section 11, where at that time there was a great amount of hay and a wide range for stock, and continued farming at this place until in 1889, when, owing to poor health, he sold his farm, and at this writing resides on a small farm about three miles north of the village of Hartford. When the township of Hartford was organized he was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors, to which position he was re-elected during the three years succeeding, and again in 1891, having served on the board nine years in all. Mr. Huckins is not only a pioneer citizen of this county, but is one of its most reliable citizens, and is universally respected by all who know him.

JOHNSON, ANDERS, was born in Smaland, Sweden, August 19, 1844. He came to Minnehaha county July 27, 1887, and located on his present place the northeast quarter of section 1, in the town of Hartford, where he has a fine farm with substantial buildings, about ten horses and thirty head of cattle. He also owns eighty acres of land in section 36, Grand Meadow.

KIBBE, EDGAR C., was born May 4, 1848, at Clayton, Jefferson county, New York. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and five years later they removed to Fayette county, Iowa, where he attended school and worked on the farm until 1864. At this time he went to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where for four years he taught school during the winters, and worked on a farm the balance of the time. At the age of twenty years he engaged as a bookkeeper for a manufacturing company. In 1874 he went to Prescott, Wisconsin, and bought a newspaper plant, and for one year edited and published at that place a weekly newspaper called the Plain Dealer. In 1875 he sold out his newspaper and went to Elroy, Wisconsin, where he soon after started a weekly newspaper and continued in its management until January, 1881, when, becoming

partially paralyzed, he sold out, and the month following removed to Bridgewater, McCook county, Dakota. He there started the Dakota Cricket, the first newspaper published in McCook county. About the 5th day of July, 1882, having removed to Montrose, McCook county, he established a weekly newspaper called the Montrose Avalanche, which he edited and published for about two years, when he retired from his chosen profession and moved on to a farm, where he engaged in farming, and in teaching school. In 1890 he was given control of the Pioneer Register at Salem, South Dakota, and conducted its editorial columns for a few months during the political campaign of that year. He then returned to his farm in Clear Lake, where he remained until June, 1892, when he established a weekly newspaper at Hartford in this county, which was called the Plain Talker, and of which he was the editor and proprietor until July, 1899. Mr. Kibbe is noted for his independent, fearless editorials upon political matters, and his recent removal from the state has caused a void in the editorial fraternity that will be hard to fill.

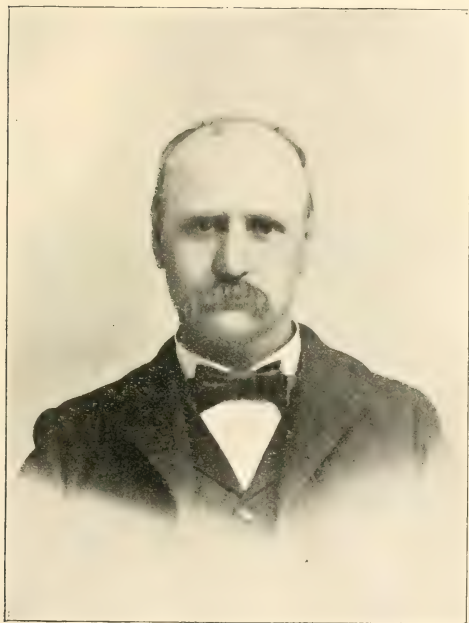
KINGSBURY, I. C., was born at Monticello, White county, Indiana, in 1851. He came to South Dakota in 1882, and engaged in the mercantile business at St. Lawrence, in Hand county, where he was the first merchant. In 1886 he located at Hartford, this county, and engaged in banking. He is also largely interested in real estate transactions, is a successful business man, and an enterprising and highly respected citizen.

KRUGER, CARL, is a native of Germany, and was born July 7, 1833. After his coming to this country he lived in Clinton county, Iowa, and in 1881 he removed to Dakota and settled in this county, securing as a tree claim the southeast quarter of section 33, in the town of Hartford, where he still resides. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

LINEBECK, JOSEPH, was born in Indiana, May 10, 1832. He lived in Iowa for some time, and came to this county in March, 1883, where he has since been a well-known resident. He bought a relinquishment of a tree claim comprising the northwest quarter of section 34 in Hartford, which he afterwards proved up as a homestead. He is a good farmer and an energetic citizen.

MAHL, CHRISTIAN F., was born in Germany, July 12, 1860. In November, 1870, he emigrated to this country with his parents, who settled in Clayton county, Iowa, and remained there until the spring of 1881, when they came to this county and located in Wall Lake township. They secured the southwest quarter of section 25, and the southeast quarter of section 26. The subject of this sketch lived on the farm until 1890, when he moved to Hartford village and engaged in business. While a resident of Wall Lake he was assessor four years. His father, John Mahl, was born in Germany November 11, 1829, and resides on the southeast quarter of section 26 in Wall Lake, and is an industrious farmer.

MCLEOD, MARTIN, is a native of Canada, and was born in November, 1858. He came to the United States in 1864, and lived in Michigan and Iowa until the spring of 1882, when he located in this county.



E. C. KIBBE.

He took up land in sections 8 and 9 in Hartford, and now has a good farm of 320 acres, with substantial buildings and improvements, and is largely interested in horses. In the spring of 1888 he married Nettie O. Lyon. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

MCLEOD, WALLACE, was born in the county of Middlesex, Canada, in 1850. He lived in Michigan and Iowa before he settled down in this county in December, 1892. He took up the south half of the northeast quarter of section 8 as a tree claim, and bought the northeast quarter of the same section in the town of Hartford, where he now lives.

MENTH, PETER, was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 4, 1853. After having lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota for some time he removed to Dakota and settled in Wellington township February 6, 1878, taking up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 1, which he afterwards sold and removed to Hartford township, where he purchased a part of the southwest quarter of section 22, where he now lives and has a good farm. He has held the office of constable four years.

MUNDT, JOHN, is one of the most enterprising citizens of Hartford. He was born in Denmark August 16, 1853, emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1862, and resided in Connecticut, Minnesota and Iowa sixteen years. He came to Sioux Falls in August, 1878, and engaged in trade with Frank Kunerth for two years and then removed to Hartford, where he opened a general store and engaged in the grain and live stock business. After a few years he took into partnership H. D. Oaks, and carried on the business under the firm name of John Mundt & Co. until February, 1897, when Mr. Mundt bought out his partner's interest. In 1892, the company erected quite a large elevator near the railroad station at Hartford. In the fall of 1894, Mr. Mundt was elected treasurer of Minnehaha county, but after two years of service he concluded that he liked private business better than official duties, and declined to become a candidate for another term. He owns a large amount of real estate in Minnehaha county, and it will take a great deal of calamity to reduce Mr. Mundt to indigent circumstances. He is an enterprising business man, a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

NORTON, CHARLES A., was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, December 8, 1853. He lived there and in Wisconsin until he removed to this county in 1878. He took up a homestead in sections 23 and 26 in Hartford, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has been chairman of the town board, and assessor two years, and is an active, enterprising citizen.

OAKS, ELIHUE I., was born in Kane county, Illinois, January 3, 1841, resided there and in Minnesota until he removed to this county, where he arrived June 1, 1876. He bought eighty acres of land in Wayne and made homestead and tree claim filings in sections 27 and 28 in Hartford. Mr. Oaks has held the office of justice of the peace in Hartford twelve years—long enough to be called "Judge." He was a member of the 1885 constitutional convention, and for a good many years if he had not put in an appearance as delegate to our

county conventions he would have been missed. Mr. Oaks is a reliable, upright citizen. He enlisted October 3, 1861, in the 3d Minnesota, but, owing to sickness, was discharged after six months service.

OAKS, HERBERT D., was for nearly ten years a member of the firm of John Mundt & Co. of Hartford. Although a young man he is one of the oldest residents in the county, having come here with his father D. W. Oaks in 1871. He was born in Minnesota July 21, 1858. He has been town treasurer of Hartford several years, is a man of good business qualifications and an active citizen.

PEARSON, ALBA, was born in Wisconsin in 1860; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1876 he came to Hartford, in this county, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in sections 10 and 11, where he has since resided. In 1891 he married Emma Bodeman, and is now the proud father of three daughters. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

PEARSON, JESSE, was born in Sauk county, Wis., September 25, 1869; moved with his parents to this county, arriving in Sioux Falls on his eighth birthday. His father, Stephen Pearson, resided in Hartford until his death in 1890. The subject of this sketch resides in the village of Hartford, and is employed in the farm machinery business. He is a good citizen.

POTT, NICHOLAS, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, October 26, 1860; came with his parents to the United States in 1868, and lived two years at Waterloo, and two years at Independence, Iowa; when twenty years of age the subject of this sketch commenced farming, and followed that pursuit in Iowa until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Dakota and bought 320 acres of land in sections 3 and 10, in Wellington township, which he still owns, but resides at the village of Hartford, where he is engaged in business.

SCOTT, JOSEPH, was born at Farley, Dubuque county, Iowa, May 14, 1856. He came to Minnehaha county, February 1, 1880, and located in the town of Hartford, taking up a homestead and a tree claim in sections 8 and 17, where he has since been engaged in farming and has a fine farm. He is a good farmer and says: "I have never been sorry that I came to Dakota. We had a pretty close time for the first few years that we lived here, but now we are getting along nicely." He has been supervisor of the town board since 1897, is a good neighbor and a highly esteemed citizen.

SODERBERG, CARL ALBERT, was born January 3, 1852, in Sweden. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the high school at the city of Falun. When seventeen years of age he emigrated to the United States and settled in Iowa where he worked at the carpenter's trade until June, 1876, when he came to this county. His first work here was upon the mills at Palisade. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 24, in Hartford, and resided there until January, 1895. The first five years he lived in a sod house and burnt hay for fuel, but as he became more prosperous he added comfortable buildings to his farm improvements and has at the present time a good farm. He has held the



J. G. TYLER.

office of town clerk for several years, and when the Farmers' Alliance came into existence he took an active part in promoting the interests of the organization. He was secretary of the County Alliance four years and of the Territorial Alliance three years. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republican party for councilman of the fourth legislative district, comprising Hanson, McCook and Minnehaha counties, and was elected and served in the last Territorial legislature with great credit to himself and his constituency. The 1st of January, 1895, he rented his farm and took up his residence in the city of Sioux Falls; where he was engaged in the county treasurer's office for about two years, when he again went to live on the farm. Mr. Soderberg is well informed, and has proved himself to be an industrious, conscientious citizen.

SWENSON, JIM, was born in Sweden, September 24, 1843. He came to this county in 1882, and secured by pre-emption the north-east quarter of section 2, in Hartford township, where he now resides and has a good farm.

SWENSON, L. P., was born in Sweden in 1846. He lived in Pennsylvania two years and in Wisconsin four years prior to his coming to this county in 1879, at which time he secured by pre-emption the northwest quarter of section 1, in Hartford township, where he still resides. He also owns land in section 2, and has a well improved farm, with good buildings. He is a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, and a good citizen.

THRALL, M. K., was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of September, 1855. He came to Minnehaha county in 1879, and located on his present homestead, which comprises the northwest quarter of section 5, in Hartford township. He has a well improved farm and is a good citizen.

TYLER, JOHN G., of Hartford, was born on the 6th day of June, 1852, in Green county, Wisconsin; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1854, and came from there to Sioux Falls in 1878. He took up as a homestead in Hartford, the northwest quarter of section 12, where he has since resided. He was married October 10, 1880, and took his wife immediately to his home—a half dugout and half sod residence. The day before the famous October blizzard he put the finishing touches to his house, and thought he was ready for anything that might come along in the way of climatic disturbances. It rained a little during the afternoon, and when he retired at night it was snowing. But the next morning he found a blizzard of the first magnitude had put in an appearance and was doing business all about his premises. His house was on a southern slope, and four rods away he had a stable with a good pair of horses in it. The stable was not in sight. This was Saturday. He had a cow fastened to a picket, but nothing could be seen of her except one hind foot. She was in twelve feet of snow, lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees. That cow was dead. Tyler says she was dead. He had a pitchfork in his house, and by running it down in the snow he found his stable, but did not get in until Sunday noon, when, to his great joy, he found his horses alive. He had a pig, and in digging out his horses found

the pig on the ground outside the stable door. The pig was alive. Here is to be seen the difference between the endurance of a cow and a pig in a blizzard. His house was completely buried out of sight, but beneath that cold, cold snow, his bride of four days, was comfortable and happy. In conclusion we will only add, that Mr. Tyler is a good farmer and a good citizen; has held town offices, and would have been elected to the legislature in November, 1892, if the Independent party had polled votes enough. While living in Iowa he attended the district school and took a course at the Breckenridge Institute, Decorah, Iowa, graduating in 1877; taught school fourteen terms in Winneshiek county, Iowa, and after coming to Minnehaha county taught three terms, but has been principally engaged in farming, and has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements.

VAN DE MARK, FRANK E., one of the pioneer settlers of this county, was born in Lake county, Illinois, in 1852. He lived in Iowa for some time, and came to this county in 1872, where he has since resided. He proved up the southeast quarter of section 29 in Grand Meadow as a pre-emption, and the southwest quarter of section 29 in Hartford as a tree claim, but has disposed of both. He now owns about 640 acres of land in sections 3, 4, and 10 in Hartford, and in section 28 in Grand Meadow. He resides on the northeast quarter of section 3 in Hartford. He is one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of the county; is an enterprising, influential citizen, and has held various school and town offices. In 1898 he received the nomination on the Republican ticket for member of the house of the state legislature, but his party did not pull votes enough to secure the election.

VAN VLEET, HARVEY, was born in Illinois, October 25, 1849. He enlisted in the 139th Illinois Infantry in May, 1864, and served until January, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Iowa, and in 1882 removed to this county, where he has since resided. He formerly owned the southeast quarter of section 12 in Hartford, but sold it, and bought the southeast quarter of section 11, in the same town, where he now resides, and has a very good farm. He has been supervisor of the town board, and is a respected citizen.

WARNER, WESTLEY J., is a native of Franklin county, Vermont, and was born June 22, 1844. He lived in Wisconsin for some time, and came to this county in June, 1876. He took up a homestead and a tree claim in sections 23 and 24 in Hartford township, and resided on his homestead until 1895, when he rented his farm and went to Kansas City, Missouri. He was a successful farmer and a good citizen.

WILLIG, GEORGE, is a native of Germany, and was born January 14, 1858. He emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1883, and has been a resident of this county since then. He lived four years in Brandon, and removed to Hartford township in 1893, where he now resides on his farm, comprising 200 acres in sections 2, 3 and 10. In 1887 he was married to Miss Alida Peters, and they have four boys, Phillip, Constantine, George and Fred. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.



F. E. VAN DE MARK.

HUMBOLDT TOWNSHIP.

(102-52)

The boundary lines of this township were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivisions by H. T. Austin in June, 1867. It contains 22,643.97 acres of land according to the government survey. The map made by the first surveyor, shows not less than twenty-three ponds of water and two lakes; Beaver Lake on sections 14, 15 and 22 covered 307 acres, and Grass Lake on sections 34 and 35 covered about 60 acres according to this survey. During high water, suckers, black bass and pickerel have reached Grass Lake by way of a small stream having its source in this lake, and which runs through Hartford township in a northeasterly direction and empties into Skunk creek on the southeast quarter of section 19 in Benton township.

Among the first settlers in Humboldt was Nicholas Beck, who came there in 1877, and during the year following, Michael Flynn, Henry Mundt and several others located there. The first school house was built in the fall of 1879 on the northeast quarter of section 11, and the following winter the first school in the township was taught in this school house by Adelbert Oaks.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad was built through this township in 1879, but there was no station established until several years later, and then it was a mere stopping place. Beebe & Co. put up a grain warehouse in 1890, Hubbard & Palmer in 1891, and the Farmers Warehouse company's grain and warehouse was erected in 1893. In 1897, the railroad company built a commodious depot; and the John W. Tuthill Lumber Co. established a lumber yard, and commenced doing business July 5, that year. A hotel and store were built the same year, and in the fall of 1898. John Mundt of Hartford erected a grain elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels. In April, 1890, a post office was established, and since April 4, 1898, it has been a money order office. There are some fine farms in the township, and the little village of Humboldt will undoubtedly thrive and grow rapidly in population, and as a business center.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE AND LIGHTNING INSURANCE COMPANY.

—This company was organized in Humboldt township in 1891. At its annual meeting January 2, 1894, the secretary's report showed that it had a membership of 113, and was carrying an insurance of \$181,540. Up to this time the company had sustained one loss only. At this meeting Wm. Englehardt was elected president, Henry

Buchheim vice president, Carl Kruse treasurer, and Henry Mundt secretary. At the annual meeting January 12, 1897, the secretary, Henry Mundt, reported that the total amount of insurance of the company was at that time \$239,930, and the total membership 146.

HUMBOLDT TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first meeting of the board that appears upon the clerk's record, was held on the 16th day of July, 1881, at the residence of D. M. James. Supervisors, Lemuel Shaul chairman, D. M. James, Michael Flynn; Saul Shaul assessor, D. O. McCarty clerk, Deasro B. Oakes justice. The only business done was the allowance of bills of the township officers for services. The first warrant was drawn in favor of Saul Shaul for services as assessor in the sum of \$22. Several meetings were held by the board during the year, but the only business recorded is the allowance of bills, and the total sum of warrants drawn was \$71.99.

1882. Supervisors, Lemuel Shaul chairman, D. M. James, Charles Feyder; D. O. McCarty clerk, John Kruse assessor, D. B. Oakes and John Finn justices, Peter Ries treasurer. On the 23d of March, Alex Schindler was appointed treasurer to fill the vacancy, Mr. Ries having removed from the township.

1883. Supervisors, John Kruse chairman, D. M. James, J. P. Gallagher; O. J. McCarty clerk, John Wright treasurer, Henry Mundt assessor, D. O. McCarty and John Finn justices, Alex Schindler constable.

1884. Supervisors, John Kruse chairman, John Gallagher, Alex Schindler; O. J. McCarty clerk, Wm. Kruse assessor.

1885. Supervisors, J. P. Gallagher chairman, Alex Schindler, Henry Mundt; O. J. McCarty clerk, John Wright treasurer, D. O. McCarty assessor, Charles Hemig and Frank Becknell justices, Gust. Schievelbien and Lemuel Shaul constables.

1886. Supervisors, D. M. James chairman, J. P. Gallagher, Henry Mundt; D. O. McCarty assessor, Charles Hemig treasurer, A. G. Hahn clerk.

1887. Supervisors, Henry Mundt chairman, Carl Kruse, Peter Finton; J. P. Gallagher treasurer, Amos Shaul assessor, A. G. Hahn, clerk.

1888. Supervisors, Henry Mundt chairman, Carl Kruse, A. K. Sanborn; W. M. Kruse assessor, J. P. Gallagher treasurer, Peter Finton clerk.

1889. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, Carl Kruse, J. W. Drake; J. P. Gallagher treasurer, N. B. Even assessor, Peter Finton clerk, George W. Shaul and Peter Finton justices, John Thrasher and N. B. Even constables.

1890. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, W. J. Berguin, Wm. Englehardt; Peter Finton clerk, J. P. Gallagher treasurer, F. B. Lockwood assessor. Fifty-seven votes were cast at this election.

1891. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, W. J. Berguin, Wm. Englehardt; Peter Finton clerk, O. J. McCarty assessor, J. P. Gallagher treasurer, P. Chelius and Peter Finton justices, S. D. Maloney and E. E. Finton constables.

1892. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, Wm. Englehardt, D. M. James; Peter Chelius treasurer, F. B. Lockwood assessor, Peter Finton clerk, Daniel Murphy and N. B. Even constables. Sixty-five votes were cast.

1893. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, D. M. James, Henry Buchheim; Peter Chelius treasurer, W. J. Berguin assessor; Amos Shaul and Peter Finton justices, F. B. Lockwood clerk; John Thrasher and Daniel Murphy constables. At a meeting of the board August 19, Carl Kruse was appointed treasurer, Peter Chelius having resigned.

1894. Supervisor, Henry Buchheim chairman, D. M. James, J. M. Trecker; Carl Kruse treasurer, W. J. Berguin assessor, F. B. Lockwood clerk. A malignant form of diphtheria broke out in the township in August of this year, and again the January, following, and the township paid out in caring for the sick, and the expenses of the board of health, about \$500. The county reimbursed the township in part for the money paid out, but having also paid out \$200, the cost of four two-wheel scrapers, during the year, the township at the end of the fiscal year was in debt in the sum of \$511.34, with no cash on hand.

1895. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, John F. Jordan, J. P. Gallagher; F. B. Lockwood clerk, Carl Kruse treasurer, W. J. Berguin assessor, Peter Finton and D. B. Oakes justices, John Thrasher and N. B. Even constables. Seventy-seven votes were cast. At the close of the fiscal year the township had an indebtedness of \$576.79 with only forty-one cents on hand.

1896. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, Bernard Buls, John F. Jordan; F. B. Lockwood clerk, Carl Kruse treasurer, Peter Finton assessor, Henry Mundt and Peter Finton justices, John Thrasher and H. J. Dubbe constables. The line between Humboldt and Clear Lake was surveyed.

1897. Supervisors, Alex Schindler chairman, Bernard Buls, A. K. Sanborn, F. B. Lockwood clerk, D. M. Smith treasurer, Peter Finton assessor, Henry Mundt and Peter Finton justices, H. J. Dubbe and John Thrasher constables.

1898. Supervisors, Bernard Buls chairman, Henry Lewyn, Charles Buchheim; F. B. Lockwood clerk, Gust. Schievelbien treasurer, W. J. Berguin assessor, Henry Mundt and Peter Finton justices, John Thrasher constable.

1899. Supervisors, Bernard Buls chairman, Carl Buchheim, Fred Getzen; clerk, F. B. Lockwood; treasurer, Gust. Schievelbien; assessor, W. J. Berguin; justice, Peter Finton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BECK, NICHOLAS, a native of Germany, was born in 1824. He emigrated to the United States and lived in New York until 1877, when he removed to this county and located on his present homestead, the southwest quarter of section 25 in Humboldt, where he has since been engaged in farming.

BUCHHEIM, CARL, was born in Clayton county, Iowa, November 28, 1861; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until 1886, when he came to this county and bought the southwest quarter of section 7 in Humboldt, where he has since resided. He has held school offices, and is now a member of the township board; is a good farmer, and a respected citizen.

BUCHHEIM, HENRY, was born in Germany December 7, 1854. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1856, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, where he was raised on his father's farm. On the 3d day of April, 1877, he came to this county and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 33 in Humboldt, where he has since resided. He has purchased eighty acres adjoining his homestead in Wellington, and has a good farm; has been treasurer of his school district eighteen years; chairman of the town board two years; and for the last three years has been in charge of the Farmers Warehouse at Humboldt. He is an esteemed citizen.

CALDWELL, HIRAM B., was born in Vermont March 14, 1829, and died in Humboldt township January 15, 1893. When quite young he moved with his parents to South Bend, Indiana, and a few years later he removed to Baraboo, Wisconsin. In 1869, he came to this county, where he resided until his death. He was an upright, honest man, and an esteemed citizen.

DRAKE, JAMES WESTLEY, is a native of New York and was born April 27, 1854. He came to Dakota from Wisconsin in 1878, arriving in this county on the 25th of March. He filed a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 12 in Humboldt, which he afterwards sold, and bought the northeast quarter of section 2 in the same town, where he resides at the present time. He built the first "frame house" in Humboldt township—a board shanty ten by twelve feet—upon his pre-emption, in which he lived, and his neighbors thought he was putting on a great deal of style, as they were living in sod houses and log cabins. Mr. Drake is a well-to-do farmer, has held school district and township offices, and is a good citizen. His mother, Mrs. Anna C. Rawson, owns the southeast quarter of section 2, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 14 in the same town, where she resides.

FAUBER, CHARLES, was born in Ohio December 9, 1850. He lived in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois before he settled in this county in March, 1880. He filed a homestead upon the southwest quarter of section 11 in Humboldt, where he has since resided and has a good farm.

FINTON, PETER, was born in Ohio, March 23, 1830. He has been engaged in farming in Indiana, Minnesota and Nebraska, and while residing in Minnesota was elected representative to the state legislature, and served during the session of 1872. He came to this county and settled in Humboldt in 1884, taking up land in section 15, where he still resides. He has been town clerk and justice of the peace in Humboldt several years, and is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.



HENRY MUNDT.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1833, and when only thirteen years of age emigrated to the United States. He lived in New York and Illinois until 1878, when he removed to Dakota, arriving in this county on the 12th of January. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 27, in Humboldt, where he built a sod house covered with lumber, in which he lived with his family until he built his present residence. He also owns a tree claim on the northwest quarter of the same section, where his son, Edward Flynn, now lives. Mr. Flynn was one of the first settlers in Humboldt who remained permanently. He has a good farm and is a good farmer.

KRUSE, CARL, is a native of Germany, and was born July 19, 1842. During his minority he attended school and worked on a farm; in 1864 came to this country and settled down to farming in Clayton county, Iowa, and remained there until he removed to this county, where he arrived on the 3d day of April, 1877. He took up the north half of section 33 in Humboldt township, where he still resides. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors for several years, and township treasurer four years. He is a good farmer and an esteemed citizen.

LEWYN, HENRY, is a native of England, and was born in 1859. He came to Dakota and located in this county in 1887, upon his present farm, the southeast quarter of section 35 in Humboldt, where he still resides. Mr. Lewyn is a prosperous farmer and has a nice farm with good buildings and other improvements. He formerly lived in Rhode Island, Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado.

LOCKWOOD, FRANK B., was born in New York, March 15, 1839. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 12th Independent Ohio Battery, and served nearly four years, until the close of the war. He has lived in a good many states, but for the last twenty years has been a resident of Dakota, coming to Salem, McCook county, in 1878. In 1884 he removed to the northeast quarter of section 10 in Humboldt, where he has since resided. He has been postmaster at Humboldt and has held township offices, and is an enterprising, respected citizen.

MUNDT, HENRY, was born in Germany, October 21, 1853. He emigrated and came to McGregor, Iowa, in 1867, where he worked on a farm two years, and then attended a Normal school at Galena, Illinois. The following seven years and a half he worked in wagon manufactories in Iowa. In the spring of 1878 he came to Dakota and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 34 in Humboldt, where he still resides. He purchased the southwest quarter of section 35 in the same town, and now has a valuable, well improved farm of 320 acres. In 1881 he was road overseer; in 1883 assessor; was town supervisor four years, two years of which he was chairman; in 1888 was elected county commissioner and served his full term of three years. He was very attentive to his duties as commissioner and took a lively interest in everything that came before the board. He was especially careful in protecting the county funds, and no bill presented received his vote until he was fully satisfied that it was correct.

MURPHY, HUMPHREY, was born in Ireland in 1840; came to the United States in 1864, and to this county in the fall of 1878. He took up the southwest quarter of section 20 in Humboldt, and has resided there since then. He is a respected citizen.

OAKS, ASA, was born in Minnesota, November 10, 1868, and came to this county with his father, D. B. Oaks. He is engaged in farming on the southeast quarter of section 12, in Humboldt, and is a young man of good character and well liked by his neighbors.

OAKS, DEASRO BUCK, was born in Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, July 19, 1835. He lived there and in Illinois and Minnesota until 1878, when he moved to Dakota, arriving in this county on the 25th day of May. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 12, in Humboldt, and as a tree claim the southwest quarter of section 7, in Hartford, adjoining his homestead. He has a good farm with three wells of good water, a commodious residence, granary and stables; he also has quite a large maple grove and an apple orchard in bearing. He has held the office of justice of the peace, is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

O'CONNELL, TIMOTHY, was born in Newcastle, Limerick, Ireland, in 1832. He emigrated to the United States and lived in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Minnesota prior to his coming to this county in the spring of 1880. He then took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 24, in Humboldt, where he has since resided.

ROOT, ADDISON LINCOLN, was born in Ohio, May 10, 1845. He lived in Wisconsin for some time and came to this county April 8, 1879. He secured as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 11, in Humboldt, where he has since resided. He enlisted in the army in 1865 and served thirteen months.

SANBORN, AMOS K., is a native of Canada, was born October 30, 1838, and came to Dodge county, Wisconsin, when he was six years old. He then lived in Minnesota and Iowa, and came to this county in July, 1880. He says that all he had at that time in money was a five-dollar bill, and that he shoveled snow on the railroad to make a living the first winter. He now owns the southeast quarter of section 8, in Humboldt, where he resides engaged in farming. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors, and has held other minor offices, and is a good citizen.

SCHINDLER, ALEXANDER, was born in Allen county, Ohio, June 26, 1845. He lived in Indiana and Minnesota prior to his coming to this county March 28, 1879. He then made a homestead entry on the northeast quarter of section 23, in Humboldt, and has resided there ever since. He has been chairman of the town board, road supervisor and school district clerk. He enlisted in the army and served from August, 1862, to August, 1865.

SHAUL, AMOS, was born in Clark county, Ohio, November 28, 1826. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 110th Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. At the time of his discharge he

was first lieutenant of Company C. After the war he engaged in farming in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and in 1882 settled in Humboldt, where he resided until July, 1896, when he removed from the state. He held various town offices, and frequently attended the Republican conventions as a delegate. He was frequently known to have opinions of his own, but they were always in line with good citizenship.

WEBSTER, LEONARD, was born in the state of New York, in 1831. He lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota before he came to this county, where he settled on the 25th of May, 1880. He filed a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 10, in Humboldt, where he resides engaged in farming.



GRAIN FIELD SCENE.

PALISADE TOWNSHIP.

(103-47)

This township is bounded on the east by the Minnesota state line, which was surveyed in 1862. The north, south and west lines were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864, and the subdivisions were made the same month by Carl C. P. Meyer. The township contains 15,069.45 acres of land. There were settlers in this township in 1873, and during the next three or four years quite a number of persons took up land there and engaged in farming.



PALISADES ON THE SPLIT ROCK RIVER.

The name Palisade was suggested by the peculiar formation of the channel through which the Split Rock river flows in sections 30 and 31. The soil is good, and the surface gently rolling, except along the banks of the Split Rock.

The first school was taught in the fall of 1877 in a sod shanty belonging to Hans Nitteberg, which was located on the northwest quarter of section 8. The teacher was Miss Mattie Rasch, who came from Iowa, and at the close of the school returned home. A post office was established on the southwest quarter of section 4 in 1874,

and Job Wood, who also kept a hotel, was appointed postmaster. The office was named Pleasant Valley, and remained there about eight years, when it was moved to the northwest quarter of the same section, and the name changed to Rapid Creek. Truman Griggs was postmaster of this office for two years, when it was moved about forty rods across the state line into Minnesota, the name changed back to Pleasant Valley, and Charles Reynolds appointed postmaster.

A second post office was established in this township in August, 1878, and was located near the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 30, where a little village soon sprang up. C. W. Patten had previously built a small custom flour mill on the Split Rock at this point. He purchased some of the timber that was in the old barracks at Sioux Falls, which he used in the construction of the mill dam, but a few years after, during high water, the dam went out, and, as one of the old settlers of Palisade said to the writer, "quite a number of farmers living on the banks of the Split Rock below the old mill site secured some of this timber, which may still be seen in their farm buildings." This little village was in a prosperous condition when the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad was built and a station established at this point in the fall of 1888, but when the Sioux City & Northern railroad was built into the township, forming a junction with the Willmar & Sioux Falls on section 20, the village of Palisade was doomed. The residents accepted the situation, and the buildings were moved to Garretson.

SHERMAN.

In 1888, when the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad opened for traffic, a station named for E. A. Sherman, one of the directors of the road, was established on the northwest quarter of section 4, and eleven blocks were platted by E. A. Sherman, and M. J. Zeliff and wife during that year, with a view to starting a village. A post office was also established the same year, and A. C. Berg, who had formed a copartnership with C. A. Estenson and opened a general store, was appointed postmaster, and held that office until January 1, 1899, when O. B. Bratager assumed the duties of the office. There are now two general stores, one hardware and one drug store, and a blacksmith shop, doing business at Sherman. It is an important point for the shipment of grain, although only four miles from the city of Garretson. Peavy & Co. have an elevator with a capacity of 45,000 bushels, and there are two other large elevators, one with a capacity of 35,000 bushels, and the other 20,000 bushels. The little village of Sherman is pleasantly located, and the inhabitants are already anticipating the time when they will have a municipal government.

PALISADE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

1881. Supervisors, A. E. Bothwell, J. W. Wood, A. J. Cooley; clerk, Ole Rudd; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Frank Eastman; justices, A. Herbert, Ole A. Hanson; constables, Kirk Herbert, O. G. Auly. Mr. Bothwell was chairman of the board during the year 1881.

1882. Supervisors, A. E. Bothwell chairman, A. J. Cooley, E.

Olson; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Ole A. Hanson; constables, Ed. Beardsley, John Rudd. July 20, Ellef Ellefson was appointed supervisor to fill vacancy. At the end of the fiscal year the treasurer reported money received \$156.20, balance on hand 28.10.

1883. Supervisors, A. E. Bothwell chairman, Ellef E. Ellefson, E. Royce; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Ole A. Hanson; justices, A. Herbert, Hans S. Nitteberg; constables, John Rudd, Ira Royce.

1884. Supervisors, A. E. Bothwell chairman, E. Royce, Andrew Morrison; clerk, Ole Rudd; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Ole A. Hanson; justices, C. W. Patten, J. W. Wood; constables, Ira Royce, John Rudd. June 2, the board met with the board of Highland and divided the work on the highway between the two townships.

1885. Supervisors, F. L. Herbert chairman, John Rudd, Lewis Gilbert; clerk, Ole Rudd; treasurer, C. W. Patten.

1886. Supervisors, F. L. Herbert chairman, Lewis Gilbert, Wm. Nevill; clerk, O. A. Hanson; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Anton Rudd; justices, W. B. Allen, L. M. Jacobson; constables, A. J. Cooley, John Steinmetz.

1887. Supervisors, James Whealey chairman, John Overbee, A. J. Cooley; clerk, Peter F. Eichner; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Anton H. Rudd. A by-law was adopted "prohibiting nonresidents from hunting in this township without the permission of the owners."

1888. Supervisors, James Whealey chairman, A. J. Cooley, John K. Overbee; clerk, P. F. Eichner; treasurer, C. W. Patten; assessor, Anton Rudd; justices, F. L. Herbert, E. Humphrey; constables, John Steinmetz, O. A. Hanson. There were thirty-nine votes cast at this election.

1889. Supervisors, James Whealey chairman, John Rudd, Magnus Johnson; clerk, P. F. Eichner; treasurer, M. H. Wangsness; assessor, A. H. Rudd; justice, E. E. Cross.

1890. Supervisors, John Rudd chairman, Magnus Johnson, A. J. Cooley; clerk, P. F. Eichner; treasurer, M. H. Wangsness; assessor, Ole Rudd; justices, O. A. Hanson, E. E. Cross; constables, John Steinmetz, E. N. W. Shook. Fifty-five votes were cast at this election. May 30, diphtheria having appeared in a boarding house in Garretson the house was quarantined and orders issued to several persons to keep their premises clean and properly drained; a small building was erected to be used as a hospital. July 8, Charles Eastman was appointed justice to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of E. E. Cross. October 4, George E. Beardsley was appointed clerk in place of P. F. Eichner, resigned. November 4, Edward Eastman was appointed justice in place of Charles Eastman, resigned. At the close of the year the treasurer reported that he had received \$413.94, that orders in the sum of \$136.32 had been issued on account of diphtheria and the erection of a hospital, which should be paid by the county, and that the indebtedness of the township aside from this was \$191.80.

1891. Supervisors, James Whealey chairman, Ole A. Hanson,

A. J. Cooley; clerk, L. M. Jacobson; treasurer, M. H. Wangsness; assessor, Ole Rudd; justice, E. Eastwood; constable, A. Estenson. The number of votes cast was 109. June 27, Melvin Zeliff was appointed justice in place of O. A. Hanson, resigned, and it was decided to build several stone culverts during the year.

1892. Supervisors, James Whealey chairman, Ole A. Hanson, John H. Bly; clerk, L. M. Jacobson; treasurer, John Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd; justices, Emory Royce, Job W. Wood; constables, Magnus Johnson, C. A. Estenson. There were twenty-six votes cast at this election, and it was voted "that the pesthouse be moved to some suitable place by the board to be used for town purposes, and in which to hold their meetings." March 29, the board directed O. A. Hanson to hire men and teams to move the pesthouse onto the northwest corner of section 22, and that the building should be called Palisade Townhall. John Lewis and Ole Rudd were appointed justices in the place of Royce and Wood, who had failed to qualify. June 27, the board directed the posting of five notices to the effect that all noxious weeds must be destroyed during the months of July and August, and that the same notice be published in the Garretson Progress. November 12, the board ordered that the pesthouse be moved on to the corner of section 16, there to be used as a townhall.

1893. Supervisors, Ole A. Hanson chairman, John H. Bly, John Lewis; clerk, L. M. Jacobson; treasurer, John Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd; justices, Alexander Allen, George W. Peterson. Twenty-eight votes were cast. A vote was taken upon the question whether or not the township should be resurveyed, resulting in 11 votes *for* and 7 *against*. November 11, the board met at H. H. Keith's office to draw a contract with John O. Langness for a resurvey of the township, but Mr. Langness not being willing to agree upon the terms proposed, the contract was let to T. M. Patten, who agreed to do the work and pay all the expenses, except furnishing monuments, for the sum of \$350.

1894. Supervisors, O. A. Hanson chairman, Fred Steinmetz, Magnus Johnson; clerk, L. M. Jacobson; treasurer, John Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd; justices, George W. Peterson, Emory Royce; constables, Ed Lewis, A. C. Estenson. Forty-six ballots were cast. A motion was made and carried that no taxes be levied during the year. March 22, George W. Peterson was appointed supervisor, Fred Steinmetz refusing to qualify; Lewis Gilbert and J. J. LaDue were appointed justices in the place of Peterson and Royce who failed to qualify. During this year there were quite a number of meetings of the board to consider road work, the building of culverts and bridges, the vaccination of the people; to give instructions to the road overseers in consequence of the resurvey, and to prosecute persons obstructing the highways.

1895. Supervisors, G. W. Peterson chairman, F. L. Herbert, Andreas Larhahl; clerk, L. M. Jacobson; treasurer, John K. Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd.

1896. Supervisors, A. J. Cooley chairman, Magnus Johnson, A. O. Lardahl; clerk, G. W. Peterson; treasurer, John Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd.

1897. Supervisors, A. J. Cooley chairman, Magnus Johnson, John Ingebretson; clerk, G. W. Peterson; treasurer, John Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd.

1898. Supervisors, A. J. Cooley chairman, J. H. Bly, John Ingebretson; clerk, G. W. Peterson; treasurer, John K. Overbee; assessor, Ole Rudd.

1899. Supervisors, O. A. Hanson, Magnus Johnson, J. J. Klunness; clerk, G. W. Peterson; treasurer, Wm. Pierce; assessor, Ole Rudd.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BERG, A. C., is a native of Norway, and was born September 11, 1860; emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1872, and lived in Michigan two years, where he attended the public schools; removed to Dakota and settled in this county on the 9th day of September, 1874, his father, C. A. Berg, taking up land in section 19 in Highland township. He remained with his father working on the farm and attending the Augustana College at Canton until 1886, when he went to Dell Rapids and clerked for R. W. Howland for some time, then returned home, got married, and lived on the farm until in 1888. At that time he removed to Sherman, where he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, C. A. Estensen, opened a general store under the firm name of Berg, Estensen & Co., and since then has been doing a successful business at that place. He has been a member of the school board six years, and postmaster at Sherman from 1888 to 1899. He is a good business man, an enterprising, respected citizen, and well liked.

BLY, JOHN H., was born in Lee county, Illinois, March 16, 1862. He came to this county in 1886, and bought the southeast quarter of section 32 in Palisade, where he has since resided, and has a good farm. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors for two years, and clerk of the school board four years. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

COOLEY, ALFRED J., is a native of Wisconsin, and was born August 15, 1851. He lived there and in Canada, Minnesota and California before he settled in this county in 1874, where he has since resided. He took up 160 acres as a homestead in sections 25 in Edison, and 30 and 31 in Palisade, and as a tree claim the northeast quarter of section 32 in the last named township. He resides on his homestead, and has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors several years, and for the last three years has been its chairman. He is a good neighbor and a highly esteemed citizen.

ESTENSEN, C. ALFRED, was born in Norway in 1866, but while an infant came to this country with his father, Eistin Eistinson, who settled in Calumet, Michigan, and remained there until 1871, when he removed with his family to this county and settled in Dell Rapids township. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, attended an academy at Red Wing, Minn., one year, and the Augustana College at Canton, one term. In

1888, formed a copartnership with A. C. Berg and opened a general store at Sherman, where the firm has since been doing a successful business. Mr. Estensen is a good business man and an enterprising citizen.

HANSON, O. A., is a native of Norway, and was born December 7, 1850. He came to the United States in 1869, and lived in Wisconsin six years. In the spring of 1875 he came to this county and settled on his present homestead, the northwest quarter of section 3, in Palisade, and the following year he filed a tree claim on the northwest quarter of section 10, in the same town. He is also the owner of 320 acres of farm land in Rock county, Minnesota, but resides on his homestead in Palisade, which is a good farm with substantial buildings. His farm is only a quarter of a mile from Sherman and is watered by the Split Rock which runs through his land both in this county and in Minnesota. Mr. Hanson takes an active part in town affairs, has been a member of the school board about fifteen years, assessor four years, justice of the peace, and clerk and supervisor of the town board several years, also its chairman. He is not only a good farmer but is a good neighbor and a highly respected citizen.

HERBERT, FRANK L., was born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, March 6, 1849. He lived there and in Iowa and Minnesota before he settled in this county in April, 1875. He took up as a homestead the north half of the northwest quarter of section 28, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 21, and as a tree claim the southeast quarter of section 29, in Palisade. He resides on his homestead in section 21, has a good farm and is a good citizen.

JACOBSON, LARS M., is the owner of and resides upon the east half of the northeast quarter of section 21, in Palisade. He was born in Norway, January 25, 1851, and came to the United States and to Dakota in 1870. He remained in Dakota one year, and then went to Iowa where he remained until April, 1882, at which time he removed to Palisade and bought the farm he now resides upon. He has been justice of the peace three years, school district clerk nine years and town clerk five years. He is a good citizen and highly esteemed by his neighbors.

JOHNSON, BERNARD, was born in the city of Kongsberg, Norway, November 21, 1853. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, removed from there to Minnesota and came to this county in 1876. He took up a homestead in section 7, in Palisade, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has held the office of school treasurer, and is a good citizen.

JOHNSON, MAGNUS, was born in Sweden, October 26, 1847. He became a sailor when quite young, and followed this occupation nine years, visiting the United States for the first time in 1865. In 1876 he settled in Santa Clara county, California, where he remained for seven years engaged in farming. Early in 1882 he visited his old home in Sweden for a few months, and upon his return to this country located at Valley Springs, where he resided three years. He bought the southwest quarter of section 33, in Palisade, and in 1886

moved onto this land, and still resides there. He has a good farm, and is a good, reliable citizen. He has been one of the supervisors of Palisade several years, constable two years, and treasurer of the school district in which he resides four years. His family consists of wife and four children.

KLUNGNESS, J. J., is a native of Norway, and was born July 5, 1846. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, lived in Iowa two years, and came to Dakota in 1874. He took up as a homestead 160 acres of section 27, where he still resides and has one of the finest farms in Palisade. The following year, 1875, he took up as a tree claim the southwest quarter of the same section, and now owns 320 acres of land under good cultivation. He has held the office of director of the school board, and is a good farmer and a good citizen.

LOCKE, WILLIAM A., was born in Wisconsin, in 1850. He lived there and in Illinois and Iowa prior to his coming to Dakota in 1880. He has a fine farm of 200 acres in section 5, in Palisade, where he has resided ever since he first came here, and thinks that Dakota is better than any other place he has lived in. He is a good citizen.

NITTEBERG, HANS STENER, was born in Norway, May 23, 1828. He emigrated to this country in 1869, lived in Minnesota and Wisconsin for some time and came to Dakota in 1873. He took up as a homestead the south half of the southwest quarter of section 5, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 8 in Palisade. He still lives on his homestead and has a good farm. Mr. Nitteberg was a soldier in Norway for several years.

OVERBEE, JOHN K., was born in Norway in 1850. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Iowa from 1871 till June, 1876, at which time he located in this county on his present farm in section 9 in Palisade. He has been treasurer of school district No. 30 since 1880, town supervisor two years, and town treasurer since 1892. He has a good farm, and is an active, enterprising citizen.

PETERSON, GEORGE W., well and favorably known by every old settler of this county, is a native of Canada and was born June 30, 1853. He came to the United States and located with his parents in Minnesota in 1865. In 1878 he came to Dakota and took up land in McCook county, but removed to Sioux Falls the same year, where he opened a meat market. He carried on this business until 1891, at which time he bought the northwest quarter of section 22, in Palisade, where he and his estimable wife now reside and have a very pleasant home. Mr. Peterson takes great interest in the welfare of his town, and has held several prominent township offices from time to time. He is an enterprising and upright citizen and a good neighbor.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, was born in Illinois, October 7, 1855. He went to Iowa and lived there and in Minnesota until 1885, when he removed to this county. He located on the northeast quarter of section 22 in Palisade, where he is engaged in farming, and has a good farm. He is a well-known and respected citizen.

ROYCE, EMERY, was born in Illinois in 1849. He resided there and in Iowa until he came to Dakota in May, 1871. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 27 in Mapleton, now owned by Minnehaha county and known as the county poor-farm. There were no settlers north of him in the eastern half of the township of Mapleton in 1871, but the next year he had neighbors on all sides. At the first great ball in Sioux Falls, which took place on New Year's eve in 1872, at the Cataract House, Mr. Royce and his brother furnished the music, and he says "it was a great society event." In 1878 he sold his farm and removed to Palisade where he engaged in the mercantile business and was the postmaster until 1886, when he again went to farming in Palisade township. He is an enterprising, good citizen.

ROYCE, EZRA, was born in Illinois in 1848. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. In 1872 he came to this county from Iowa, and settled in Palisade, taking up the northwest quarter of section 29 as a homestead and the southeast quarter of section 31 as a tree claim. In 1897 he removed to the state of Washington.

RUDD, JOHN H., is a native of Norway and was born November 28, 1850. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, and came to Minnehaha county on the 17th day of May, 1873, and resided on his homestead in section 8, in Palisade, until 1897, when he rented his farm and removed to Hills, Minnesota. He has been chairman of the town board of supervisors and has held several other town offices in Palisade. If he had been postmaster upon the incoming of Cleveland's first administration he would have been promptly removed for "pernicious activity in politics." He lives up to the full measure of his rights as a citizen, starts early for the primaries, is always around when there is a convention to be held by his party, and never leaves the polls until the last vote is counted. A man of this character is always an enterprising citizen, and John H. Rudd is no exception to the general rule.

RUDD, OLE, was born in Norway, November 30, 1847, and emigrated to the United States in 1871. He has always been engaged in farming, and resided in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin before he came to Minnehaha county in July, 1877. Upon coming to this county he obtained title to the northwest quarter of section 15 in Palisade through a pre-emption filing, and has since then made it his home. He has a good farm with pleasant surroundings. Like his brother John, he has been honored with town offices. Upon the organization of the township he was elected clerk of the town board and was re-elected several times to this office as well as that of assessor, etc. He is a good citizen and official, and is highly respected.

TANNER, ZACHARIAS, was born in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, October 12, 1825. He lived in New York, Illinois and Iowa before he came to this county, where he arrived in June, 1874. He filed a homestead upon the southwest quarter of section 3, in Palisades, where he has been a well-known resident ever since.

WHEALEY, JAMES, was born in Huntington county, Canada, April 17, 1848. He came to the United States in 1863, and lived in New York until he removed to this county in 1875. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 28 in Palisade, bought the northwest quarter of section 27, and now has a fine farm of 320 acres. He has been chairman of the town board of supervisors, and school director several years, and is an industrious farmer and a respected citizen.

WOOD, JOB W., was born in the town of Conventry, Chenango county, New York, December 27, 1842. He came to this county on the 12th day of June, 1873, after having resided in the states of New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas. He secured by pre-emption the northwest quarter of section 4 in Palisade, where he lived for twenty years, removing from the state in 1893. He was postmaster in 1874, and has been justice of the peace, and was well known to nearly every early settler in the county as a good citizen.

ZELIFF, M. J., was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 31st day of July, 1833. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. After having lived in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa he came to this county May 25, 1874, and took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 4 in Palisade, and also secured the southeast quarter of section 33 in Highland. He set out 30 acres of trees on his farm, and cared for them so well that he now has one of the finest groves in the county. He has made maple sugar several years, and has walnut trees from which he has gathered nuts. He has also quite a thrifty little apple orchard, crab and standard trees, which have borne fruit in abundance for several years. The town site of Sherman, where there is also a station on the Great Northern railroad, is located on his homestead. Mr. Zeliff is an energetic, enterprising citizen.

DEVIL'S GULCH.

Devil's Gulch, located on the east side of the Split Rock river in section 17, in Palisade township, is a remarkable gulch. Its southern extremity is less than half a mile north of the city of Garretson, where it forms a junction with the Split Rock river. The head of this gulch is in a natural basin, about two hundred rods northeast from the junction, where bare rocks, worn by water may be seen near the surface of the ground. Following its course southwesterly, a channel is formed through the rocks, gradually growing deeper for a considerable distance, only the east side of the channel is abrupt, the west side being a gradual slope for some distance back, but as the gulch proper is approached the channel is through solid rock, both sides being almost perpendicular for a short distance, when a basin containing water is reached which is a little more than one hundred feet in diameter. Near the point where this channel enters the basin there is another channel through the rocks from the northwest portion of the basin. This is narrow, and quite steep, but the basin can be reached through this channel. At the south end of the basin the channel through the rocks is not more than eight to ten

feet in width, but it is only for a few feet when another basin is reached similar to the preceding one. After leaving this basin the west side only is abrupt, the east side being covered with trees for a distance of about twenty rods. At this point the people of Garretson have commenced fitting up the grounds suitable for picnic parties, and the possibilities for making it one of the most pleasant and enjoyable places in the county for picnic excursions are so apparent that the writer confidently predicts that in the near future visitors to Devil's Gulch will find beautiful grounds, walks, bridges and seats, which will add materially to their comfort while viewing this weird, picturesque and wonderfully unique natural formation.

In July, 1894, there appeared in the *Saturday Blade*, published at Chicago, a double-column cut of this gulch, and in connection with it a romantic story of a tragedy which occurred within the walls of



DEVIL'S GULCH.

this wonderful formation. It is impossible at this time to verify its truthfulness, but there are so many people who believe in dreams, and are in such dire need of incidents of this character to sustain them, that we insert below the story as it was given in the *Blade*.

"In the early days of the Dakotas, James Harding, wife, son and daughter, emigrated from eastern Wisconsin. While in camp on the bank of the Sioux, about a half a mile from the Split Rock river, they were surprised by a band of Indians, led by a white renegade, and Harding and his wife and son were murdered, while Nellie was carried away captive.

In his far-away Wisconsin home, on the night of the massacre, Dick Willowby, the young girl's lover, dreamed a fearful dream. He saw clearly depicted the vicinity and scenes of the murder, and

the dream made so great an impression upon him that he immediately started, armed and equipped, upon the route previously pursued by his friends. After two weeks' hard riding he arrived at the little village of Worthington, and learned that the Harding family left there the night before he had his dream. Hurrying onward he came late in the afternoon upon the country seen in his vision. A mile in advance stood the Harding wagon. Arriving at the camp, what a fearful sight met his anxious eyes! Father, mother and son murdered, and Nellie gone! After following the trail about ten miles up the Split Rock river he espied a narrow ravine, or canyon, about eighty rods long, running back from the river. The sides rose perpendicularly from eighty to one hundred feet, and along the bottom was a small stream. This was Devil's Gulch. Out upon a shelving rock he saw the light of a fire. Creeping softly up he saw half a dozen Indians and a white man. Raising his rifle and taking careful aim, he fired and an Indian bit the dust. Another fell at the second fire. There was only one means of egress from their fastness and that was barricaded by an avenging rifle. Again and again the rifle spoke. Consternation seized the Indians. Their invisible enemy fired again. The remaining Indians threw themselves into the depths below. The white renegade stood alone. Pausing an instant he darted to one side and in a moment reappeared with Nellie. There was a report of a pistol, a wild scream and Nellie was dead. Dashing up a rock the renegade mounted a horse and flew for his life. But his pursuer was close behind. For five miles the race was kept up, when the renegade's horse stumbled, throwing his rider to the ground. He faced his foe in an instant. There were two rapid reports and the renegade had paid for his crime with his life. Dick Willowby, mortally wounded, dragged himself back to the rock where Nellie lay. There, with her clasped in his arms, he was found. The body of the renegade was found in Rose Dell township, Minnesota."

CITY OF GARRETSON.

In July, 1891, a petition signed by a large number of the citizens of the village of Garretson was filed with the county commissioners, asking that the question of the incorporation of the city of Garretson be submitted to a vote of the citizens residing within the proposed limits as set forth in the petition; and the county commissioners finding the petition in full compliance with the requirements of the statute in such cases, an election was ordered to be held at the Hotel Garretson on the 25th day of July, 1891. The election was held at the appointed time, and the people voted to incorporate, and on the 22d day of August, 1891, the city of Garretson was incorporated. At the September meeting of the county board the vote of an election held in the city of Garretson for the election of city officers was canvassed, resulting as follows: Mayor, John F. Sophy; treasurer, M. H. Wangsness; police justice, F. Eastwood; city justice, Ed. Eastman; aldermen, D. J. Kennedy, J. O. Royce, W. H. O'Leary, E. E. Cross, J. Boldt, J. LaDue.

The records of the city commence with November 2, 1891, at which time a meeting was held and W. H. O'Leary was elected president of the council and D. J. Kennedy secretary pro tem. G. W. Smith was then nominated and confirmed as city auditor; rules were also adopted for the government of the council.

At a special meeting of the council on November 7, the bonds of the newly elected officers were approved; James Burries was nominated city marshal, but the council did not approve of the nomination, and Charles O'Leary was appointed city marshal. It was decided to employ Joseph Kirby of Sioux Falls as city attorney; Dr. C. W. Locke was appointed city physician, and the Garretson Progress was made the official newspaper; ordinance No. 1, was introduced, fixing the salary of the city officials at one dollar each for mayor and aldermen, one hundred dollars for the auditor, and for the treasurer two per cent. of all moneys collected. At a meeting held December 14, Charles O'Leary was appointed street commissioner.

February 1, 1892, the regular monthly meeting of the city council was changed from the first Monday to the first Wednesday in each month. February 20, 1892, the council fixed the compensation for city marshal at \$25 per month. March 16, the council referred the matter of dividing the city into three wards and fixing their boundaries; the proposed grade of the streets as made by Surveyor D. C. Rice was taken up and laid over for further consideration. April 6, council appointed judges of election, and ordinance dividing

city into three wards was passed to its second reading; an ordinance vacating a portion of certain streets and alleys, and directing the mayor to deed the same to the Sioux City & Northern Railway company was also passed to its second reading, and on April 13 the ordinance was passed. April 19, the council canvassed the votes for city officers; ninety votes were cast at this election, and John F. Sophy receiving fifty votes was declared elected mayor; A. J. Froelich was elected treasurer, Frank Eastman police justice, A. M. Olmestad city justice; aldermen, 1st ward, Peter Doyle; 2d ward, John Nauth, W. H. O'Leary; 3d ward, Lars Jacobson, Charles Swenson. May 4, the grade of the streets as proposed by Surveyor Rice was established by the old council, and on the same day the new council organized, and the appointments of D. J. Kennedy as city auditor and F. C. Callender as city assessor were approved. Dr. C. W. Locke was appointed president of the board of health, and three standing committees were appointed by the mayor. June 2, S. R. Short was appointed city marshal and street commissioner, and D. J. Kennedy city justice; the committee on police was directed to build a calaboose. At a meeting in July the council examined the assessment roll, and the assessed valuation of the real estate was \$52,871, and the personal property \$26,055. A city tax of eight mills was levied; a petition was received asking that a certain portion of the territory of the city "be excluded from the corporation;" the office of street commissioner was declared vacant owing to the sickness of Mr. Short, and his inability to perform the duties of his office, and John Stromme was appointed to fill vacancy; John F. Sophy, Jr., was appointed city marshal to fill vacancy. August 3, C. C. Murphy was appointed city attorney at a salary of \$100. There being a vacancy in the office of city justice and of one alderman in the 3d ward, a special election was held and Zane R. Biggs was elected city justice and C. H. Vickerman alderman. December 7, 1892, the resignation of F. Eastwood as police justice was accepted.

April 5, 1893, a petition of the citizens of Garretson was received asking that the city issue bonds in the sum of \$4,000 to construct city water works, which was "tabled indefinitely."

The annual city election was held April 18, 1893. A. H. Rudd was elected police justice, and the following aldermen were elected: 1st ward, Henry Buck and Peter Doyle; 2d ward, H. L. Havdahl; 3d ward, Samuel Haren. April 29, the council authorized D. J. Kennedy to employ S. B. Howe of Sioux Falls to prepare plans for city water works; D. J. Kennedy was appointed auditor, John F. Sophy, Jr., marshal, Charles O'Leary assessor, and Charles Nelson street commissioner. During the year a good many meetings of the council were held to consider the grading of streets and other improvements of the city. In September a seven-mill tax was levied. In November a special election was held to determine whether or not the city would bond in the sum of \$1,500 for fire purposes, which resulted in favor of bonding. December 7, the resignation of C. C. Murphy as city attorney was accepted. January 11, 1894, the council accepted the proposition of the Revere Rubber Co., to furnish the city with a chemical engine and a hook and ladder outfit. February

7, 1894, the council refused to call an election to determine whether the city incorporation should be dissolved or not, as requested by a petition of the citizens, the petition not having the requisite number of signatures. March 8, the chemical engine was accepted.

At the city election in April, 1894, Dr. C. W. Locke was elected mayor; S. A. Aukerman treasurer; Edwin Eastman police justice; Stephen Reeves city justice; Peter Doyle alderman 1st ward; W. H. O'Leary 2d ward; M. E. Heiney 3d ward. Charles O'Leary was appointed auditor; O. J. Berdahl assessor and John A. Stromme street commissioner. July 5, the interest on the \$1,500 fire bonds was raised from six to eight per cent. December 7, bonds sold to W. H. Wilson of Sioux Falls.

At the city election in April, 1895, the following officers were elected: Aldermen, 1st ward, John F. Sophy; 2d ward, D. J. Kennedy; 3d ward, Soren Severson and John Steinmetz received the same number of votes, and upon drawing lots for the office Severson was successful; city justice, A. M. Olmestrom. Mayor Locke appointed Charles O'Leary auditor, who was confirmed. He then appointed not less than six different persons for assessor, all of whom the council refused to confirm, but at a subsequent meeting A. J. Froelich was appointed and confirmed. C. C. Murphy as city attorney, and August Tradup as chief of police were appointed and confirmed.

At the annual election in 1896, D. J. Kennedy was elected mayor; Ed. Keller treasurer; Ed. Eastman police justice; Z. R. Biggs city justice; alderman, 1st ward, H. P. Hatland, J. F. Sophy, Sr.; 2d ward, E. E. Cross, S. Reeves; 3d ward, A. Darrow, Sam Hagen. The mayor appointed A. E. Patterson auditor; John Steinmetz chief of police and street commissioner, and J. E. Sophy assessor.

The city officers in 1897 were: Mayor, D. J. Kennedy; treasurer, Ed. Keller; police justice, Ed. Eastman; city justice, Z. R. Biggs; aldermen, 1st ward, C. M. Butts, A. P. Hatland; 2d ward, E. E. Cross, Thomas Wangsness; 3d ward, A. Darrow, W. H. O'Leary; auditor, A. E. Patterson; chief of police and street commissioner, John Steinmetz; assessor, Charles O'Leary.

The city officers in 1898 were: Mayor, E. E. Cross; treasurer, Ed. Keller; police justice, C. E. McCall; city justice, Z. R. Biggs; aldermen, 1st ward, C. M. Butts, A. J. Froelich; 2d ward, Thomas Wangsness, F. W. Royce; 3d ward, W. H. O'Leary, James Whealey; auditor, A. E. Patterson; chief of police and street commissioner, Embrik Olson; assessor, Charles O'Leary.

The city officers in 1899 were: Mayor, E. E. Cross; police justice, C. E. McCall; city justice, H. W. Ward; aldermen, 1st ward, C. M. Butts, A. J. Froelich; 2d ward, Anfin J. Berdahl, F. W. Royce; 3d ward, James Whealey, W. H. O'Leary; auditor, A. E. Patterson; chief of police, John Steinmetz; assessor, Charles O'Leary, (died in office July 30, 1899.)

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This church was organized at Garretson, August 5, 1888, with a membership of eighteen. In 1895, aided by the Church Building Association of New York, a very appropriate and commodious church building was erected at a cost of \$2,400, in which services are held every Sunday. The following

ministers have had charge of the church: The Reverends A. L. Hope, Decer, I. P. Duas, M. A. Ball and H. G. Adams. In connection with the church is a Sunday school which in 1895 numbered forty-eight, and also a Ladies' Aid society.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was organized April 3, 1892, with a membership of six. A few months later a building was purchased and fitted up for the use of the congregation, at a cost of about \$500. It is located on Main avenue and First street, and was dedicated on November 6, 1892, by Presiding Elder, W. H. Jordan. Rev. W. F. Hart was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by the Reverends, E. Honeywell, N. Fawell, H. P. Eberhart, H. B. Clearwater and S. S. Hookland. Services are held every Sunday. There is a prosperous Sunday school connected with the church, also a Ladies' Aid society.

St. ROSE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This church was organized in the spring of 1892, by the Rev. Mr. Hardy. Miss Rose Ganyon donated the site for a church and at a cost of \$1,300, which was paid by subscription, and with donated labor, a church building was erected which is centrally located. Prior to the completion of the church building services were held at the residence of J. F. Sophy. Services are now held every second Sunday by the Rev. M. J. Martyn, and the average attendance is eighty. There is a large Sunday school in connection with the church. The following priests have officiated at Garretson since the organization of the church: Reverends Rickland, Jerome, Brown, Link, Hendrick, Hogan, Mensing, O'Hora, Grabig, Sheehan, Feinler, and the present pastor, the Rev. M. J. Martyn.

THE GARRETSON PROGRESS.—This newspaper was established at the city of Garretson, and its first issue given to the public on the 12th day of November, 1889. It was a weekly newspaper, Republican in politics, and edited and published by Frank Eastwood, who remained in charge about three years. For a few months in 1892, while the political campaign was in progress, a Mr. Hunt was in charge of this paper, and if there are any persons who were at that time candidates for office in Minnehaha county who did not get acquainted with him and loan him a few dollars, they must have been unusually hard pressed financially, or had little confidence in their election. The writer is on the list, but felt comfortable upon comparing notes with other candidates and finding what amount they had contributed to this newspaper enterprise. After the campaign was over he sought a new field. Dean P. Buell succeeded Mr. Hunt, and the first issue of the paper under his management was on the 23d day of December, 1892. He remained in charge until February 17, 1893, when J. B. Morrison of Sioux Falls became the owner of the plant, and continued its publication until July, 1894, when it again came into the hands of Frank Eastwood. He changed the name of the paper to that of the Minnehaha County Herald, and shortly after sold out to Messrs. Edmison and Jameson of Sioux Falls, who issued their first paper on the 24th day of August, 1894. They published it until March, 1896, when they sold out to Henry A. Beards-

ley, who changed the name back to that of The Garretson Progress. December 1, 1897, the Ward Brothers of Dell Rapids bought the paper and H. W. Ward took editorial charge of the same and has since been its editor and publisher. During its entire career it has been chiefly devoted to local matters, and at times has been a good newspaper. The present editor is energetically endeavoring to make it a good county paper, and it is pleasing to the writer to be able to say, that he is succeeding in doing so, and that the lively little city of Garretson has a newspaper worthy of the patronage of her citizens.

SOUTH DAKOTA WEEKLY VINDICATOR.—This newspaper has been published at Garretson since September 1, 1898, by Geo. W. Bagley, who is making quite a success of the enterprise and has a good list of subscribers. It is "a newspaper for the people, devoted to the advancement of the social and industrial interests of the state."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BAGLEY, GEORGE W., was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1847, but the following year moved with his parents to Illinois, and two years later to Floyd county, Iowa, and has lived in the West ever since. He learned the printer's trade, and for nearly forty years has been engaged in the printing business, most of the time as job printer. For five years he conducted a job printing office in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and also published The East Side Record and a French paper at that place. In the spring of 1882, he came to Dakota, and started The Wentworth Bond at Wentworth, Lake county, and afterwards published the Dakota Letter at the same place, and later, The Lake County Independent, at Madison, South Dakota. September 1, 1898, he commenced the publication of the South Dakota Weekly Vindicator, at Garretson, in which he still continues. Mr. Bagley is a good printer and an able writer, is a genial, good fellow, and a good citizen.

BENTSON, BENT R., is a native of Norway, and was born October 27, 1848. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1866, he emigrated to the United States with his parents, and after having remained three months in Wisconsin went to Decorah, Iowa, where he learned the brick mason's trade, and worked at this and as a contractor for seven years. In 1873 he came to Minnehaha county, where he engaged in farming for about five years, and then worked at his trade as contractor and brick layer, living in Dell Rapids several years, where he was elected and served as alderman. Since September, 1894, he has resided in Garretson engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Bentson & Hatland. He has been industrious and prosperous in his business, is a good citizen, and well liked by a large circle of acquaintances.

BIGGS, ZANE R., was born in Crawford county, Illinois, March 29, 1851. He attended school and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, and then went to Burlington, Iowa, where he taught

school for seven years, after which time he attended Illinois State Normal school for one year. On the first day of June, 1877, he arrived in Vermillion, Dakota, and immediately came to Sioux Falls. Very soon thereafter he took up a homestead in Minnesota, a short distance from Valley Springs. He hired out the first year as a common laborer; the second year he broke up his land, and the third year he put in 156 acres of wheat, of which the grasshoppers harvested 80 acres, and the balance did not mature, so that he did not get one bushel of wheat. On the first day of January, 1882, he went into the office of Parlman & Frizzell at Sioux Falls, and commenced reading law, where he remained a few months, and then went into the office of C. H. Wynn for two years. In April, 1883, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1884 removed to Valley Springs and practiced law for five years. He then went to Luverne, Minnesota, for one year, and in 1890 removed to Garretson, where he has since resided. At Garretson he has practiced law to some extent, but thinks he is almost too honest to make a livelihood in his profession, and has during the last few years engaged in such business as offered a fair remuneration. He was elected justice of the peace in Valley Springs, and has been city justice of Garretson and clerk of the school board. He is an honest, industrious citizen.

EASTMAN, EDWIN, is a native of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and was born November 19, 1847. He attended the district school when a boy, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then settled down to farming in Minnesota until 1875. On the 25th day of May, 1875, he came to Minnehaha county, and took up a homestead comprising part of section 31 in Palisade and part of section 6 in Red Rock. In 1881 he went to Sioux Falls and kept the St. James hotel for six months. In February, 1882, he went to Valley Springs and opened a drug store, and continued in this business for three years; then moved on to a farm in Red Rock township, and engaged in farming until 1890, when he went to Garretson, where he has since resided. He was elected justice of the peace in 1890, and police justice of Garretson in 1894 and re-elected in 1896. He is always around when there is any stir in local politics and exercises his full right of citizenship.

JOHNSON, NELS, is a native of Sweden, and was born June 26, 1834. He emigrated to the United States and arrived in Missouri June 22, 1870. He lived in that state until 1876, when he removed to Dakota and located in this county. He then filed a homestead upon the northeast quarter of section 14, in Edison, but disposed of it and now lives in Garretson engaged in business. He has been school director.

MCCALL, CHARLES E., was born in Norfolk county, Province of Ontario, Canada, June 5, 1841; attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, then Coburg college two years; was bookkeeper in a lumber yard several years; resided two years in Clinton, Iowa, and one year in Wisconsin; returned to Canada for a few years; in 1867 went to Augusta, Wis., where he kept a hotel until 1869; then removed to Rock county Minnesota, and engaged in farming, during

which time he frequently came to Sioux Falls and hauled wheat to Sibley, Iowa, by ox-teams for C. K. Howard; in 1875 removed to Pipestone, Minn., and remained there engaged in farming until 1896, when he located at Garretson, where he has since kept the Hotel Garretson; he is also police justice of the city of Garretson. Mr. McCall comes of a remarkable family. His great grandfather died at the age of one hundred and eleven and his grandfather at the age of one hundred and six years and four months. But longevity is not the only remarkable characteristic of his family. At a fair in Canada forty-five McCalls between eighteen and twenty-two years of age got together, and were weighed; one weighed one hundred and ninety, one one hundred and ninety-two, the subject of this sketch one hundred and ninety-five, and the others over two hundred pounds each. His great grandfather was a Scotch Highlander, and was six feet and seven and one-fourth inches in height.

MURPHY, CHARLES COLUMBUS, was born in Portage, Wis., December 20, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools, and then went to Madison, Wis., where he attended school two terms. He then taught school several terms. His first business was that of buying and selling produce for the pineries. He attended the law school at Madison, Wis., two terms, and the law school at Quincy, Ill., one term. In 1885 he went to LeSueur county, Minn., and remained there in the practice of law until 1886, when he removed to Adrian in the same state, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1890. He then lived in Clara City, Minn., but very soon removed to Garretson, S. D., where he resided until 1898, when he went to Sioux Falls, lived there a short time, and then removed to Wisconsin. He was city attorney of Garretson two terms.

OLSON, EMBRICK, was born in Wisconsin, November 13, 1857. He attended common school and worked on a farm during his boyhood. In 1878 he came to this county and located in Palisade township, where he pre-empted the north half of the southwest quarter of section 21. He lived on this land for four years and then removed to Highland township where he was a member of the town board of supervisors for one year. In 1890 he took up his residence in Garretson, where he has since remained.

PRILL, FRED W., is a native of Germany, and was born April 6, 1864. He came with his parents to Princeton, Wisconsin, in 1871; worked on a farm and attended school until he was of age, and then clerked in a store six years. In 1889 went to Pipestone, Minnesota, and engaged in the mercantile business for one year; then removed to Garretson and opened a general store, where he has since remained. When the fire department was organized at Garretson in 1894, he was elected chief, and re-elected in 1895. He is a conservative and thrifty business man and an active citizen.

PATERSON, ARTHUR E., was born in Pembroke, Renfrew county, Ontario, Canada, July 21, 1853; emigrated to Minnesota and lived there from 1877 until 1889, when he located at Garretson, where he has since resided, engaged in the farm implement business. He

has been clerk of the school board since 1893, and city auditor since 1896. He is a good official, a genial good fellow, and a good citizen.

SOPHY, JOHN F., was born at Ogdensburg, New York, December 13, 1845. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Clinton, Iowa. He attended the public schools and assisted in farming during his minority, and then for the next few years was engaged in raising, buying and selling stock, and farming. In 1871, he removed to LeMars, Iowa, where he remained until 1889, when he came to Garretson, where he has since been actively engaged in the lumber, fuel, grain and live stock business. He has been a very active citizen, and the acknowledged leader of the residents who desired to make Garretson all that the advantages of location entitled it to become. When Garretson was incorporated as a city in 1891, he was elected its first mayor, and held that position until the annual election in 1894. His business qualifications, enterprise and energy united with a genial temperament, make him one of the most useful and respected citizens of the lively little city for whose advance and prosperity he has done so much.

SOPHY, PETER, was born in Greenville county, Ontario, Canada, June 1, 1851; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1855, and lived in Iowa and Minnesota until 1880, when he came to Dakota. In 1890 he located at Garretson, where he has since been in business. He is a quiet, conservative man, a good citizen, and well liked.

WANGSNESS, MARCUS H., was born in Norway September 8, 1846. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States with his parents, who settled in Wisconsin and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch followed the same occupation in Iowa until 1877, when he removed to Moody county, Dakota, and took up a homestead and a timber claim where he remained seven years. He then returned to Iowa and engaged with a brother in general merchandising at Normand until 1888, when he came to this county and opened a general store in Palisade. In 1890 he removed his stock of goods to Garretson, where he has remained in trade ever since. In July, 1894, he became vice president of the Garretson State bank. Mr. Wangsness is one of the most enterprising business men in Garretson and keeps a large stock of goods. He has held the offices of school and city treasurer of Garretson, and is a good neighbor and respected citizen.

WARD, HENRY WALTER, was born April 7, 1871, at Darlington, Wisconsin, and received his education in the high school at that place and at Marcus, Iowa. In 1885 he commenced to learn the printer's trade, and has been engaged in the printing business during the last fourteen years in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. In 1889 he became one of the proprietors of The Clipper at Crawford, Nebraska, and remained as such for two years, when he sold out and bought an interest in the Gazette at Sibley, Iowa, acting as editor and business manager of the same until he sold out and in connection with his brother, David E. Ward, purchased the Dell Rapids Times August 1, 1892. In December, 1897, he located at Garretson, and since then has had editorial charge of the Garretson Progress. He is an enterprising newspaper man, and a good, reliable citizen.



H. W. WARD.

EDISON TOWNSHIP.

(103-48)

The west line of Edison township was surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the north, south, and west lines by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864, at which time the subdivisions of the township also were made, and it contains, according to the government survey, 22,995.56 acres of land. The soil is good and there is scarcely any waste land. At the time of this survey there were quite a number of small streams of sufficient size to find a place upon the map. It was first settled in 1872, Lasse Bothun, the Berdahls, Ole Nesheim, Edson Millard, Anton Hegge, John Sundback, and some others, took up land that year and settled down to farming. In 1873, about twenty families settled in this township, and nearly all of the early settlers, or their descendants, are now living there. Bessie Bothun was the first child born in Edison, and the first marriage was that of Miss Christina Berdahl to E. E. Ellefson.

The first school in the township was held in the winter of 1872-3, in A. J. Berdahl's claim shanty near the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty. There were upwards of twenty scholars in attendance, and Erick J. Berdahl was the teacher. He taught two months, and received about eight dollars per month. In connection with the school a debating society was established, and John Sundback and C. A. Soderberg, who lived about five miles away, were usually in attendance taking part in the debates.

Garretson, Corson and Baltic are the nearest shipping points. It is strictly a farming community, having no hotels or stores within its borders, but it has six school houses, and two large churches.

NORWAY LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1873, with about thirty members. The first pastor was the Rev. H. Z. Hvid, and he was succeeded by the Reverends A. N. Kleven, H. O. Opsal, E. H. Midtbo and C. C. Moe. There is a Sunday school connected with the church, also a Woman's society and a Young Ladies' society. In 1886, the present church was erected on the southwest corner of section 10, at a cost of about \$3,000, which has been paid by the members of the congregation, except about \$150 donated by the business men of Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids. This church can be seen for miles in almost any direction, as its site is upon quite an elevation, and, although it is somewhat extravagant language, the writer has frequently heard it remarked that this church could be seen from almost any point in Minnehaha county. About thirty families worship at this place.

ST. PAULUS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, was organized December 17, 1873, with a membership of twenty-eight. The first pastor was the Rev. O. O. Sando, who remained in charge until 1885. In 1886, a church building was erected on the southwest corner of section 8, two miles west of the Norway Lutheran church, at a cost of about \$1,800, which was paid by subscription among the members of the congregation. The Rev. H. Aanestad then became its pastor and still remains in charge. The congregation numbers



ST. PAULUS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

about two hundred persons, and is in a prosperous condition, with a Woman's society connected with it to aid in the work. The church building is not only pleasantly located, but is pleasant in all its appointments.

AN ANCIENT BIBLE AND A FAMILY RECORD.

Ole J. Nesheim of Edison has in his possession a Bible, the New Testament of which was printed in Copenhagen in 1632, and the Old Testament at the same place in 1633. It is of immense size, and was among the South Dakota exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and while on its way there we obtained possession of it for one day. It contains a Family Record commencing in 1635, and is written in German letters in the Danish language until 1815, from which time it is continued in the Norwegian language. It is of such a unique character that we thought it worthy of insertion in this work. Literally translated it reads as follows:

1635. January 2, I was born in the name of God, here in Bergen, of honest and married parents. My father's name was Jacob Anderson Dischingthun, who was born on the Orkney Islands in Holland. My mother's name was Lutzia Jansdotter, born here in Bergen. The witnesses present at my baptism were Abraham Kinckedt, Hendrich Korke, Claus Jacobsen, Trine Williams and Anne JobsDotter, and I was named Anders.

1635. November 17, was my beloved wife, in the name of the Holy Trinity, born here in Bergen of honest and married parents. Her father's name was Anders Jansen, born in Christiania, her mother's name was Margrette Jorgensdotter, born here in Bergen. She was baptised and named Karen. A. J. D.

1664. January 1, I was, in the name of the Holy Trinity, married to my beloved wife Karen Andersdotter. May God help us to so live together here in this world, that when this life is at an end, we may be worthy children of God in the life everlasting. A. J. D.

1665. February 21, in the presence of the Burgomaster and the Aldermen, I took the burgher's oath, as a citizen of Bergen. May God help me to so use my citizenship in this world, that I may, when this here comes to an end, be worthy of a citizenship among the selected inhabitants of heaven. Amen. J. J. DISCHINGTHUN.

1699. November 22, in the evening at 6 o'clock, my father, Job Jacobsen Dischingthun, exchanged his mortal life for that of immortality, after having lived in this world for 64 years, 5 months and 20 days. He was buried in the city church, on the floor, under the minister's pulpit. The funeral sermon was preached by *Magister*, Jens Moneken. May God give him, and all of us when we shall follow him, a glad resurrection. JORGEN DISCHINGTHUN.

1713. November 2, which was on a Thursday, at 12 o'clock, my mother, Karen Andersdotter, left this world in the love of God, after having lived for 78 years, minus 5 days. She was buried at the same place as my late father, etc. J. D.

1664. March 12, which was St. Gregory's day, at 10 o'clock A. M., my first son was born in the name of the Holy Trinity, and on account of his feebleness, was baptised at our house, (all the following children were baptised in the church) by the honorable and well learned man, Mr. Otte Hansen; the witnesses present were Peder Matzen, Jorgen Dass, Mr. Jacob Hansen, my mother and Marie Andersdotter, and he was named Jacob.

1669. July 14, which was on Wednesday in the evening about 11 o'clock, my first son Jacob, in the love of God, went into eternal sleep, his age being 5 years, 4 months and 2 days. He was buried in the city church in my father-in-law's burial place. May God give him and all of us a glad resurrection on the Judgment Day. J. J. D.

1666. August 8, was born a daughter named Anna, at 3 o'clock A. M.

1669. January 14, at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning, born a son named Anders, who died in Amsterdam, August 30, 1684, age 15 y., 7 m., 14 d.

1670. August 11, Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M., born a son Jacob, who died April 4, 1694, age 23 y., 7 m., 3 w. and 3 d.

1671. November 8, at half past six Wednesday morning, born, a son named Jorgen, who died October 31, 1752, aged 81 year, minus 8 days.

Same day at 9 o'clock was born a daughter named Lutzia.

1674. March 14, Saturday at 8 o'clock P. M., born Margretta, who died February 7, 1750.

1676. January 1, Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., born, a son named Job, who died September 25, 1680.

1679. October 11, Saturday at 12 o'clock at night, born, a son named Jonnas, who died April 3, 1681.

Jorgen J. Dischingthun was engaged on August 28, 1704, to Christina Elizabeth Mohrsen, born September 16, 1680, her parents were *Magister* Jacobus Mohrsen and Magdalena Christina Hagedorn. They were married February 20, 1705, in the house of her brother, who was Counselor of the Exchequer. He died October 31, 1752. She died January 20, 1759.

1706. March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., was born their first child, Magdalena Christina, who died January 22, 1767.

1707. December 12, at 6 o'clock, born, a son named Job. He married Harmiche Van der Veld born December 2, 1727. Her father, Jan Van der Veld, was 1st Lieut. Infantry, and her mother's name was Beathe Kramer. Job D. died on January 27, from a fever, having been sick only two days, he died just at midnight. They had been married thirteen years.

1709. July 10, Jacob Christopher was born to Jorgen and his wife. He was drowned during a voyage between Havre De Grace and St. Martin. The galleon, on which he made his trip going to the bottom, during a hard storm in 1758.

- 1711, Feb. 9, Catharina Lutzia was born. She died 1732.
 1712, Aug. 30, Born Maria Elizabeth. Died March 11, 1751.
 1713, Oct. 20, Born Anna Sophia. Died March 13, 1714.
 1715, April 4, Born Anna Sophia.
 1716, June 22, Born George Frederick. Died January 4, 1717.
 1719, Jan'y 9, Born Christina Elisabeth. Died November 10, 1739.
 1720, Nov. 23, Born George Frederick. Died August 31, 1722.
 1723, June 5, Born Wibiana Margaretha. Died February 19, 1747.

- 1815, Sept. 29, John Olesen Nesheim was born to this world on the farm of Nesheim, Norway.
 1817, June 24, Ingebjor Olsdotter Nesheim.
 1821, May 31, Ole Olsen Nesheim.
 1824, July 15, Gjori Olsdotter Nesheim.
 1826, Oct. 5, Lars Olesen Nesheim.
 1829, Aug. 27, Thore Olsdotter Nesheim.
 1833, Feb. 2, Brithie Olsdotter Nesheim.
 1836, April 11, Anders Olsen Nesheim.
 1843, Jan. 28, Sigri Johnsdotter, on Saturday at 2 o'clock A. M.
 1846, April 21, Ole Johnsen Nesheim.
 1849, May 4, Ole Johnsen Nesheim, Jr., Friday, about 1 o'clock P. M.
 1852, Aug. 27, Sjur Johnsen Nesheim, on a Friday.
 1852, Dec. 6, Kari Nesheim.
 1872, March 14, Inger Siverena Nesheim.

EDISON TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first meeting of the board was held January 1, 1881. The chairman was not present, and after a little discussion about getting record books for the town, the board adjourned until the next day, and on January 2, it does not appear that any important business was done. A special meeting was held January 31, when the clerk reported he was unable to get suitable books for the use of the town, at Sioux Falls, but that they could be procured at Yankton, and a vote was taken that each supervisor and the clerk should pay three dollars towards procuring the books, and town warrants were issued to them to be paid "when there should be any money in the treasury." The bonds of the town officials were approved at this meeting. On the 19th day of July a special meeting of the board was held, and it was voted that a scraper should be bought, if a town warrant could be exchanged for one. The officers were: Edson Millard, chairman, S. O. Hegge and P. A. Bergh, supervisors; C. H. Wangsness, clerk; John Sundback, assessor; Wm. T. Cole and Edward Crook, justices.

1882. Supervisors, Knute Henjum chairman, S. O. Hegge, W. W. Coon; clerk, P. A. Bergh. The assessed valuation for this year was \$54,248.88. At this meeting the Beardsley bridge "was laid on the table." At the last meeting, for the year, Anfin J. Berdahl, treasurer, reported that he had received during the year \$209.46, and paid out \$134.44.

1883. Supervisors, Edmund Crook chairman, Knute Henjum, S. O. Hegge; clerk, P. A. Bergh; treasurer, Anfin J. Berdahl; assessor, Lasse Bothun; constable, John Hermanson; justices, C. H. Wangsness, E. H. Jacobs.

1884. The annual town meeting was held March 4, and Lasse Bothun was elected moderator. This was the first meeting under the law of March 9, 1883, governing township matters. The records do not show a complete list of town officials but it is evident, from the proceedings had, that the supervisors and clerk were the same as the year previous. A meeting of the board was held February 21, 1885, and it appears that the treasurer had received from taxes during the year, \$330.57.

1885. A meeting of the town board was held March 13. The new board, Edmund Crook, chairman, A. J. Berdahl and Lasse A. Vadheim present. On the 2d day of May the town board ordered the clerk "to record all section lines in Edison, not already recorded as such, as public roads."

1886. The town records for this year show that a meeting of the board was held June 28, at which time P. A. Bergh resigned as clerk, and I. N. Fry was appointed to fill the vacancy. The records for the first of the year, do not show who the officials were, but it would seem the board of supervisors remained the same as the year before, and that A. Myers was assessor and M. J. Smith constable.

1887. The annual town meeting was held March 1, and the following officers were elected: A. J. Berdahl chairman, W. J. Crittenden and Knute Henjum, supervisors; I. N. Fry, clerk; C. H. Wangsness, treasurer and justice; W. W. Coon, assessor; C. J. Millard and Stephen Hansen, constables. At this meeting it was voted that all bridges should be placed at right angle with section lines. It was also declared by a vote, that the town would not be responsible for the passage of steam engines across bridges, but that the persons doing damage to bridges with steam engines would be held responsible. October 15, E. Millard was appointed one of the supervisors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of W. J. Crittenden from the township. January 21, 1888, A. J. Berdahl resigned as supervisor and Ole J. Berdahl was appointed to the vacancy and Knut Henjum was made chairman.

1888. Supervisors, Ole J. Berdahl chairman, Knut Henjum, C. J. Millard; I. N. Fry, clerk; C. H. Wangsness, treasurer; L. Bothun, assessor; A. Walter, justice; John Bergh, constable. On the 17th of March, S. L. Fry was appointed justice and H. J. Berdahl constable.

1889. Supervisors, Ole J. Berdahl chairman, Knut Henjum, C. J. Millard; I. N. Fry, clerk; C. H. Wangsness, treasurer and justice; L. Bothun, assessor; S. L. Fry, justice; C. J. Millard and H. J. Berdahl, constables.

1890. There is no record of the town meeting in March, but it appears from the record of the proceedings of the town board during the year that W. W. Coon was chairman and Knut Henjum and John Henjum supervisors, Stephen Hanson treasurer, A. H. Stephenson assessor, I. N. Fry, clerk.

1891. The town meeting was held March 3. C. H. Wangsness was elected chairman of the board and W. W. Coon and Anfin J. Berdahl supervisors, George E. Millard clerk, Stephen Hanson treasurer, A. H. Stephenson assessor, C. H. Wangsness and S. Lem

Fry justices, John Powers and O. K. Hamre constables. March 12, all the newly elected officers qualified except the constables, who declined to do so, and C. J. Millard and Herman Berdahl were appointed. June 19, a special town meeting was held for the purpose of determining whether a resurvey of the township should be made. The vote stood 40 *for* and 56 *against* the resurvey.

1892. At the town meeting C. A. Wangsness was elected chairman, A. J. Berdahl and W. W. Coon supervisors, George E. Millard clerk, Ole J. Berdahl treasurer, A. H. Stephenson assessor, H. J. Berdahl and C. J. Millard constables. Among other business transacted at this meeting, on motion the chairman of the board was directed to notify the chairman of the town board of Palisade that the Russian thistle in that township must be destroyed, or the matter would be placed in the hands of the state's attorney for prosecution.

1893. Supervisors, S. O. Hegge chairman, Ed. Crook, J. Hove; clerk, George E. Millard; treasurer, L. A. Vadheim; assessor, A. H. Stephenson; justices, S. L. Fry, Thomas Johnson.

1894. Supervisors, H. Stephenson chairman, J. W. Crowson, B. S. Hove; clerk, Geo. E. Millard; treasurer, S. E. Vadheim; assessor, John Hove.

1895. Supervisors, A. H. Stephenson chairman, John Powers, L. Bothun; clerk, Geo. E. Millard; treasurer, L. A. Vadheim; assessor, John Hove.

1896. Supervisors, S. M. Edgington chairman, Peter Hatlestad, Herman Berdahl; clerk, G. E. Millard; treasurer, Butler Hove; assessor, L. Bothun.

1897. Supervisors, H. J. Berdahl chairman, J. R. Powers, John Hove; clerk, Geo. E. Millard; treasurer, B. L. Hove; assessor, A. A. Grinde.

1898. Supervisors, H. J. Berdahl chairman, John Hove, W. H. Ingalls; clerk, John R. Powers; treasurer, B. L. Hove; assessor, A. A. Grinde.

1899. Supervisors, John Hove chairman, T. M. Erickson, S. M. Edgington; clerk, John R. Powers; treasurer, S. H. Stephenson; assessor, L. Bothun.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDERSON, CASPER, was born in Norway September 16, 1844, and emigrated to Iowa, and from there came to this county in 1876. He is living upon his homestead in Edison, comprising the southwest quarter of section 5.

BENTSON, ROGNALD, was born in Norway in 1826. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, and resided in Iowa until 1873, when he removed to this county. He secured a homestead in Edison, filing upon the west half of the northwest quarter of section 1, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 2, where he now resides and has one of the most substantial homes in the township. He has several well-to-do sons in the county, and is himself a prosperous and respected citizen. While in Norway he engaged in farming during the summer, and fishing during the winter, and had many a fierce combat with the gales on the North Sea.

BENTSON, SEVER, is a native of Norway and was born on the 1st day of July, 1855. In 1866, he emigrated with his parents to the United States and lived in Wisconsin a short time, then removed to Decorah, Iowa, and in 1873, came to Edison, where he still resides on his homestead in section 1. Since his coming to this county he has worked some of the time at stone masonry and brick laying, but his chief occupation has been that of farming. He is a good citizen and respected by his neighbors.

In the towns of Edison and Severdrup, there are now living several families by the name of Berdahl. There are six brothers in all.

BERDAHL, JOHN E., the father, was born October 24, 1822, in Norway, and emigrated with his family to this country in 1856, and settled in Iowa, where he remained four years; then removed to Minnesota and resided there until June, 1872, at which time he came to Minnehaha county and took up the north half of the northwest quarter of section 30 in Edison, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 25 in Sverdrup, as a homestead. He resided on that portion of his homestead in the town of Edison until his death, which occurred on the 23d day of February, 1883. He was a good citizen, and well thought of by his neighbors.

BERDAHL, ANDREW J., the eldest son of John E. Berdahl, was born in Norway, December 10, 1848, and lived with his father until he came to Minnehaha county in 1872. In June of that year he took up as a homestead the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 30 in Edison, and pre-empted the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25 in Sverdrup. After farming for several years he went to Baltic and engaged in the mercantile business for six years, and then went to Garretson and engaged in the same business with his brother Anfin until 1896, when he resumed the management of his farm in Edison. In 1875 and 1876 he was county assessor and *ex officio* sheriff of the county. He has held several town offices and frequently been a delegate to political conventions. In the fall of 1892, he was elected county commissioner from his district and served the full term of three years. As an official Mr. Berdahl is conservative and upright, and looks after the interests of his constituents with the same degree of diligence that he bestows upon his own business. He is well educated and keeps himself well posted upon public affairs, and is recognized as one of the foremost citizens in the county.

BERDAHL, ANFIN J., was born in Norway in 1852, and came with his father to this county June 19, 1872. He took up as a homestead the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 5 in Edison, and has since purchased eighty acres adjoining his homestead on the south. He was town treasurer in 1882 and 1883. For several years he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Garretson, is a good business man, and a good citizen.

BERDAHL, CHRISTOPHER, the youngest son in the family, was born in Minnesota, August 14, 1867, and came to this county with his

father. He owns and resides upon the northwest quarter of section 29 in Edison, and has a good farm.

BERDAHL, HERMAN J., was born in Minnesota, January 16, 1863, and came to this county with his father June 19, 1872. He lives on the farm taken up by his father as a homestead. He has been constable in Edison for three years. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.

BERDAHL, OLE J., the fourth son of John E. Berdahl, is an American by birth, having been born August 3, 1860, while his parents were residing in Houston county, Minnesota. He came to this county June 19, 1872, and has since then lived in Edison. He owns and lives upon the northeast quarter of section 30. He was chairman of the town board in 1889 and 1890, and has held other town offices. He is a good neighbor and a highly respected citizen.

BOTHUN, LASSE, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1836. He emigrated to the United States in 1854, and resided in Wisconsin, Louisiana and Minnesota before coming to Dakota in 1861, where he has since remained. He first located in Clay county, and removed to Minnehaha county in 1872. He settled in Edison township, making homestead, pre-emption and tree claim filings on land in sections 18 and 19. He resides on the southeast quarter of section 18, and has a good farm with substantial buildings. Since coming to Dakota he has seen a good deal of public life. He was a member of the house of the territorial legislature in 1862-3, and of the council in 1864-5, and again of the house in 1874-5. He was also a member of the house of representatives of the first legislature of the State of South Dakota; was elected to the senate in 1891, and again in 1896, and nominated to the same office in 1898, but was defeated by the Republican nominee. Mr. Bothun is a man of more than ordinary ability, is well informed upon all the public questions of the day, and has for the last few years taken a very active part in the politics of the state. He is an industrious, hard-working man, a good public speaker, and while a member of the legislature exerted considerable influence upon legislative matters. He has a wide acquaintance and a host of friends.

COON, W. W., was born in Fon du Lac, Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He worked on a farm in Wisconsin until 1869, when he removed to Iowa. In April, 1876, he came from there to this county, and took up a homestead in section 25 in Edison, and a timber claim of 80 acres, in section 30 in Palisade. He said that "at that time the largest market for wheat for a large extent of country from the Vermillion river, Madison, Flandreau, Rock and Lyon counties, Iowa, was Luverne, Minnesota. I used to get up at 2 o'clock A. M. and start my ox-team with a load of wheat for Luverne, so as to be able to start back by dark. I came to Canton by stage and walked from there to Edison. I had only money enough to make a homestead filing and borrowed money to file a timber claim. Several of us were living in a shanty in Edison in June, 1876, and I went to Sioux Falls for provisions. I wanted some



ANDREW J. BERDAHL.

pork, ham or bacon, but there was nothing of the kind in Sioux Falls, and I waited for C. K. Howard's teams to come in from Sioux City. They arrived at eleven o'clock at night, and I got some pork and started for home, and the next morning we had something to grease our pancakes with. But those were pioneer days, and now I am only a short distance from the city of Garretson, where anything that a farmer needs can be obtained." Mr. Coon has held town offices in Edison, is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

CRITTENDEN, W. J., was born in New York, May 26, 1836. He resided in several states before coming to Dakota in 1873. At that time he took up the northeast quarter of section 13 in Mapleton, where he made his home for several years, and was a member of the town board of that township in 1881. He also resided in Edison a few years, where he was elected to the same position. After having lived in this county fourteen years, he removed to Tuscola county, Michigan, but will always be remembered as a good neighbor and esteemed citizen.

ELLEFSON, E. E., was born October 10, 1847, in Wisconsin. He lived there and in Iowa until 1872, when he became a resident of this county. He now has a fine farm comprising the northwest quarter of section 18 in Palisade, and the northeast quarter of section 13 in Edison, where he resides engaged in farming. He is an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

ELVIG, OLE, was born in Norway in 1866. He came to Minnehaha county in 1883, and bought and now owns the north half of the northwest quarter of section 11 in Edison, where he resides and has a good farm.

EVENSON, PAUL, was born in Norway May 28, 1849, and came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and from there removed to Edison in June, 1873. He took up as a homestead 80 acres of section 9, and 80 acres of section 10 in Edison, and has a good farm.

ERICKSON, THEODORE MARTIN, was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, June 28, 1864. He came to Dakota with his parents in the summer of 1872, and located in this county. His father then secured a homestead upon the northeast quarter and a tree claim and pre-emption upon the southwest quarter of section 31 in Edison, which he transferred to the subject of this sketch who still holds it. They are all living on the homestead.

FULLER, ALFRED, was born in Connecticut June 15, 1817, and before coming to Dakota resided in Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa. He arrived in this county July 4, 1870, and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 19 in Sioux Falls, where he resided until 1887, when he sold it and removed to Edison and engaged in farming in section 26 until his death, which occurred during the spring of 1893. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 12th Iowa Regiment, and served until November, 1864. He was a highly respected citizen.

FRY, ISAAC N., was born at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1839. On the 10th day of September, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and served until Sep-

tember 20, 1866. In October following he removed to Minnesota, and resided there until 1881. In April of that year he removed to Palisade, this county, where he remained one month, and then settled in section 27 in Edison, where he has since resided. He has held the office of justice of the peace in Edison, and was town clerk for six consecutive years from 1885 to 1891. He is a conservative, good citizen, and a good neighbor.

FRY, S. LEM, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1847, and resided there until August, 1885, at which time he removed to this county and settled in Edison, where he engaged in farming in sections 15 and 22. In 1880, while a resident of Pennsylvania, he was appointed census enumerator of an important district. Since coming to this county he has held school and township offices, and was census enumerator of Edison in 1890. Mr. Fry has had some experience in collecting data, etc., having written the early history of an important town in Pennsylvania. In 1870, he became a correspondent for the local papers where he resided, and continued as such until 1884. He was also a special correspondent for the New York Tribune and the Philadelphia Press from 1880 to 1884, and was special and regular correspondent for four other papers during that time. He is very active in the field of politics, and has frequently been elected delegate to political conventions. He has a good farm, is a good neighbor and an esteemed citizen.

GRINDE, ANDREW A., was born in Norway in 1854, but came to this country with his father when three years old. Before coming to Edison in May, 1874, he lived in Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He went into the grain business at Brandon in 1879, and continued in this business eight years. In 1887, went to Baltic, and took charge of the Farmers Warehouse until June, 1891. In September, 1891, he moved back on his farm in Edison. He is highly respected as a business man and citizen.

HAMRE, OLE K., a native of Norway, was born August 2, 1855. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Minnesota until 1873, when he removed to Dakota, arriving in Minnehaha county June 27, 1873. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 14, but disposed of it and now lives on and owns the east half of the southeast quarter of section 19 and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20, in the town of Edison, which is a good farm with good buildings.

HATLESTAD, PEDER L., was born in Norway April 15, 1863. He emigrated in 1868, and resided in Minnesota sixteen years. On the 21st day of April, 1884, he came to this county and located on his present farm in section 21 in Edison. He has a good farm and is a good farmer.

HEGGE, ANTON, was born in Norway August 17, 1840, and emigrated to Minnesota and resided there and in Iowa until he came to Edison, June 24, 1872. He took up a homestead, tree claim and pre-emption. He has a large and valuable farm, a portion of it being in Sverdrup, and a portion in Edison, but his residence is on the southwest quarter of section 7 in Edison.

HEGGE, SIVERT O., is a native of Norway and was born September 26, 1847. He emigrated to this country and settled in Iowa. In 1873 he removed to Minnehaha county and took up a homestead and tree claim in sections 7 and 8, in Edison. He afterwards purchased land in section 18 and has a large, valuable farm. He planted twenty-five acres of trees, and has good farm buildings. He has held various town offices, is a good farmer and a good citizen.

HENJUM, JOHANNES, was born in Bergen, Norway, and emigrated to the United States in 1870. He lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota four years, and came to this county June 12, 1874. He took up a homestead of 160 acres in section 11, in Edison, and pre-empted 80 acres more in the same section. He also took up the northwest quarter of section 14, under the tree culture law, where he resides, and has one of the finest farms in the township, with valuable improvements. He is a prosperous farmer, a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

HENJUM, JOHN N., was born in Bergen, Norway, June 23, 1856. He came to the United States in 1870, and resided in Wisconsin and Minnesota four years. On the 12th day of June, 1874, he came to this county and secured a homestead in sections 17 and 18, in Edison. He also filed a tree claim on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 20, and purchased forty acres of section 19, and has a good farm. He has been town supervisor and takes great interest in the welfare of his town.

HERMANSON, HENRY, was born in Iowa in 1871, and came to this county with his father in 1873. He is the owner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 16, in Edison.

HERMANSON, HERMAN, was born in Iowa in 1869, and came to this county with his father in 1873. He now owns the north half of the southeast quarter of section 19, in Edison.

HERMANSON, JOHN C., was born in Norway, April 16, 1843, and after emigrating to this country resided for some time in Iowa, and came to Edison in May, 1874. He took up a homestead in section 10, his residence being in the northeast corner of the section. He has since added the east half of the southwest quarter and now has a good farm of 240 acres.

HERMANSON, MAT N., was born in Norway, May 15, 1845. He emigrated to the United States, lived in Iowa eight months; removed from there to Minnesota, where he lived two years; came to this county in 1875, and took up as a homestead the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 31, in Highland township, but now resides in section 1, Edison township, where he is engaged in farming. He is a good citizen.

HERMANSON, THOR, was born in Norway, February 24, 1839, and after coming to this country lived for awhile in Iowa. He came to Edison, June 19, 1873, and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 17, where he now resides. He has since bought forty acres in the same section, and has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He is an enterprising, good citizen.

HOGANSON, OLE, was born in Trondhjem, Norway. He emigrated to this country and came to Dakota in 1873, taking up as a homestead and tree claim the south half of section 6, in the town of Edison, where he still resides, having a good farm with substantial and fine buildings.

HOVE, JOHN, came from Minnesota, where he was born September 25, 1864. He settled in this county in 1885, and resides on his 160-acre farm in section 3, in Edison, engaged in farming, and has a good farm.

HENJUM, KNUT NELSON, was born in Norway, February 3, 1845, and came to this country in 1861. He resided in Minnesota until 1874, when he removed to Dakota and located in this county. He pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 11 in Edison, and after perfecting his title sold it in 1885. He also secured a timber claim on the southwest quarter of the same section, and a homestead on the southwest quarter of section 14, where he resides and has a very fine farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He owns at this writing about 520 acres of land in Edison township, and is engaged in extensive farming. He has held school district and town offices, and is one of the responsible farmers of Edison, and a highly respected citizen. Mr. Henjum, together with John Hermanson, Lars Hove and John J. Henjum were the first persons to settle out on what was then called the "high prairie" in Edison; the settlements before that time being along the Split Rock and Pipestone creeks.

INGALLS, WILLIAM HARRISON, was born in Kane county, Illinois, December 16, 1848. He lived in Iowa a few years, and came to Dakota in 1872, where he remained until 1874, when he left the territory. In 1884 he returned to Dakota and took up his permanent residence in this county on the northeast quarter of section 23 in Edison, where he engaged in farming until in November, 1898, when he removed to Todd county, Minnesota, where he is now located on a stock farm. He was an active and well-known citizen, and served as school director and road overseer several years in Edison township.

JOHNSON, NELS P., was born in Sweden in 1846. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and lived in Chicago, Illinois, until 1873, when he removed to Dakota and located in this county. He resides on his farm in Edison comprising about 400 acres of land in sections 34 and 35, and is a well-to-do farmer and a good citizen.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, was born in Norway in 1852. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Minnesota until he removed to this county in 1875. He took up the southwest quarter of section 22 in Logan as a homestead, and the northwest quarter of section 32 in Edison as a tree claim, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He has a good farm, and is a good citizen.

LOFTESNESS, JOHN H., was born in Norway in 1822, and resided in Wisconsin and Minnesota before coming to Edison in 1873. He took up the northeast quarter of section 20, as a homestead, to which he has added 80 acres, and has a good farm.

LARSON, OLE, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1845. After coming to this country he lived for some time in Wisconsin and came to Dakota in 1873, and settled in this county, taking up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 3 in Edison. He also owns the northwest quarter of the same section, making in all a good farm of 320 acres with substantial buildings and improvements. He is an enterprising, reliable citizen.

MILLARD, EDSON, was born at Morris, Otsego county, New York, July 27, 1827. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Before coming to Dakota he resided for a few years in Minnesota. In 1872 he came to this county and settled in Edison, taking up land in sections 25 and 35. He resided on his farm until his decease, which occurred December 5, 1892. He was a kind, generous man, and was greatly beloved by his neighbors. As a citizen he was highly respected, and the pioneers of Edison cherish his memory and often speak of the many little helps he gave them.

NESHEIM, OLE J., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1849. He emigrated to Dakota in 1868 and lived about two years near Vermillion, then took up a quarter section of land in the northern part of Clay county, where he was one of the first settlers. He removed from there to this county in 1872 and took up a homestead and tree claim comprising 200 acres in section 18 in Edison, where he has since resided and has a good farm.

OVESON, ERICK, was born October 1, 1859, in Winneshiek county, Iowa. He lived there and in Minnesota until 1872, when he came to Dakota and settled in Minnehaha county. His farm is located in section 31 in Edison and section 6 in Brandon. He resides in Edison, is a good farmer and a respected citizen, and has held the office of assessor.

POWERS, JOHN, was born in Ireland in 1844, and came to Minnesota in 1870, and to this county June 1, 1873. He took up the northeast quarter of section 29, as a homestead, where he has since resided. He also filed upon the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28, as a timber claim, and has since purchased land in Edison so that he is now the owner of 520 acres. He is a good farmer and a good neighbor, and it looks now as though he would get along comfortably without any outside help. He has held several important town offices, and is a highly esteemed citizen. His father, Allen Powers, took up the southeast quarter of section 29 in Edison as a homestead in 1873, and resided there until his death, which occurred in December, 1876.

ROGNALDSON, HANS H., was born in Norway in 1847. He emigrated and lived in Wisconsin and Washington Territory before he came to Dakota in 1880, when he located in this county. He bought the east half of the northeast quarter of section 11, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 12, in the town of Edison, where he now resides, and has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements.

STEPHENSON, ANDREW H., was born in Norway in 1865, and came to the town of Edison with his father in 1873. He owns and re-

sides upon the southwest quarter of section 9, and has purchased the northwest quarter of section 16, and has a good farm. He has been assessor three years, member of the school board and chairman of the town board, and in 1895 was elected county commissioner from his district. He makes a good official and is an enterprising and respected citizen.

STEPHENSON, JACOB, is a native of Norway and was born June 25, 1856. He emigrated to Minnesota and lived there until he removed to Dakota with his father in 1873. He has a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 9, in Edison, and also owns the west half of the northeast quarter of the same section, where he resides and has a good farm.

STEPHENSON, STEPHEN, was born in Norway, December 16, 1853. He came to this country and lived in Minnesota for some time, but removed to Dakota and settled in this county in 1873. He then filed a homestead on the northwest quarter of section 9, where he still resides. He also owns the east half of the northeast quarter of section 8, making in all a good farm of 240 acres.

STOKKE, JOHN J., was born in Norway in 1826. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Minnesota until 1872, when he removed to this county. He took up considerable land, but disposed of a large portion, and now owns 400 acres in sections 30, 31 and 33 in Edison, where he resides and has a good farm. He is a good neighbor and an esteemed citizen.

VADHEIM, L. A., is a native of Norway and was born January 10, 1850. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Iowa until in July, 1873, when he removed to this county. He secured 240 acres of land in section 12 in Edison by homestead and tree claim filings, and resides on the northeast quarter of that section. He has been town supervisor and school district clerk, is a good farmer and a good citizen.

WANGSNES, CHRISTOPHER H., was born in Norway, July 15, 1857. He came to this country with his father, Herman H. Wangsness, lived with him in Minnesota and Iowa, and came with him to Edison June 19, 1873. His father took up as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17, and as a tree claim the west half of the southeast quarter of the same section. This land is now owned by Chris, and is a good farm. His father was born January 14, 1814, and is still living. Chris is an active participant in public affairs, and for the past few years a republican county convention without his presence has been of rare occurrence. He was the first town clerk of Edison, has held nearly all the township offices and has been chairman of the town board. He was elected register of deeds of this county in November, 1892, was re-elected in 1894, and performed the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Since the expiration of his term of office as register of deeds he has been in the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co., and resides in the city of Sioux Falls. He is one of Minnehaha county's foremost citizens, has a wide circle of acquaintances and a host of friends.



C. H. WANGSNESS.

SVERDRUP TOWNSHIP.

(103-49)

The town lines of Sverdrup were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivisions made by Carl C. P. Meyer in September, 1864. It has an acreage of 23,031.58, and is one of the best townships in the county. The Big Sioux river enters on section 2, and running in a southeasterly course, leaves the township on section 32. On the map of the first survey there appear two quite extensive sloughs, but they have gradually yielded to cultivation, and only during very wet seasons are noticeable. There are some tributaries of the Big Sioux in the eastern part of the township, but the volume of water is greatly increased or diminished by dry or wet seasons. The first settlement was made on section 29, by John Thompson, on the 2d day of July, 1866, and through his influence others came to this county and settled during the year following. On the 12th day of August, 1868, the first church in the county was organized in this township. The first school house in Sverdrup was built of logs, and located a little southwest of John Thompson's grove, where the Early Settlers Association has held its annual meetings and picnics for the last five years. The first school meeting of which there is any record, was held at this house on the 30th day of August, 1871. William Melvin was elected director, John Thompson clerk, and A. W. Johnson treasurer. The first school teacher was Ole J. Aasen, who commenced school on the 28th day of December, 1871, and taught three months for the sum of \$37. The school was held in John J. Aasen's log dwelling house, which was situated on the northwest quarter of section 29. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through the entire length of Sverdrup, but its nearest station is at Baltic, formerly known as St. Olaf and Keyes, located on the southeast quarter of section 32, in Dell Rapids township. It has more resident farmers than any other township in the county, and its valuation of personal property is the largest, except Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids with the cities included. The population is principally of Scandinavian descent; and the well cultivated farms, fine buildings and other evidence of thrift that can be seen in Sverdrup is a high testimonial of the industry and good citizenship of this race of people.

NIDAROS NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was named after the city of Nidaros (now called Trondhjem, in Norway. It was organized August 12, 1868, and was the first church organization in this county. Its members were mostly resi-

dents of the western half of Sverdrup. Its first pastor was the Rev. E. Christensen, who then resided in Yankton county. He preached to the congregation occasionally until the fall of 1873. On the 23d day of October of that year the Rev. O. O. Sando was installed as pastor of this church, and has since then remained as such. In 1878 a church building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 17, in Sverdrup, at a cost of \$3,500, which sum was raised among the



NIDAROS NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

members of the church. There were in 1896 two hundred and eighty communicants, and the congregation numbered six hundred. Services are held in the church once in two weeks. There is a parochial school connected with the church which is maintained from four to seven months each year.

ST. OLAF'S NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized at Baltic, March 16, 1890, with a membership of thirty-four, which has remained about the same since then. There is a Woman's sewing circle connected with, and in aid of the church. The Rev. C. C. Moe holds services about every third Sunday. Owing to the hard times for the past few years, the society has not yet erected a church building.

SVERDRUP TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first meeting of the board was held at the residence of John Vollan on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1881. At this meeting there were present T. S. Roberts chairman, O. P. Moe and Ole J. Aasen supervisors, A. J. Berdahl clerk, and Erik J. Berdahl justice of the peace. John Thompson had been elected assessor and J. Hogstad one of the constables, but having failed to

qualify, Sever J. Aasen was appointed assessor and Magnus Tide-mann constable. John H. Roberts was treasurer, and Thomas McKean one of the constables during this year. On July 18, there was a meeting of the board, and John O. Langness was present as one of the supervisors in the place of Ole J. Aasen. On the 19th day of July the first warrant was issued to Sever J. Aasen in the sum of \$28 for services as assessor. The treasurer reported at the end of the year that he had received no money.

1882. Supervisors, Dr. T. S. Roberts chairman, John O. Langness, O. P. Moe; A. J. Berdahl clerk, Sever J. Aasen assessor, John H. Roberts treasurer, A. P. Risvold road overseer, James Flamoe constable. On the 21st day of July the board levied taxes as follows: Town 2, bridges 2 and road 4 mills. During the year the treasurer received \$233, and paid out on warrants \$221.97.

1883. Supervisors, John Thompson chairman, Ole P. Moe, Peter P. Risvold; Andrew J. Berdahl clerk, Sever J. Aasen assessor, John O. Langness treasurer, Ole J. Aasen and Erik J. Berdahl justices, James Flamoe, Jr., constable, A. P. Risvold road overseer. At the first meeting of the board it was ordered that all bridges built in the township should be of the width of 16 feet.

1884. The annual town meeting was held on March 4, at the Kringen school house. At this meeting three guide posts were ordered erected and three places designated for posting legal notices. At this meeting John Thompson was elected chairman, Peder P. Risvold and Ole P. Moe supervisors, A. J. Berdahl clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, Severt J. Aasen assessor. Thirty-seven votes were cast. On the 27th day of September the resignation of A. J. Berdahl as clerk was accepted and John R. Bjorgan was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1885. The annual town meeting was held in the John Thompson school house on the 3d day of March. It was voted to raise \$100 for general purposes, \$75 for road and bridges and \$25 for incidental expenses. John Thompson was elected chairman, Peter P. Risvold and Ole J. Aasen supervisors, John R. Bjorgan clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, Severt J. Aasen assessor, Ole J. Aasen and E. J. Berdahl justices, J. Flamoe and John O. Hammer constables.

1886. The annual town meeting was held at the Kringen school house on the 2d day of March. It was voted to pay the assessor \$2.00 per day for his services instead of \$3.00. A. P. Risvold was elected overseer of highways for the whole township. A tax was ordered levied sufficient to raise for general purposes \$125, and for bridges \$200. John Thompson was elected chairman, Ole J. Aasen and Peter P. Risvold supervisors, John O. Langness treasurer, Sever J. Aasen assessor. Eighteen votes were cast at this election.

1887. The annual town meeting was held March 1, when John Thompson was elected chairman and Ole Aasen and Erik Berdahl supervisors and justices, John R. Bjorgan clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, Severt J. Aasen assessor, Jens Flamoe and G. A. Gardner constables. Eighteen votes were cast. At this meeting the assessor's pay was raised to \$2.50 per day.

1888. The annual town meeting was held March 6. The vote

on dividing the town into road districts was 21 *for*, and 12 *against*. John Thompson was elected chairman, Ole J. Aasen and E. J. Berdahl supervisors, J. R. Bjorgan clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, Severt J. Aasen assessor, P. A. Moen constable, A. P. Risvold road overseer. June 4, road matters were considered, and the town officers upon petition of twelve freeholders decided to submit the question of a resurvey of the township "according to the U. S. survey and field notes." At the town meeting held June 18, 62 votes were cast on the resurvey question, 44 in *favor* and 18 *against*. October 30 and 31, the board divided the township into four road districts, and on the last mentioned day the town board of Dell Rapids met with the board and divided the west one mile and a half for the maintenance of a highway on the town line between the two towns.

1889. The following officers were elected: John Thompson chairman, E. J. Berdahl and Ole J. Aasen supervisors and justices, John R. Bjorgan clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, S. J. Aasen assessor, John Finnegan and J. Flamoe constables. July 8, the board directed Ole J. Aasen to procure the resurvey of certain roads. October 5, board settled with Mrs. A. B. McKean for damages which she had received by the new survey.

1890. Supervisors, John Thompson chairman, E. J. Berdahl, Andrew J. Aasen; John R. Bjorgan clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, S. J. Aasen assessor and S. T. Kirkeby constable.

1891. Supervisors, John Thompson chairman, E. J. Berdahl, H. J. Solem; John R. Bjorgan clerk, John O. Langness treasurer, Ole J. Aasen assessor, E. J. Berdahl and T. J. Questad justices, S. J. Kirkeby and John Finnegan constables. Forty-four votes were cast. March 31, board met and T. T. Vrenne was appointed justice, T. J. Questad not having qualified.

1892. Supervisors, E. J. Berdahl chairman, H. G. Solem, Oliver Olson; John R. Bjorgan clerk, A. J. Berdahl treasurer, Ole J. Aasen assessor, T. T. Vrenne justice of the peace, Ole J. Fundaun constable.

1893. Supervisors, E. J. Berdahl chairman, T. T. Vrenne, John P. Risvold; John R. Bjorgan clerk, Ole J. Questad treasurer, Ole J. Aasen assessor, E. J. Berdahl and George W. Sisson justices, Ole J. Fundaun and T. O. Nyhus constables. Mr. Vrenne refused to qualify and H. G. Solem was appointed to fill his place. Mr. Sisson also refused to qualify and John G. C. Schlegel was appointed, and upon his death E. J. Langness was appointed.

1894. Supervisors, A. J. Berdahl chairman, Ole P. Moen, John P. Risvold; clerk, John R. Bjorgan; treasurer, Ole J. Questad; assessor, Ole J. Aasen.

1895. Supervisors, F. J. Berdahl chairman, Ole P. Moen, John P. Vollen; clerk, John R. Bjorgan; treasurer, Ole J. Questad; assessor, Ole J. Aasen.

1896. E. J. Berdahl chairman, Peter A. Moen, N. B. Peterson; clerk, John R. Bjorgan; treasurer, Ole J. Questad; assessor, John P. Vollen.

1897. Supervisors, John Thompson chairman, N. B. Peterson, Paul A. Risvold; clerk, John R. Bjorgan; treasurer, Ole J. Questad; assessor, H. S. Sandvig.

1898. Supervisors, E. J. Berdahl chairman, N. B. Peterson, Erik Nelson; clerk, John R. Bjorgan; treasurer, Ole J. Questad; assessor, Hans S. Sandvig.

1899. Supervisors, E. J. Berdahl chairman, N. B. Peterson, Erik Nelson; clerk, H. R. Bjorgan; treasurer, Ole Questad; assessor, H. S. Sandvig; justices, E. J. Berdahl, Ole Questad.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AASEN, Jr., JOHN J., one of the first farmers who settled in this county, is a native of Norway and was born February 15, 1843. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Goodhue county, Minnesota, until the fall of 1866, when in the company of Ole O. Gilseth he started for Dakota; the hardships and privations endured by them during this journey being more fully described in the chapter of reminiscences. After having arrived in this county, Mr. Aasen took up a homestead in sections 20 and 29 in Sverdrup, where he has been engaged in farming. He resides at the present time on his farm in section 30 in the same township, is well-to-do and has a good farm. In 1865, he served in the army for six months. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

AASEN, OLE J., was born in Norway in 1846, and is one of the early settlers of this county. He came here from Minnesota July 23, 1867, there being no railroads in this section of the country at that time, the slow conveyance of an ox-team was employed to bring the sturdy settler to Dakota. He located in this county and secured as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 18 in Sverdrup, where he has since resided, and has a good farm with substantial buildings. He was appointed constable in 1871, in district number three, and since that time has almost continuously held some prominent township office either as supervisor of the town board, justice of the peace or assessor, and in the winter of 1871-2 taught the first school in that locality. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his town, and is a highly respected citizen.

BERDAHL, ERICK J., was born in Norway August 8, 1850, and came to Minnehaha county with his father in June, 1872, having prior to that time lived with him in Iowa and Minnesota. He filed on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 24 in Sverdrup, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19 in Edison as a homestead. He took up a timber claim, which he afterwards sold. He also sold the west 40 acres of his homestead, and bought 120 acres north of the remainder of his homestead, making him a farm of 240 acres, on which he now resides. He also owns 80 acres of section 25 in Sverdrup. He has been justice of the peace, member and chairman of the town board, postmaster of Pennington post office fifteen years, and at the election in November, 1892, was elected to the House of Representatives of the state legislature on the Populist ticket, and was the only candidate of his party elected to the legislature from this county that year.

BJORGAN, JOHN R., was born in Norway, January 8, 1851. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, and located in this county. He lived in Sverdrup two years, and then went to Decorah, Iowa, where he for three years attended the Luther college, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then went to Goodhue county, Minn., and taught school until he returned to Sverdrup, where he followed the same vocation until the summer of 1892. He resides on his farm in section 30, in Sverdrup. He has held the office of clerk of the town board of supervisors since 1884, and is also secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Minnehaha county. He is an enterprising and respected citizen.

BRENDE, GUDMUND O., is a native of Norway, and was born July 18, 1839. He emigrated and came to Minnesota in 1867, resided there three years, and removed to Dakota and located in this county in July, 1870. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 21, in Sverdrup, and has since then purchased about six hundred acres of land in the same township. He lives on his homestead and has a very good farm. The Sverdrup post office is located on his farm, and Mr. Brende has been the postmaster ever since it was established. He is one of the prominent farmers of Sverdrup, highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen, and well known all over the county.

BRENDE, ERICK G., was born on the North Sea, May 5, 1867, while his parents were emigrating to the United States. His father, Gudmund O. Brende, settled in Minnesota for three years, and then removed to Dakota and located in this county. The subject of this sketch is an enterprising young man, and at the present writing is residing upon the old homestead in section 21, in Sverdrup.

BRENDE, OLE G., was born in Norway, November 13, 1864. He came with his parents to Minnesota in 1867, and three years later to Sverdrup. He now owns a good farm in sections 16 and 22 in that township. He is a good citizen.

BRENDE, OLE THOMPSON, is a native of Norway, and was born December 6, 1852. He emigrated to Minnesota in 1869, and resided there until he removed to this county in 1872. He settled in Sverdrup township, taking up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 14, to which he has added by purchase and at the present writing has a farm of about three hundred and sixty acres. He is one of the substantial farmers of Sverdrup, and has held the office of treasurer of his school district for more than ten years. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

FERSDAL, THOMAS H., was born in Trondhjem, Norway, February 13, 1858. He emigrated to Minnesota where he resided until 1881, when he came to Dakota, and has lived in this county ever since. He bought and now owns about 220 acres of land, consisting of a part of the southwest quarter of section 33, and the whole of the southwest quarter of section 32, in Sverdrup, where he now resides.

FILBERG, ANDREW FREDRICKSON, a native of Norway, was born December 13, 1843. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, lived

in Wisconsin four years and came to this county in 1873. He then entered a homestead and a tree claim upon the northeast quarter of section 2, in Sverdrup, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has been a member of the school board, and is a good citizen.

FUNDAUN, OLE J., is a native of Norway and was born in 1851. He emigrated to Dakota in 1875, and located in this county. He filed a pre-emption upon the west half of the northwest quarter of section 11, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10, in Sverdrup, where he is still living, engaged in farming.

GARDNER, GEORGE H., was born in Michigan March 22, 1853, on his father's farm in the town of Dearborn, Wayne county. While quite young he removed to Minnesota, and from there to Iowa, and engaged in farming. In April, 1877, he came to Sioux Falls, where he remained about one month and then located a homestead in Moody county. April 1, 1878, he returned to this county and bought the southwest quarter of section 23 in Sverdrup, where he has since resided. He is also the owner of the northwest quarter of section 23 and 200 acres in section 22 in the same township. He is a good farmer and has a splendid farm. Was one of the grand jurors at the April term of the circuit court in 1893.

GUNDERSON, THORSTEN, came to the United States from Norway, where he was born March 24, 1840. He lived in Minnesota one year, but left there for Dakota in 1873, and settled in this county. He secured a fine location by the Sioux river in sections 17 and 18 in Sverdrup, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

HAMMER, JOHN O., was born in Norway in 1854. He emigrated to the United States in 1873, and settled in this county. He took up a homestead and a tree claim in section 1 in Sverdrup, where he has since resided and has a good farm with substantial buildings.

THE HUNTEMER FAMILY. The Huntemers of Minnehaha county are sufficiently prominent and numerous to receive special mention. The father was born in 1822 at Achren near Baden in Germany. He married in 1840, and emigrated to the United States the same year and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. After having lived there one year he removed to Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer, and had fourteen children, eleven of whom are now living. There were eight sons, and all of them, except Henry, have resided in this county, and he resides in Lake county, this state. Four of the daughters have also lived in Minnehaha county, and one of them, the wife of P. P. Bowen, is now a resident of Taopi. A biographical sketch of William will be found below, of John in Mapleton, of Augustus in Dell Rapids, and of Charles B., George V., Frank J., and Joseph in Taopi, where they first resided in this county.

HUNTEMER, WILLIAM, was born in Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 28, 1848; was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. His father gave the boys their time when twenty years old, and the subject of this sketch went to work on

a farm in Iowa the following year and saved about two hundred dollars. In April, 1871, in company with his brother John he started for Sioux Falls, arriving there April 16. Among the first jobs they secured was that of excavating the cellar for the Cataract hotel. William took up land in section 33 in Sverdrup, and there is a story frequently told that after he had been farming for two or three years he became so discouraged that he was about to leave the country where the grasshoppers harvested his crops; that he came down to Sioux Falls, where C. K. Howard happened to hear of his intentions, and in order to induce him to remain said he would take the place of Providence for one year, and give him a written guaranty that he would raise a good crop. When asked about it, Mr. Huntemer said: "Yes, that's about as it was. I had got discouraged—the grasshoppers had taken my crops and I thought it was of no use to remain here any longer. Mr. Howard overheard me saying I was about to sell my personal property and leave, and he protested strongly, saying I had a good farm, was a good farmer, that Providence had not forgotten us and that the grasshoppers would not appear again. I asked him how many bushels of wheat he thought I would get an acre that year, and he replied he was sure that I would get a good crop. I then said to him, 'If you will guarantee thirteen bushels per acre I will give you all I raise over that.' He replied, 'I will do it.' I then said, 'I want this put down in black and white.' He assented to this and wrote out the agreement which we signed, and then he handed me twenty-five cents and told me to go down to the register of deeds' office and file the agreement, which I did. I raised twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre that year, and the surplus over thirteen bushels I drew for Mr. Howard to Beaver Creek, Minnesota. I have always been glad that I made that contract and remained in this county."

Mr. Huntemer resides on his farm in Sverdrup, which now comprises 400 acres and is one of the best farms in the county. He is not only a good farmer, but is a good neighbor and citizen.

KIRKEBY, S. T., was born in Norway in 1866, and came to the United States with his parents in 1869. In 1873, they removed from Minnesota to this county and settled in section 30 in Sverdrup. The subject of this sketch now resides on the northwest quarter of section 30, and has a good farm of 200 acres. He is one of the progressive farmers of Sverdrup, and is a respected citizen.

KROGSTAD, PETER, emigrated to the United States from Norway, where he was born in 1828. He came directly to South Dakota in 1872, and settled in Minnehaha county, securing as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 14 in Sverdrup, where he still resides, and has a good farm.

LANGNESS, JOHN O., was born in Norway, October 22, 1839. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, and lived in Minnesota until in the spring of 1868, when he removed to Dakota and came to this county about the first of May of that year. He took up a homestead in the center of section 5 in Sverdrup, where he still resides and has one of the most substantial and best improved farms in the county.



JOHN O. LANGNESS.

He took up a tree claim and a pre-emption in Logan, but has since disposed of his interest in them, and has purchased several hundred acres of land in sections 5, 8 and 20 in Sverdrup. He has held most, if not all of the town offices; has been county surveyor two terms, and was a member of the assembly of the territorial legislature one term. In November, 1896, he was elected county treasurer of Minnehaha county. He is a man of positive convictions, and always ready to stand by and advocate his principles. He is as honest as he is self-reliant, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. He is credited with a good deal of political sagacity, and his political opponents in taking an account of stock never ignore his political influence. It is not too much to say, that he stands in the front rank of the best citizens of the county.

MCBRIDE, OWEN, a native of Ireland, was born in 1829. He emigrated to America and lived in Iowa until in 1874, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county, taking up as a homestead the south half of the southeast quarter of section 14, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 23, in Sverdrup, and has lived there, engaged in farming, ever since. He was appointed overseer of highways in 1890.

MCBRIDE, THOMAS, was born in Ireland June 12, 1839. He emigrated to the United States in 1856, and resided in Iowa until 1873, when he removed to Dakota and located in this county. He took up a homestead in section 24, and a tree claim in section 13, in Sverdrup, and has a good farm. His residence is on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24. He was a teamster in the war of the rebellion for about three years.

MOE, OLE PETERSON; was born in Norway in 1850, and emigrated to Minnesota in 1869. He remained there until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Dakota and settled in Sverdrup. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 31, and pre-empted 160 acres in the same township and has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He has held several school and town offices in Sverdrup, and is respected as an honest upright man.

MOEN, PETER O., was born in Trondhjem, Norway, October, 30, 1858. He emigrated and located in Minnehaha county in June, 1873, taking up a homestead in section 12 in Sverdrup township, where he has since resided engaged in farming, and has a good farm.

NYHUS, GUTTORM T., was born in Norway in 1841. He emigrated to the United States, and lived in Minnesota for some time, but removed to this county in 1872. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 28, in Sverdrup, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has purchased land in five other sections in this township, and now owns several hundred acres. He is a successful farmer, a good neighbor, and an enterprising and respected citizen.

PETERSON, NELS B., of Sverdrup, is a native of Norway, and was born on the 4th day of October, 1853. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1868, and upon arriving to this

country took the train for the West, and came direct to Sioux City. At that place his brother, about three years old, was taken sick. Being short of money, and the destination of the family being this county, they were obliged to make the remaining part of their journey afoot. They carried the sick child, and walked across the prairie until they reached the farm of Robert Peterson, an uncle of Nels, who at that time lived in Mapleton. They arrived there in June, 1868, and three days after their arrival the little boy died. His father, Jorgen Peterson, secured a pre-emption, tree-claim and homestead in sections 3 and 4 in Mapleton, and in section 34 in Sverdrup, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1895. Nels took up a homestead in section 2 in Mapleton, and has bought considerable land in sections 33 and 34 in Sverdrup, and in section 2 in Mapleton, and now owns, including his father's property, several hundred acres of land in this county. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors since 1896, and also a member of the school board for several years. He resides on the southeast quarter of section 34, has a good farm, with fine improvements, is an enterprising farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

RISVOLD, ANDREW P., is a native of Norway and was born in 1835. He emigrated to the United States in 1867, and for two years resided in Minnesota. He came to this county in June, 1869, and settled in Sverdrup, taking up the southwest quarter of section 10, as a homestead, where he still resides and has a good farm with substantial buildings. He is one of the reliable citizens of Sverdrup, and has been the treasurer of the school district in which he resides upwards of fifteen years.

RISVOLD, JOHN P., was born in Norway, June 20, 1851, and emigrated to the United States with his parents. He came to this county on his 19th birthday, and in 1872 took up a homestead in sections 4, in Sverdrup, and 33, in Dell Rapids. He is a good farmer, has a good farm, and is a reliable citizen.

RISVOLD, PAUL A., was born in Norway, July 7, 1861. He emigrated to this country and resided in Minnesota until he removed to this county in October, 1870, where he has since resided. He purchased the southeast quarter of section 10, in Sverdrup, and has a good farm and is a reliable citizen.

SANDO, REV. O. O., was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, May 4, 1849. He was educated in Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, and took a theological course at Concordia seminary in St. Louis, Missouri, graduating in 1873. In October of that year he came to this county, having accepted a call from the Nidaros Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Sverdrup township, and three other congregations, one at Brandon, this county, one in Brookings, this state, and one in Rock county, Minnesota. At that time there was not another Lutheran minister in this part of South Dakota, and a large amount of missionary work devolved upon him. Before the expiration of the year he had organized six congregations in addition to the four he came to take charge of, and he preached to them all, one of them being in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota. He was in the saddle



NELS B. PETERSON.



REV. O. O. SANDO.

most of the time, and as the immigration of Lutherans increased rapidly in this and adjoining counties, his field of labor was broadened and his missionary duties largely added to. At one time he had not less than seventeen congregations to whom he preached. He has held services in sod houses, farmers' residences, and later on, in school houses. The congregations organized by him in those pioneer days are now in charge of twelve pastors, and many fine church edifices have been erected. In 1876 he organized the first Norwegian Lutheran church in Sioux Falls after having preached regularly for a few Lutherans at that place since 1873. He has at the present time charge of two congregations—one in Sverdrup and one in Taopi. From the foregoing sketch of his labors it can readily be seen that the people in this section of the country are greatly indebted to him for his pioneer work. He is greatly beloved by his parishioners, and is a good preacher. But where he excels is in his every-day work among the people of his congregation.

SANDVIG SR., HANS H., is a native of Norway, and was born August 20, 1826. He emigrated to Minnesota where he resided a few years. On the 28th day of September, 1872, he came to this county and settled in Sverdrup, taking up a homestead and tree claim in sections 11 and 13. His residence is located on the northwest quarter of section 13. He has a good farm, and is a respected citizen.

SOLEM, HENRY G., was born in Norway, in 1853. He emigrated to Minnesota and resided there until 1871, when he removed to Dakota and settled in Minnehaha county. He then filed a pre-emption in section 3, and is at the present time the owner of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of that section, and also the northwest quarter of section 2, in Sverdrup. He resides on the northeast quarter of section 3, and has a very fine farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He is a good farmer and a good citizen, and has held several town offices.

THOMPSON, JOHN, the pioneer farmer of Sverdrup, was born in Norway, June 29, 1841, and came to this country in 1854. He was residing in Wisconsin at the breaking out of the war, and enlisted in Co. I, 7th Wisconsin, and served until April, 1862. During the summer of that year he enlisted in Co. H, 30th Wisconsin, and served through the war, until mustered out in October, 1865. He was a noncommissioned officer, and had the good fortune of going through the war without receiving a wound or being taken prisoner. After leaving the army he went to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he soon after married Christine Haugen. On the 4th day of June, 1866, Mr. Thompson and John Nelson with their wives started for Dakota, each having a pair of oxen, a cow and a wagon. On the 29th day of June, the 25th birthday of Mr. Thompson, they arrived at Sioux Falls, and camped on the east side of the Sioux river. Within two or three days Mr. Thompson located on section 29 in Sverdrup, and filed a homestead claim. At first he put up four crotches, and built his first dwelling place of poles and hay. In the fall of that year he built a log house, 12x16, being the first one built in this township;

the roof of this building was covered with soft maple shingles. He is now residing on section 29, and has resided in Sverdrup longer than any other citizen of that town. He now owns 597 acres of land in section 29, and 240 acres on the west side of section 28. He has in addition 236 acres of land in sections 20, 30, 32 and 33 in Sverdrup, making in all 1,073 acres. He has good farm buildings, his barn being one of the largest if not the largest in the county; it is 80 feet wide, by 100 feet in length. He has a large amount of personal property about him, and is one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in the county. He has also been a very active, enterprising citizen, and has taken a prominent part in public affairs. The first time he received an appointment to office was under quite unusual circumstances. It was when James S. Foster was territorial superintendent of schools, and while engaged in freighting goods to Sioux Falls, he was assisted by Mr. Thompson (who was on his way to Yankton) to get his goods across the Sioux river. For this service Mr. Foster showed his appreciation by paying him one dollar and appointing him superintendent of schools of Minnehaha county. He made good use of the dollar, but made no attempt to act in his official capacity. He has been chairman of the town board of supervisors for about nine years; was elected first township assessor of Sverdrup; has been justice of the peace, and was the first chairman of the board of county commissioners of this county since its reorganization; and since then he has been elected and served for three years as a member of the same board. He was a member of the territorial assembly in 1873-1877 and 1883. There are few white people, and no farmer, who have resided in this county longer than Mr. Thompson, and none is better known. He is an honest, earnest, energetic man, a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

THOMPSON, TOM A., is a native of Norway and was born November 19, 1842. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and settled in Wisconsin for three years. In 1875 he came to this county and took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 11, and as a tree claim the southwest quarter of section 12 in Sverdrup township, and subsequently purchased the southwest quarter of section 11. He resides on his homestead and has a fine farm. He has held the office of school district, and town treasurer, and is a good citizen.

VOLLAN, JOHN P., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1844. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and lived in Minnesota five years. In 1877 he removed to this county, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He bought and now owns 520 acres of land in sections 8, 9, 15, 16 and 17 in Sverdrup. He resides on the southwest quarter of section 15, and has a very fine farm, with substantial buildings and improvements. He was assessor of Sverdrup township in 1896, is a good neighbor, an industrious farmer, and a respected citizen.



JOHN THOMPSON.

LYONS TOWNSHIP.

(103-50)

Wm. J. Neeley surveyed the boundaries of this township in July, 1859, and Carl C. P. Meyers surveyed the subdivisions in September, 1864. Its acreage is 22,942.74. Skunk creek runs through its entire length north and south, and several little streams forming Willow creek have their source in this township. The surface is rolling, and the soil fertile. The first settlers in Lyons were Knude Larson and his son Ole Larson, who took up land and settled upon it on the 3d day of July, 1869, and built a sod house to live in. Knude took up the north half of section 1, and Ole took up land in sections 4 and 12. The township is now settled with a good class of farmers, and their farms and buildings denote thrift and prosperity. The valuation of the personal property is high upon the list, and only one township in the county has a greater number of cattle. There are two post offices in this township, one called Lyons, located in the southwestern part, and the other, called West Point, located on the west side near the center north and south.

LYONS TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The records of Lyons township commence with September 5, 1881, at which time the board met for the purpose of levying a tax for highways and bridges. L. Lyman, chairman, and John Magnusson were present, E. O. Fossum absent. C. F. Sisson was the first town clerk.

1882. The names of the town officers for this year cannot be ascertained from the records. The first warrant was issued to E. O. Fossum on the 16th day of January, for four dollars. C. F. Sisson clerk.

1883. Supervisors, W. F. Kelly chairman, E. O. Fossum, L. Lyman; T. E. Sater clerk. Tax levied, town fund two mills, road fund eight mills and bridge fund two mills. C. F. Sisson was paid \$14 as assessor.

1884. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, Ole J. Stordahl, Lars Benson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, E. O. Fossum; assessor, W. F. Kelly; justice for two years, Lewis Lyman; constable for two years, Iver Oien.

1885. Supervisors, L. A. Pease chairman, Hans H. Sandvig, Knut Larson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, E. O. Fossum; assessor, W. F. Kelly. At the annual town election 34 votes were cast.

1886. Supervisors, T. E. Sater chairman, G. W. Sisson, Lars

Bervin; clerk, L. A. Pease; treasurer, E. C. Evans; assessor, W. F. Kelly; justices, Axel Scott, L. Lyman; constables H. A. Foster, Lars A. Berg.

1887. Supervisors, H. H. Sandvig chairman, Lars A. Bervin, Lars Benson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, John A. Scott; constables, Geo. Foster, A. S. Fuller. At the annual town meeting a ballot was taken upon the question whether or not a townhall fund should be created, resulting in 10 votes *for* and 19 *against*.

1888. Supervisors, H. H. Sandvig chairman, Lars Bervin, Knut Larson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, E. O. Fossum; justices, A. S. Fuller, C. F. Sisson; constables, Lars Benson, Iver Hildahl. At the annual election 33 votes were cast.

1889. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, S. H. Tidemann; W. F. Kelly; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, E. O. Fossum. At the annual town meeting the question of resurveying the township was submitted to a vote, resulting in 9 *for* and 43 *against*.

1890. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, S. H. Tidemann, C. F. Sisson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, E. O. Fossum; justices, Wm. F. Kelly and A. S. Fuller; constables G. W. Sisson, John O. Hildahl.

1891. Supervisors, H. H. Sandvig chairman, C. F. Sisson, S. H. Tidemann; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, J. O. Stordahl.

1892. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, E. O. Fossum, C. F. Sisson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, J. O. Stordahl; justices, W. F. Kelly, G. W. Tyler; constables, Iver Oien, Martin Gunderson. At the annual town meeting 54 ballots were cast, and it was ordered that the Russian thistle law be enforced.

1893. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, C. F. Sisson, Lars Benson; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, S. M. Tidemann; constable, Lars J. Vold.

1894. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, C. F. Sisson, S. H. Tidemann; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Ole J. Stordahl; assessor, J. O. Stordahl; justice, A. Scott; constables Iver Oien, Alex Walsh.

1895. Supervisors, C. F. Sisson chairman, Nils I. Oien, Lars A. Berg; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Lars A. Bervin; assessor, George W. Tyler.

1896. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, A. Berg, S. H. Tidemann; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Lars A. Bervin; assessor, G. W. Tyler.

1897. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, Lars A. Berg, James Sherry; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Lars A. Bervin; assessor, G. W. Tyler.

1898. Supervisors, Hans H. Sandvig chairman, C. F. Sisson, Oscar Lambert; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Lars A. Bervin; assessor, G. W. Tyler.

1899. Supervisors, Oscar Lambert chairman, Lars Bervin, Nils Oien; clerk, T. E. Sater; treasurer, Iver Oien; assessor, G. W. Tyler; justices, S. H. Tidemann, Nils Oien; constables, B. Johnson, John C. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENSON, LARS, is a native of Sweden and was born in 1844. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, and lived in Wisconsin until 1874, when he located in this county. He filed a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 4 in Lyons, which he afterwards sold, and now resides on his farm in section 33 in the same township. He was a member of the town board of supervisors several years. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

BERG, LARS ANDERSON, is a native of Norway and was born in the province of Trondhjem in 1847. He emigrated to the United States and came directly to Dakota, arriving in this county June 10, 1871. He secured a homestead and a timber claim in section 1, in Lyons and engaged in farming. He also owns some land in section 6 in Sverdrup, and a house and lot in Baltic. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen, and has been supervisor of the town board several years.

BRASSE, LARS N., was born in Norway January 12, 1837; came to this country in 1859, and lived in Iowa until his coming to this county, April 1, 1874, except the time he was in the army. He enlisted in 1861, in the 1st Illinois Artillery, called Waterton's Battery; was taken prisoner in 1862, at Pittsburg landing, and was discharged when released. After coming here he secured as a homestead the northeast quarter and as a tree claim the southeast quarter of section 19 in Lyons, and engaged in farming, in which he has been very successful, having a beautiful home, and an extensive and well cultivated farm. He has also purchased the northwest quarter of the same section and 10 acres in section 30 in Mapleton, making in all about 500 acres of land in this county, which he now owns. He has held the office of constable, and has been on the jury in the courts of this county several times.

DANIELSON, LARS, was born in Norway July 9, 1847. He emigrated and came directly to Yankton, Dakota. He soon left there for this county, where he settled in 1872, and commenced farming upon a homestead previously taken by his wife, and situated upon the southwest quarter of section 23, in the town of Lyons. He is a good farmer, and a good citizen.

EVANS, E. C., was born in Canada in 1847. He emigrated and lived in Wisconsin for some time, and came to Dakota in 1875. He located in this county, taking up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 32 in the town of Lyons, where he still resides and has a good farm. He now owns about 560 acres of land in Lyon township, and is engaged in extensive farming. He was town treasurer in 1886, is an industrious, enterprising farmer, and a respected citizen.

FOSSUM, EVEN O., was born in Norway, March 4, 1849. After coming to this country he lived in Iowa and Minnesota, and came to Dakota December 12, 1874, and the next day pitched his tent in Minnehaha county, where he has been a permanent resident ever since. He secured as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 3, and pre-empted the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 2, in Lyons, and filed a timber claim on the southwest quarter of section 35, in Burk. He resides on his homestead and has a good farm with a large live stock. He has always been prominent in town affairs, has been a member of the town board of supervisors, town treasurer and assessor for several years, and school district clerk for about seven years. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

FOSTER, HORACE A., was born in Canada, March 5, 1840. He emigrated to Wisconsin, then removed to Iowa and resided there until March, 1876, when he settled in this county. He took up a homestead and a tree claim in sections 28, 29 and 33 in Lyons, where he has since been engaged in farming, and has been quite successful. October 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, was discharged June 7, 1862, owing to disability; re-enlisted August 27, 1864, in Co. C, 42d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 20, 1865, at the close of the war.

GUNDERSON, MARTIN, was born in Verdalen, Norway, October 29, 1854. He emigrated to Minnesota and resided there until in 1876, when he left for Dakota and settled in this county. He filed upon the north half of section 25, in the town of Lyons, and has since resided there. He is a good citizen, and a successful farmer.

HILDAHL, KNUT O., was born in Norway, November 3, 1840. He emigrated to America, and lived in Illinois and Iowa until the spring of 1874, at which time he removed to Dakota and settled in this county. He secured a homestead and tree claim in section 13 in Lyons, where he now lives and has a good farm. He says when he first came here the present city of Sioux Falls was a pretty small place, the grasshoppers were destroying everything, and he made his living by hauling lumber from Sibley, Iowa, to Sioux Falls, for which he received \$10 per thousand.

HILMOE, JENS JOHNSEN, was born in Norway, June 5, 1839. He emigrated to America and settled in Wisconsin in 1869. In 1872 he removed to this county, and took up a homestead in sections 1 and 12 in Lyons, where he now lives and has a good farm. His wife had pre-empted 160 acres of land in section 7 in Sverdrup before his coming here. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

LAMBERT, OSCAR, is a native of Canada, and was born February 19, 1842. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Wisconsin and Iowa until June, 1876, when he settled in this county. He took up the east half of section 30 in Lyons, where he still resides and has a good farm. He enlisted in the 33d Wisconsin Infantry, Co. I, August 11, 1862, and was discharged August 9, 1865, as sergeant. His army career was a fortunate one; he was not wounded, never in hospital nor taken prisoner, and not absent a day from duty.

KELLY, WILLIAM F., is a native of Canada and was born in 1850. After coming to the United States he located in Wisconsin for awhile, and removed to Dakota in the spring of 1874. He settled in Lyons on the southwest quarter of section 22 where he now resides. The first two years the grasshoppers harvested his crops, and as he did not have money enough to get away he had to remain. Mr. Kelly has now become quite well fixed in this world's goods, having a good farm well stocked. The West Point post office was located on his place for several years and he was the postmaster. In 1891 he was elected a member of the house of representatives on the Republican ticket from Minnehaha county, and re-elected in 1893. If the estimation of his neighbors as to his worth as a citizen be a true index of merit, Mr. Kelly stands in the front rank in this county. He is a conscientious, painstaking official.

LARSON, KNUDE, is a native of Norway, and was born April 7, 1837. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, resided in Iowa three years, and came to this county July 3, 1869. He took up a homestead, comprising part of section 1 in Lyons, and section 6 in Sverdrup, and lives on the part of his homestead located in Lyons. He and his son Ole were the first settlers of this township. He also secured a tree claim and pre-emption, and has bought other farm lands. He has a good farm, is an industrious farmer, and a good citizen.

LARSON, OLE, was born in Norway, November 6, 1840. He emigrated to this country with his father, Knude Larson, in 1866, and lived in Wisconsin until they removed to this county in 1869. They located in Lyons township on the 3d day of July of that year, and were the first settlers and built the first sod house in that town. Ole took up as a homestead the west half of the northwest quarter of section 7 in Sverdrup, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 12 in Lyons, and secured a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 4, in the last named town. Until his decease he resided on his homestead, which is a good farm, under good cultivation and with substantial buildings. He raised stock as well as grain, and was a successful farmer and a good citizen. He died November 5, 1898, after a lingering illness, leaving his wife and five children in comfortable circumstances.

LYMAN, LEWIS, is a native of Canada, and was born April 15, 1837. He came to the United States in 1845; lived in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and California, and came to this county May 20, 1874, where he has since resided. He secured the east half of section 32, in Lyons, where he resided and engaged in farming until 1894, when he rented his farm and removed to the city of Sioux Falls. At the organization of the town of Lyons he was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors, and held that office two years. He has also been justice of the peace, and was clerk of school district No. 42 for eleven years. He enlisted in the army in the fall of 1861, in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged after one year's service; re-enlisted and was orderly sergeant in the 42d Wisconsin Infantry, until the close of the war. Mr. Lyman is an

enterprising citizen, and highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

NELSON, SVEN, is a native of Norway, and was born March 13, 1842. He emigrated to Michigan, where he lived four years; came to Dakota in 1874, and located in this county, taking up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 22 in the town of Lyons, where he still resides, and has a good farm. He also owns 40 acres in section 16. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

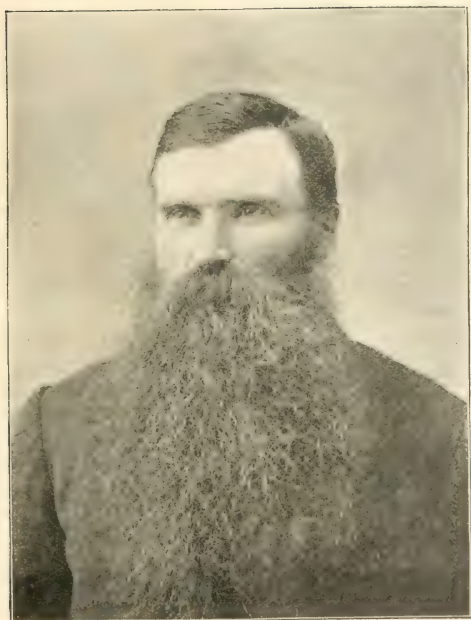
NYTRO, JENS JENSON, was born in Norway in 1827 and emigrated to Minnesota and lived there until in 1873, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county. He then entered a homestead upon the northeast quarter of section 35, in Lyons, and engaged in farming.

OLSON, HAGEN, was born in Christiania, Norway, in 1826. He emigrated to this country, lived in Iowa for some time, and came to Dakota and settled in Minnehaha county in 1873. He then took up as a homestead the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12, in Lyons, and engaged in farming. He had been a soldier in the old country.

PEASE, LUCIUS A., was born in Louisa county, Iowa, May 18, 1849. He resided in Wisconsin for some time and came to Dakota in May, 1873, and settled in this county. He took up the west half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section 30, in Lyons, where he still resides and has a good farm. He was postmaster of Lyons post office for several years, justice of the peace, and chairman and clerk of the town board. He enlisted in the army and served in 1864-5. He is an active and good citizen, and well known throughout the county.

PERSON, LARS, is a native of Halland, Sweden, and was born January 22, 1847. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and lived in Wisconsin until he removed to this county in 1882, where he has since remained. He has a good farm of 240 acres in sections 28 and 33 in Lyons township, where he resides engaged in farming. He is a good citizen.

SANDVIG, HANS H., is a native of Norway, and was born October 18, 1848. After coming to the United States he lived in Minnesota three years, and came to Dakota in November, 1875, locating in this county, where he has since been a well-known and permanent resident. He took up a homestead in section 7, in Edison, where he lived until about twelve years ago, when he removed to Lyons and located on his present farm, which comprises the south half of section 15. He has 200 acres under good cultivation, a large live stock, substantial and comfortable buildings. It is not too much to say that it is one of the best farms in the county and Mr. Sandvig one of its best farmers, well liked by every one who knows him. He has been a member of the town board for at least ten years, and most of the time its chairman. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of his town and county.



OLE J. STORDAL.

SATER, TORBER E., was born in Norway June 8, 1844. He emigrated to the United States, and lived in Iowa two years and in Minnesota the same length of time, and then removed to this county, where he arrived on the 12th day of June, 1873. He took up a homestead and a tree claim in sections 23 and 24 in Lyons, and resides in section 23 and has a good farm. He has held some office in his town ever since it was organized; has been assessor, chairman of the town board, and clerk of the same since 1883; clerk and treasurer of his school district since its organization until 1891 when he resigned, and is clerk of the Norwegian Lutheran Congregation of Nidaros, in this county. He takes an active interest in public affairs and is a good citizen.

SCOTT, AXEL, is a native of Norway, and was born November 30, 1835. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Minnesota until he removed to Dakota in 1873, arriving in this county on the 23d day of June, of that year. He entered as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 23, in Lyons township, where he has since resided. He is also the owner of a well cultivated tree claim on the southwest quarter of section 14, in the same town. He is a very active, influential citizen, and has a host of friends.

SHERRY, JAMES, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1848. He came to the United States and lived in Vermont, New York and Wisconsin before he located in this county in 1878, at which time he secured as a tree claim the northeast quarter of section 8, in Lyons, where he has since resided and has a good farm. He is loyal to his town, county and state, and says he prefers his present home to any place in which he has formerly resided.

SISSON, C. F., was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, in July, 1848. He came to Dakota and engaged in farming in this county in May, 1874, taking up as a tree claim the northeast quarter of section 28, and as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 21, in Lyons, where he still resides, and has a very good farm. He has been assessor, justice of the peace, supervisor of the town board and was its chairman in 1895. He is a good neighbor, and an active, respected citizen.

SISSON, GEORGE W., a brother of C. F. Sisson, was born at the same place in Columbia county, Wisconsin, April 6, 1851. He came to this county in 1875, and located on the north half of section 21, in Lyons, and resided there engaged in farming until the winter of 1897-8, when he rented his farm and went to Klondike, from which he has recently returned. He has a good farm, and is an energetic, enterprising citizen.

STORDAL, OLE J., is a native of Norway, and was born on Christmas eve, 1843. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Minnesota until he removed to Dakota in June, 1873. He took up the northwest quarter of section 23, and the northeast quarter of section 22, in Lyons, which is now a well cultivated farm, with a commodious residence and good farm buildings. He does not raise grain exclusively, but has some fine stock, especially horses. He has held the office of town treasurer and postmaster at West Point; is a good farmer, a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

THOMPSON, THORSTEN, was born in Norway, in 1847. He came to Dakota in 1874 and settled in Minnehaha county on the northwest quarter of section 10, in Lyons, which he afterwards proved up as a homestead, and where he has since resided. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

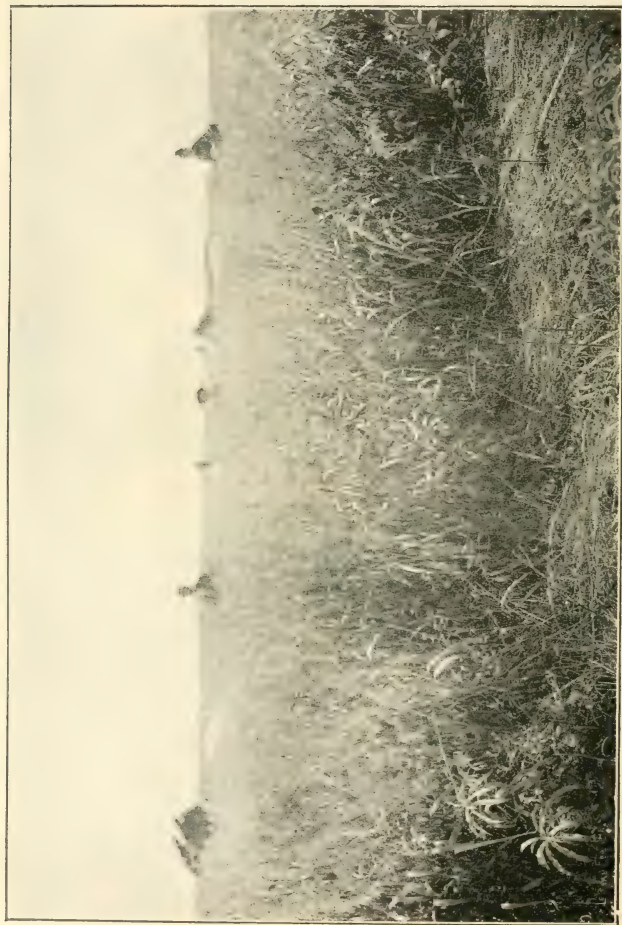
TIDEMANN, MAGNUS, is a native of Norway, and was born July 16, 1833. He emigrated to the United States in 1866 and located in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming, except for about three years when he taught school in Rock county. In 1873 he removed to Dakota and settled in this county, where he has since remained. He took up a homestead, pre-emption and tree claim in section 19, in Sverdrup township, and in section 24, in Lyons township. He first resided in Sverdrup for about ten years, and then moved on to his land in Lyons, where he now resides on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, and has a good farm.

TIDEMANN, S. H., was born in Norway, September 2, 1853. He emigrated to this country and settled in Minnesota for four years, then removed to Dakota, arriving in this county in November, 1875. He took up the northeast quarter of section 13, in Lyons, as a homestead, and has resided there ever since. He has been school director three years, road overseer three years and town supervisor for several years. He is an enterprising farmer, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

TIDEMANN, S. M., a son of Magnus, was born in Norway, March 6, 1862. He came to the United States with his father in 1866, and remained with his parents until 1890, when he bought the west half of the northwest quarter of section 24, in Lyons, and engaged in farming for himself. He was assessor one year, and is a good farmer and a good citizen.

TROBAK, IVER, a native of Norway, was born in 1851. He emigrated to Dakota in 1873, and settled in Minnehaha county, filing a homestead upon the southeast quarter of section 26, in Lyons, where he still resides, and has a good farm.

WOLD, JOHN J., a native of Norway, was born in 1824. He emigrated to America and settled in Dakota in 1875. He took up as a homestead the south half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 33, in Lyons, where he resided until his death, which occurred in October, 1896.



GRAIN FIELD IN GRAND MEADOW TOWNSHIP.

GRAND MEADOW TOWNSHIP.

(103-51)

The boundary lines of this township were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivisions by Horace P. Austin in July, 1867. Its acreage is 22,598.15, and is well watered by several tributaries of Skunk creek. At the time of the first survey there was a lake in section 5 which covered 232 acres, and the water of Clear Lake in section 6 covered 91.20 acres. It is a good township, and farming is the only industry of its residents, who are industrious and thrifty. Among the earliest settlers were Ole T. Brende, J. J. Foster, M. J. Tinkham, Winslow Braley and G. U. Bentley. The first post office was located on the southeast quarter of section 19, and was called Oran. Daniel Borst was postmaster, and he was succeeded by Wm. Van Horn. The next post office was located on section 8, and Wm. Daniels was postmaster until the appointment of J. J. Foster in 1880, when the office was located on the northwest corner of section 17, and remained there until the fall of 1891, when Mr. Foster was succeeded by G. A. Aldrich and the office removed to the northeast quarter of section 18. During the summer of 1895, Mr. Aldrich resigned, and the office was discontinued.

GRAND MEADOW TOWNSHIP BOARD.

1881. From the town records it appears that the first meeting of the town board was held on the 29th day of March, 1881. James Boyce was chosen chairman, and S. D. Berry seems to have been one of the supervisors, but the name of the third member of the board is not mentioned. Henry Stroebel was appointed clerk, and Wm. Van Horn constable to fill vacancies. The township was divided into four road districts. November 1, A. A. Disbrow was appointed town clerk to fill vacancy. The first warrant was issued to E. P. Jones for \$16 for services as assessor.

1882. The board met at the residence of L. Meyer on the 11th day of January, and the following persons qualified for office: Supervisors, S. D. Berry, J. J. Foster, E. P. Jones; S. D. Berry was chosen chairman; clerk, L. Meyer; treasurer, E. Tripp; assessor, Charles Farrel; justice, A. A. Disbrow. The treasurer's report showed that he had received \$156.44, and expended \$122.24, during the year.

1883. Supervisors, J. J. Foster chairman, L. Meyer, W. W. Daniels; clerk, N. N. Haugen; assessor, C. F. Farrell; treasurer, E. G. Tripp.

1884. At the first annual March meeting the following town officers were elected: Supervisors, J. J. Foster chairman, Ole O. Haugse, E. P. Jones; clerk, N. N. Haugen; treasurer, E. G. Tripp; assessor, C. F. Farrell; justices, M. W. Winter, Sr., A. A. Disbrow; constables, R. J. Wilder, M. W. Winter, Jr.

1885. Supervisors, J. J. Foster chairman, Mathias Ginsbach, A. N. Haugen; clerk, N. N. Haugen; treasurer, E. G. Tripp; assessor, C. F. Farrell.

1886. Supervisors, E. P. Jones chairman, Ira P. Winter, Mathias Ginsbach; clerk, N. N. Haugen; treasurer, E. G. Tripp; assessor, C. F. Farrell; justices, M. W. Winter, Sr., G. A. Aldrich; constables, M. W. Winter, Sr., James Van Horn. At this election there were forty-one votes cast.

1887. Supervisors, Ira P. Winter chairman, M. A. Karsrud, Merritt Tinkham; clerk, R. J. Wilder; justice, A. A. Disbrow; treasurer, James Van Horn; assessor, M. W. Winter, Sr.

1888. Supervisors, Ira P. Winter chairman, M. A. Karsrud, M. Tinkham; clerk, R. J. Wilder; treasurer, James Van Horn; assessor, M. W. Winter, Sr.; justices, M. W. Winter, A. A. Disbrow; constables, M. W. Winter, Jr., R. E. Kipp. There were thirty-two votes cast at this election.

1889. There is no record of the annual election, but from the proceedings during the year it appears that the supervisors were E. G. Tripp chairman, M. A. Karsrud and Mathias Ginsbach; clerk, M. T. Austin; assessor, M. W. Winter.

1890. Supervisors, M. A. Karsrud chairman, H. Ginsbach, G. Aldrich; clerk, M. T. Austin; treasurer, L. Meyer; assessor, M. W. Winter, Sr.; justices, M. W. Winter, M. A. Bailey; constables, M. W. Winter, Jr., M. Ginsbach. Thirty-two votes were cast.

1891. March 3, at the annual town meeting the following officers were elected: supervisors, G. A. Aldrich chairman, A. T. Austin, O. E. Anderson; clerk, M. T. Austin; treasurer and justice, C. F. Farrell; assessor, M. Tinkham. The assessed valuation of the township was, land, \$97,061; personal property, \$30,121, making a total of \$127,182. February 5, 1892, the resignation of M. T. Austin as town clerk was accepted and J. D. Love was appointed to fill vacancy.

1892. Supervisors, G. A. Aldrich chairman, A. T. Austin, O. E. Anderson; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, C. F. Farrell; assessor, M. Tinkham; justices, M. W. Winter, Sr., E. G. Tripp; constables, M. W. Winter, Jr., R. E. Kipp. A resolution was passed directing the officials to "enforce the Noxious Weed law."

1893. Supervisors, G. A. Aldrich chairman, J. J. Foster, Andrew Clauson; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, C. F. Farrell; assessor, M. T. Austin; justices, J. D. Love, J. A. Stewart; constables, Ole Haugse, M. Ginsbach. There were thirty-three votes cast at this election.

1894. The first meeting of the town board after the annual election was held March 27, when the following officers filed their bonds: E. H. Evans assessor, C. F. Farrell treasurer, L. Meyer justice, J. D. Love clerk, P. H. Hanson constable. The board con-

sisted of J. J. Foster chairman, A. Clauson and E. G. Tripp. July 10, the board had a joint meeting with the town board of Clear Lake and divided the work on the highway between the two towns.

1895. Supervisors, G. A. Aldrich chairman, Charles Radspinner, Andrew Clauson; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, Charles Farrell; assessor, Ole Haugse; justice, Henry Ginsbach.

1896. Supervisors, J. A. Aldrich chairman, L. Pashke, A. T. Austin; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, C. F. Farrel; assessor, Ole Haugse.

1897. Supervisors, J. A. Aldrich chairman, L. Pashke, Ira P. Winter; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, C. F. Farrell; assessor, Ole Haugse.

1898. Supervisors, Ira P. Winter chairman, L. Pashke, L. Pease; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, E. G. Tripp; assessor, A. N. Haugen.

1899. Supervisors, G. A. Aldrich chairman, L. A. Pease, A. T. Austin; clerk, J. D. Love; treasurer, E. G. Tripp; assessor, A. N. Haugen; justice, Mathias Ginsbach; constable, L. A. Bullard.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALDRICH, G. A., was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1846. He came west and lived in Wisconsin for some time, and located in this county in November, 1883, taking up as a homestead the south half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 18, in Grand Meadow, where he resides. He has added the other half of the southeast quarter to his real estate, and now has a good farm of 240 acres. Has always been prominent in town affairs, has been chairman of the town board, clerk and treasurer of the school board, and postmaster of the Grand Meadow post office from 1890 until the office was discontinued. During the war he enlisted in Company I, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and served three years. He is one of the leading men of the township, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

ANDERSON, CARL E., came with his parents to this country from Norway in 1868, when only four years of age, having been born April 24, 1864. They located in Iowa and lived there until 1877, when they removed to this county. The subject of this sketch is at the present time residing on his tree claim in Grand Meadow, the southwest quarter of section 13, engaged in farming, and is a good citizen.

ANDERBERG, JOHN, was born in Sweden November 11, 1831. He emigrated to this country and lived in Chicago, Illinois, until the fall of 1887, when he came west and engaged in farming in this county, filing a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 4, in the town of Grand Meadow, where he still resides. His two sons, August and C. J., are also engaged in farming in this county, and are good farmers, and good citizens.

ANDERSON, LARS P., was born in the province of Halland, Sweden, June 23, 1856. He emigrated to the United States and settled in this county in 1885, where he has since resided. He bought the southeast quarter of section 35, and the southwest quarter of sec-

tion 36 in Grand Meadow township, and engaged in farming. He has a good farm, well improved, and is a good citizen.

ANDERSON, OLAF R., was born in the city of Christianstad, Sweden, August 9, 1837. He emigrated to Illinois and lived there and in Iowa prior to his coming to Dakota in the fall of 1877. He then filed upon 320 acres of land in this county, comprising the southwest quarter of section 1, as a tree claim, and the northwest quarter of section 12, as a homestead, in the town of Grand Meadow, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He has a good farm and is living on his homestead. He is a respected citizen.

AUSTIN, AUSTIN T., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1848. He emigrated to this country and lived in Iowa and Minnesota until March, 1884, when he removed to Dakota and located in this county. He has a very fine farm of 480 acres on the east half of section 2 in Grand Meadow, and in section 36 in Taopi, well improved, with good buildings and a large live stock. He resides on the northeast quarter of section 2. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors, is a good farmer, and a respected citizen.

BENTLEY, GRANT U., was born in Wisconsin, July 2, 1864, and lived there and in Illinois until the spring of 1876, when he located in Minnehaha county and engaged in farming. He resides on his homestead on the southeast quarter of section 15, in Grand Meadow township, and has a good farm.

BRALEY, WINSLOW, was born at Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, October 3, 1854. He came to Dakota from Iowa, February 12, 1876, and took up a homestead and tree claim comprising the southeast quarter of section 8, and the southwest quarter of section 9, in Grand Meadow township, and engaged in farming. The only office he has held so far is that of poundmaster, but he adds in his statement that if he has good luck he might be president yet.

BUNDE, GUNDER O., a son of Ole T. Bunde, was born in Norway, February 11, 1867, and came to the United States with his parents in 1871, and to this county in 1875. A few years ago he bought the southeast quarter of section 12, in Grand Meadow, of his father and has settled down to farming. He is enterprising and industrious.

BUNDE, OLE T., was born in Norway, in 1836, and emigrated to the United States in 1871 and settled in Iowa. He resided there until 1875, at which time he removed to this county. He took up as a homestead the north half of the northeast quarter of section 13, in Grand Meadow, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 18, in Lyons, and has since then resided on his homestead in Grand Meadow. He also took up the southwest quarter of section 18, in Lyons as a tree claim, and has purchased the south half of the northeast quarter of section 13, in Grand Meadow. Mr. Bunde is a good farmer, and has enough of this world's goods to justify him in feeling contented on that point, even when the times are hard. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen.



JOHN J. FOSTER.

CARSON, OLE J., is a native of Norway, and was born July 15, 1838. He emigrated to the United States with his father in 1843, and located in Wisconsin. After having lived there thirteen years they removed to Minnesota, where Mr. Carson bought a farm and engaged in farming twenty-eight years. He then came to this county and located in Grand Meadow in 1884, buying the northeast quarter of section 1, where he still resides and has a good farm. He recently bought the southeast quarter of school section 36, in Taopi, and is an industrious farmer, taking cheerfully the adversities which have befallen him during his lifetime. During his youth he accidentally lost three fingers, "otherwise," he says, "I should have been in the military service in the sixties." A few years ago he was so badly injured in a runaway that the amputation of one leg became necessary, but he manages to get about with a wooden substitute. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and is a good citizen.

EVANS, E. H., was born in Canada West, in 1842. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Michigan and Iowa until in 1874, when he settled in the county of Minnehaha, upon the northeast quarter of section 26, in the town of Grand Meadow, which he proved up as a homestead. Mr. Evans resided on his homestead until the fall of 1896, when he sold his farm and removed with his family to Tracy, Minnesota. He was assessor of Grand Meadow township, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

FARRELL, CHARLES F., was born in Erie county, New York, February 28, 1844. He removed to Wisconsin with his parents in 1849. During the civil war he enlisted in Co. B, 1st Minnesota Cavalry, and was in the military service for about two years and a half. After his discharge he resided in Iowa until May, 1872, at which time he removed to this county and took up 220 acres of land in Lyons township and pre-empted a quarter section in Benton, which he afterwards sold. In 1880 he secured the southwest quarter of section 2 in Grand Meadow, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He has held the offices of assessor and treasurer for several years in Grand Meadow, and has taken an active part in town affairs. His farm is a good one, and he is a good farmer and one of the most reliable citizens in the county.

FOSTER, JOHN J., was born September 3, 1842, at Oswego, Tioga county, New York. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1847, and obtained his education in the common and high schools in that state. In 1861 he enlisted for three months in Co. E, 1st Wisconsin regiment, but served four months before being discharged. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. F, 23d Wisconsin, and served until the close of the war. On the 21st day of May, 1876, he came to this county, and took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 17 in Grand Meadow, where he has since resided. He has added to his homestead the southwest quarter of the same section, and has a good farm. He is not only a capable farmer, but also a good neighbor and highly respected citizen. In 1880, he was appointed postmaster of Grand Meadow post office which position he held until he resigned in the fall of 1890. He has been chairman

of the board of supervisors of Grand Meadow for several years, and has otherwise been honored officially by his townsmen.

GINSBACH, HENRY, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, November 25, 1842. He lived there until he was twenty-seven years of age, at which time he went to Kansas, thence to Nebraska, and in 1875 to the Black Hills. From there he returned to his native state, where he remained until 1883, when he came to this county and took up a homestead of 160 acres in section 32, Grand Meadow, where he resided until recently when he removed to Sioux Falls. He was justice of the peace and a member of the town and school board several years.

HAUGEN, ANDREW N., was born in Norway in 1855, and emigrated to Dakota in May, 1878. He settled in this county and secured the southwest quarter of section 3, in the town of Grand Meadow, which he proved up as a homestead, and has lived there ever since, and has a good farm. He was supervisor of the town board in 1889, and is a respected citizen.

HAUGSE, KNUT, a native of Norway, was born in 1855. He emigrated to America and came to Dakota in April, 1880, when he settled in this county. He bought and now owns the northeast quarter of section 11, in the town of Grand Meadow, where he resides. He has a good farm and is a good citizen.

HISEY, WILLIAM, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 17, 1830. He lived there and in Minnesota and Iowa before he settled in Minnehaha county in the spring of 1878, where he resided until his death which occurred May 27, 1897. He owned considerable real estate in section 30 in Grand Meadow, and section 25 in Clear Lake; was an industrious, honest, upright citizen, and well liked by his neighbors.

KADINGER, JOHN, was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 28th day of October, 1854. He lived there and in Illinois before he came to Dakota on the 17th day of March, 1879. He located in Clear Lake township, taking up a homestead and a tree claim. The homestead he afterwards traded off for five lots in the city of Sioux Falls, where he also owns a house. The tree claim he still retains, which is a good farm and has a living spring, furnishing a large supply of good water; this place he leases, and resides in Grand Meadow township with his family, wife, six boys and a girl, where he is engaged in farming about 800 acres of land in sections 34, 35, 26 and 27. He is a good farmer and an enterprising citizen.

KARSRUD, MARTIN, was born in Norway in 1853, and emigrated to the United States and settled in Iowa in 1869. In 1878 he came to this county and took up a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 10, in Grand Meadow, and the southwest quarter of section 11 in the same township as a tree claim. He resided on his homestead until his decease, which occurred on the 25th day of September, 1895, having been kicked by a colt the day preceding, which caused his death. He was a very active, enterprising citizen; was a member of the town board of supervisors in 1888-9, and was chairman of the board in 1890.



LEWIS MEYER.

KARSRUD, JACOB A., was born in Norway April 17, 1855, and emigrated to the United States in 1875, and settled in Iowa. In 1878 he removed to this county and took up the northwest quarter of section 10 as a homestead, and the northeast quarter of the same section as a tree claim. The tree claim he since sold to his brother Anton, and resides on his homestead. He has quite a good farm, is in comfortable circumstances and is an honest upright citizen and well liked by his neighbors.

KARSRUD, P. ANTON, a resident of Grand Meadow, was a brother of Jacob, and of Otto Karsrud, residing in Taopi, and also of the late Martin Karsrud. There were seven brothers in all who emigrated to this country, three of whom now reside in Colorado, and a sister who resides in Iowa. Notwithstanding this large emigration from one family there are others who still reside in Norway. Since writing the foregoing, Anton died at the hospital in Sioux Falls, February 17, 1897.

LOVE, J. DWIGHT, was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, September 11, 1860. He was reared on a farm, and obtained a good education before starting out for himself. During the spring of 1891, he came to Grand Meadow in this county, and purchased the southeast quarter of section 20, and the northeast quarter of section 29. His residence is located on the southeast corner of section 20. In the fall of 1891, he was appointed town clerk, and was elected to that office at the four successive township elections. Before removing from Wisconsin he taught school several terms, and since coming to Grand Meadow has taught the school in his own district five terms. He is a good neighbor and a highly esteemed citizen.

MEYER, LEWIS, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 15, 1845. He emigrated to this country and lived in Wisconsin and Iowa until May 18, 1881, when he removed to Dakota and settled in this county. He is at the present time the owner of several hundred acres of land in Grand Meadow, and has one of the largest and best improved farms in the county, with substantial and commodious buildings. He resides on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22. He has held several town offices, is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the army for one year, and served until the close of the war.

PEARSON, NELS E., is a native of Sweden, and was born June 9, 1861. After his coming to the United States he lived in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa until in the spring of 1889, when he settled in this county. He owns a good farm of 240 acres on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 36, and the northwest quarter of section 31, in the town of Grand Meadow, where he resides at this writing.

RADSPINNER, CHARLES H., was born in Germany in 1836. He emigrated to the United States, lived in Indiana and Iowa, and settled in Dakota in 1879. He then secured as a homestead the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast

quarter of section 7, in the town of Grand Meadow, and has lived there ever since. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

STEINFURTH, CONSTANTINE, is a native of Germany, and was born July 15, 1869. He came to Dakota in the fall of 1883, and engaged in farming in this county, where he now has a fine farm of 320 acres, comprising the south half of section 33 in Grand Meadow, the buildings on which cost about \$3,000. He resides on his farm, is an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

THOMPSON, CHARLES F., was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 4, 1841, and was raised on a farm. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the 60th New York Infantry, and was in the military service three years, nine months and eleven days. After the war he settled down in Hardin county, Iowa, and engaged in farming for ten years. In February, 1876, he removed to Lincoln county, Dakota, but the next May took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 12 in Clear Lake township, and in the fall made a tree claim filing on the southwest quarter of section 7 in Grand Meadow township, where he has since resided. Mr. Thompson is a good farmer and an esteemed citizen.

THOMPSON, MRS. ULBA, wife of Charles F. Thompson, was born in Reedsburg, Wisconsin. Her maiden name was Ulba Knowles. In 1876 she came to this county with her parents, who took up a homestead in Clear Lake township. In 1877 she married Mr. Thompson. In 1881 she was licensed to preach, by the Free Methodist denomination, but not until eleven years later did she avail herself of the privilege, except occasionally. In 1892 she commenced devoting a portion of her time to building up the interests of the Free Methodists in Minnehaha and Lake counties. At Franklin, in Lake county, she organized a society with twenty-seven members. She also preached in the Vincent neighborhood in Wayne, and at other places as opportunity offered. During the last three years she has preached at Wall Lake, and now holds two services there every Sunday, and also one every Thursday at the same place. In addition to this work she preaches at stated times in the Vincent neighborhood, and also at the Goldenrod school house in Lincoln county. During the winter of 1897-8, while holding revival services at a school house in Wall Lake, the school district authorities decided that it was not expedient that the school house should be occupied for such purpose. Upon receiving notice to this effect she came to the conclusion that the society she had organized was strong enough to build a small church at Wall Lake, and she obtained a subscription of \$325 for that purpose during the same evening that she received the notice. In connection with other members of the society the subscription was increased, and a church was built, twenty-three by forty-two feet in size, which was dedicated September 18, 1898. S. A. Hoyt gave the society one acre and a half of land on the west corner of section 21 in Wall Lake, where the church building is erected. When it is known that Mrs. Thompson has to drive eighteen miles every Sunday to preach to her congregation at Wall Lake, and that after her morning service there, she goes either

to her Lincoln county or Wayne charge and preaches during the afternoon, and then returns to Wall Lake and holds evening services, it is unnecessary to add that she has her heart in the work, and is a woman of more than ordinary energy and ability.

TINKHAM, MERRITT J., was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, September 23, 1852. He removed to this county and located a homestead and tree claim on the northwest quarter of section 7 and the southwest quarter of section 6 in Grand Meadow on the 21st day of May, 1876, which was the same day that J. J. Foster located his land in section 17. Since then he has purchased the southeast quarter of section 12 in Clear Lake, adjoining his homestead, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 18 in Split Rock, and now owns 560 acres of good farm land in this county. He lived on his homestead the first seven years, and then moved on to his tree claim where he has a fine, large house, surrounded by a grove of twenty acres. He has a large number of horses and cattle, and has never had a mortgage on either homestead or tree claim since taken. He moved into the city of Sioux Falls in the fall of 1895, where he now resides. Mr. Tinkham's record shows what a man with grit and energy can do with only an old team and fifty dollars in money to start with, which was all he possessed when he first settled in Grand Meadow. He has been a member of the town and school boards and town assessor two years, and has always taken a prominent part in town affairs.

TRIPP, EGBERT, is a native of Ohio, and was born November 14, 1851. He resided in Wisconsin and Iowa a few years, and came to this county May 5, 1879. He located a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 20, in the town of Grand Meadow, where he still resides, and has a good farm. He has held several offices, has been town treasurer five years, chairman of the town board one year and school district treasurer five years. He is a good farmer, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

WILLIG, PHILLIP, is a native of Germany, and was born March 7, 1864. He became a resident of this county in 1883, and owns about 200 acres of land in sections 28 and 33, in Grand Meadow, where he resides engaged in farming, and has a very fine farm. He is an enterprising and good citizen.

WILDER, REUBEN J., is a native of Indiana and born December 22, 1849. He resided in Wisconsin for some time before he settled in Minnehaha county in May, 1876, when he secured the south half of the southeast quarter of section 7, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 18, in the town of Grand Meadow, which he proved up as a homestead, and where he still resides. He has held several school and town offices and was town clerk for two years. He is well liked as a neighbor and is a good citizen.

WINTER, IRA P., was born in New York, January 25, 1850, and removed with his parents to Clayton county, Iowa, where he resided until 1874, at which time he came to this county and settled in Grand Meadow. He took up a homestead, tree claim and pre-emption in

sections 23 and 25, but disposed of his homestead and made his home on the tree claim, the northeast quarter of section 23. He has been chairman of the town board several years; has always been quite active in political affairs, and consulted by a great number of candidates for office since his residence in Grand Meadow about the time of holding county conventions. He is energetic and persistent in whatever he undertakes, and is a respected citizen.

WINTER, SR., MILO W., was born in New York, in 1824. Before coming to this county in 1874, he had resided in Clayton county, Iowa. He has always been a farmer, and when he decided to make his home in Minnehaha county, he took up a homestead in section 25, in Grand Meadow, and located there. He has held the office of town treasurer and assessor and has been a justice of the peace in Grand Meadow for about fifteen years. He is well liked as a neighbor, and is a good citizen.

WINTER, JR., MILO W., was born in Clayton county, Iowa, in September, 1856, and was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He came to this county in the fall of 1874 and settled in Grand Meadow on the southeast quarter of section 26, and resided there until he sold his farm in the fall of 1895. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

CLEAR LAKE.

103-52

This township is bounded on the west by McCook county, on the north by Buffalo, on the east by Grand Meadow, and on the south by Humboldt townships. The boundary lines of this township were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivision was made by H. T. Austin in June, 1867. It contains 22,566.82 acres of land. The name was suggested by a lake partly in section 1 called Clear Lake. This lake at the time of the survey, covered 550.80 acres in the townships of Buffalo, Taopi, Grand Meadow, and Clear Lake, where it covered 226.10 acres of section 1. There was also a lake in section 34, which covered 159 acres, called Lost Lake, and also a body of water in sections 6 and 7 covering 50.20 acres, in which one of the tributaries of Skunk creek had its source and flowed in a southeasterly direction. Edward Packard, who settled near Clear Lake in Buffalo township, in 1879, said to the writer: "When I went to Buffalo in 1879, Clear Lake was nearly dry, and in 1880 there was only about one acre covered with water. During the spring of 1881, known as the spring of the high water, the lake filled up, and remained quite full of water for several years, during which time perch, pike, bullheads, pickerel and a few suckers came into the lake, and became quite plentiful, but were finally destroyed by the freezing of the lake."

Luther S. Gage and Charles F. Thompson settled in this township in May, 1876, taking up land in sections 1, 2, and 12. In 1878, James Gilmore, Albert Larson, W. A. H. Gage, Patrick McAvary, John Studenmeier and Xavier Zimmer settled there, and became prosperous farmers.

The first school house was built in 1879, on the northwest quarter of section 12, and is known as the Clear Lake school house. Miss Clara Williams taught the first school.

The nearest shipping points are on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad at Humboldt and Montrose. It is a strictly farming community, and its citizens are industrious and prosperous.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH. This church was organized October 20, 1891, with nine members. In 1892 a church building was erected on the northeast corner of section 11, at a cost of \$1,500. Its first pastor was the Rev. J. T. Gallagher, and he was succeeded by the Reverends L. D. Worth and J. M. Hupp. There is a prosperous Sunday school with about fifty scholars, connected with the church, also a B. Y. P. U. and a Woman's Missionary Circle. Services are held every Sunday, and the membership at the present writing is fifty-four.

CLEAR LAKE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The records of the board commence with June 1, 1881, at which time it was ordered to post notices for holding a special election for the purpose of deciding whether the town was in favor of bonding the county in the sum of \$20,000 for the building of bridges. The meeting was held and the proposition voted down. The first town warrant was issued at this date in the sum of \$7.40 to W. J. Hunt. L. S. Gage was chairman of the board, and the other members were John Lott and L. C. Summers, W. J. Hunt clerk.

1882. Supervisors, L. S. Gage chairman, John Lott, L. C. Summers; clerk, W. J. Hunt; assessor, E. S. Gage; treasurer, Daniel Kimball; justice, W. J. Hunt; constable, Oscar P. Coats. The town was divided into three road districts.

1883. Supervisors, L. S. Gage chairman, John Lott, L. C. Summers; clerk, W. J. Hunt; assessor, E. S. Gage; treasurer, David Kimball. The treasurer reported he had received \$231.22 during the year, and that there was a balance on hand of \$13.95.

1884. Supervisors, L. S. Gage chairman, J. R. Williams, John Stone; clerk, W. J. Hunt; treasurer, M. W. Boulette; assessor, E. S. Gage; justices, W. J. Hunt, L. E. Gage; constables, Bentley Sparks, John Stone. The town was divided into four road districts.

1885. There is no record of the annual meeting, but from the proceedings of the board during the year it appears that W. J. Hunt was chairman, J. R. Williams and John Ebersviller the other two supervisors, and G. H. Finney clerk.

1886. Supervisors, L. S. Gage chairman, A. Larson, John Ebersviller; clerk, G. H. Finney; treasurer, George Boulette; assessor, O. P. Coats.

1887. Supervisors, Albert Larson chairman, E. S. Gage, James Gilmore; clerk, G. H. Finney; assessor, L. S. Gage.

1888. Supervisors, Albert Larson chairman, James Gilmore, Xavier Zimmer; clerk, G. H. Finney; treasurer, G. A. Boulette; assessor, O. P. Coats; justice, L. S. Gage. August 30, the board met in joint session with the board of Montrose township, McCook county, for the purpose of dividing the road work on the line between the two towns.

1889. Supervisors, Albert Larson chairman, James Gilmore, Xavier Zimmer; clerk, G. H. Finney; assessor, O. P. Coats; treasurer, E. S. Gage; justices, James Gilmore, G. H. Finney; constables, Frank Gage, John Staudenmeier.

1890. Supervisors, L. S. Gage chairman, William Zimmerman, John Lott; clerk, G. H. Finney; treasurer, E. S. Gage; assessor, E. T. Willey; justice, L. S. Gage; constable, G. H. Finney.

1891. Supervisors, O. P. Coats chairman, Albert Larson, James Gilmore; clerk, G. H. Finney; treasurer, E. S. Gage; assessor, John Lacy; justices, James Gilmore and August Meyer; constables, G. H. Finney, George Miller.

1892. Supervisors, O. P. Coats chairman, James Gilmore, Albert Larson; clerk, G. H. Finney; treasurer, E. S. Gage; assessor, G. A. Boulette; constable, J. Kapaun.

1893. Supervisors, Albert Larson, Sam Wood, John Staudenmeier; clerk, O. P. Coats; assessor, John Gilmore; treasurer, E. S. Gage; justices, James Gilmore; constable, Jos. Kapaun.

1894. Supervisors, James Gilmore, A. G. Williams, Xavier Zimmer; clerk, G. A. Boulette; assessor, O. P. Coats; treasurer, E. S. Gage. April 6, John Lott was appointed treasurer in place of E. S. Gage, who resigned.

1895. Supervisors, A. Larson chairman, A. G. Williams, James Gilmore; clerk, G. A. Boulette; treasurer, John Lott; assessor, Frank Hanisch.

1896. Supervisors, Albert Larson chairman, James Gilmore, A. G. Williams; clerk, G. A. Boulette; treasurer, Charles Zimmer; assessor, Frank Hanisch.

1897. Supervisors, A. Larson chairman, E. S. Gage, James Gilmore; clerk, G. A. Boulette; treasurer, Charles Zimmer; assessor, Frank Hanisch.

1898. Supervisors, A. Larson chairman, E. S. Gage, James Gilmore; clerk, W. R. Boulette; treasurer, Charles Zimmer; assessor, Frank Hanisch.

1899. Supervisors, Steve Zimmer, E. S. Gage, James Gilmore; clerk, W. R. Boulette; treasurer, Charles Zimmer; assessor, Earl Gage.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOULETTE, MELANCHTHON W., was born in New York, but came to Sioux Falls in 1876, and took up a farm near where the fair grounds are now located; this farm he sold in the early eighties to Harry Hollister, and then moved to Clear Lake township, and settled in section 13. He died several years ago, but his widow is still occupying the homestead, and three sons, Fred, George, and William, are all residents of Clear Lake township. Fred is managing the home farm, and George resides in section 1, and has been assessor, treasurer and clerk of the town board several years. They are good farmers and respected citizens.

BOULETTE, W. R., was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1873. He came with his father M. W. Boulette, to Dakota in 1876, and lived several years in Sioux Falls township, but in the early eighties removed to Clear Lake township, where he has since remained. He resides on the southwest quarter of section 15, engaged in farming. He has held the office of school clerk, and is at this writing clerk of the town board. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

COATS, OSCAR P., was born in Wisconsin, March 31, 1856, and lived there until October, 1880, when he settled in Dakota. He made a homestead entry upon the northwest quarter of section 9, in the town of Clear Lake, and has lived there ever since. He has held several town and school offices, is a good farmer and a good citizen.

FINNEY, GEORGE H., was born in England, June 22, 1850. He emigrated to America in 1860, and lived in Wisconsin, Nebraska and Colorado, and came to Dakota in the fall of 1882. He then filed a pre-emption upon 160 acres of section 5, but exchanged it for 160

acres of section 3 in Clear Lake, where he now resides. He has been school district clerk, constable, and town clerk, and is a respected citizen.

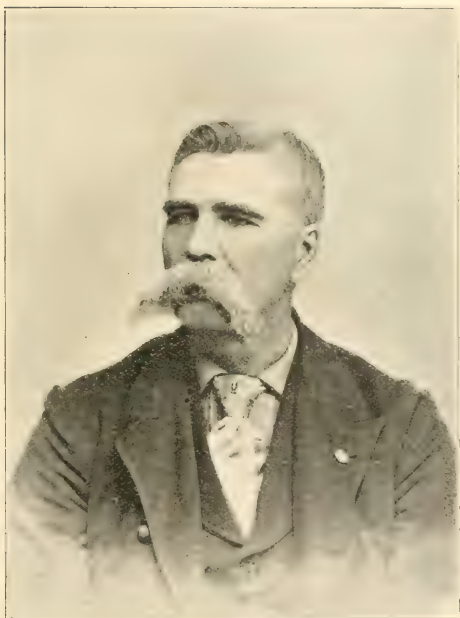
GAGE, EUGENE S., was born in Addison county, Vermont, August 30, 1836. During his youth he worked on a farm and attended the district schools. He arrived in this county May 28, 1880, having previously resided in New York, Illinois and Iowa, and has always been a farmer. He resides on his homestead, the southwest quarter of section 1 in Clear Lake, which he secured when he first came here. He has been assessor four years, supervisor of the town board, and town treasurer for several years. He is a good farmer, and a good citizen. His son, Luther E., is also engaged in farming in this county, on quite an extensive scale, although he resides across the line in Moody county, and during 1898 raised more grain than probably any other farmer in the county.

GAGE, LUTHER S., was born in Vermont, March 9, 1842, but removed with his parents when quite young to New York, and later removed from there to Illinois and Iowa. During the civil war he enlisted in the 60th New York Infantry, and after receiving his discharge, enlisted in the 15th Illinois regiment. He came to this county and settled in Clear Lake on the 14th day of May, 1876. He took up a homestead and a tree claim, and from time to time since then has purchased land in Clear Lake and adjoining towns until he has become one of the largest farmers and land owners in the county. Three horses and \$100 in money, constituted all his worldly possessions at the time he settled here. He has been chairman of the town board of supervisors of Clear Lake, and has held other town offices. He has taken active part in politics, is an enterprising citizen and good neighbor.

GAGE, WINFIELD ALTON HUBBARD, was born in New York in 1857; resided there and in Iowa until 1878, at which time he removed to Dakota and settled in Clear Lake, where he pre-empted the east half of the northeast quarter of section 2. He afterwards bought about one hundred acres of land in sections 5 and 6 in Grand Meadow. In a postscript, after filling out a circular sent him by the writer, he said: "The above is only a part of my name, but I think this will do for a county history." Mr. Gage was an industrious, quiet farmer, a good neighbor and a good citizen, and his death, which occurred on the 24th day of December, 1894, was deeply regretted by all who knew him. His wife and five children survive him.

GILMORE, JAMES, a native of Ireland, was born February 4, 1829, and lived there until in April, 1873, when he emigrated to the United States. He lived in Michigan two years, in Iowa four years, and settled in Minnehaha county in 1878. He took up a tree claim the southeast quarter of section 19, and as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 20 in Clear Lake township, where he still resides. He has been town supervisor about ten years, and also justice of the peace, and is a good farmer and citizen.

GILMORE, JOHN, was born in Ireland in 1856. He left Belfast on the 5th day of December, 1881, and came directly to Sioux Falls,



LUTHER S. GAGE.

where he arrived on Christmas day of that year. He secured as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 19, in Clear Lake, and still resides there. He has a good farm, and is an industrious, upright citizen. In 1893 he was assessor of Clear Lake township.

HANISCH, FRANK, is a native of Austria, and was born the 9th day of January, 1866. He emigrated to the United States in 1886, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He resides on his farm in the southwest quarter of section 35 in Clear Lake, is a good farmer and citizen and has been clerk of the school board and assessor several years.

LARSON, ALBERT, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1850. He emigrated to Wisconsin and lived there until he removed to Dakota. He arrived in this county May 15, 1878, and secured a timber claim on the northwest quarter of section 4, and a homestead on the west half of the northeast quarter of the same section, in Clear Lake, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33 in Buffalo. He has been on the town board about ten years, eight years as chairman, and has held other offices in Clear Lake. He is a good farmer, a good neighbor, and an enterprising, respected citizen.

MCAVARY, PATRICK, a native of Ireland, was born November 1, 1852. He emigrated to the United States in 1873 and resided in Michigan and Iowa five years. He came to Dakota in 1878 and settled in this county, filing a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 20, in Clear Lake, where he now lives, having a good farm. He has held the office of road supervisor, is an active farmer and a good citizen.

STAUDENMEIER, JOHN, a native of Wurtenburg, Germany, was born in 1826. He emigrated to this country and lived in Illinois and Minnesota until 1878, when he came to Dakota and settled in this county. He filed a timber claim on the northeast quarter of section 29, and a homestead on the southeast quarter of the same section, in Clear Lake, where he still resides.

STAUDENMEIER, JR., JOHN, was born in Minnesota on the 23d day of June, 1858. He came with his father to Dakota in 1878 and took up as a homestead the north half of the southeast quarter of section 28, in Clear Lake. He has held several school offices and is a good citizen.

WILLEY, EDGAR T., was born in Richford, Vermont, on the 4th day of February, 1859. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. After stopping temporarily in several states, he arrived in this county April 1, 1880. He took up land in Taopi and Clear Lake, and resided in the last named town until he removed to Montrose, McCook county, South Dakota, in 1893. He was constable three years and assessor in 1890. He was one of the pioneers in Clear Lake, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R., is a native of Illinois and was born June 25, 1859. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. After residing in Wisconsin several years he came to this

county in 1882, and settled in Clear Lake where he secured the south half of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 5. He has held various town offices, and is a good farmer, neighbor and citizen.

ZIMMER, CHARLES, was born in Minnesota, in 1857, and lived there until May 26, 1879, when he settled in Minnehaha county. He filed a homestead upon the northeast quarter of section 28, in Clear Lake, where he still resides. He has been school district and town treasurer several years. He is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

ZIMMER, XAVIER, is a native of Germany, and was born May 19, 1852. He emigrated to the United States and located in Minnesota; removed to this county in 1878, and took up a homestead and a timber claim on the west half of section 28, in Clear Lake, where he still resides, and has a good farm with substantial buildings and improvements. He has held the office of town supervisor, and is a good citizen.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

[104-47]

This township is bounded on the east by the Minnesota state line, which was surveyed in 1859. The north, south and west lines were surveyed in October, 1864, by M. K. Armstrong, and the subdivisions by Carl C. P. Meyer in November, 1864. Its acreage is 15,059.20, the surface gently rolling, and the soil good. Pipestone creek runs diagonally through the north half from west to east. The first upon the records of this township is a brief history of its settlement, from which it appears that it was first settled in 1874. That year Ole O. Graves, S. J. Rislov, Christopher Benson, David Anderson, Gilbert E. Lee, and others, settled there. In 1875, J. J. Simenson located on the northwest quarter of section thirty, and a post office was established at this point, named Highland, and Mr. Simenson was appointed postmaster. In 1884, Albert Stromme succeeded Mr. Simenson and held the office two years when L. A. Grant was appointed and held the office until it was discontinued in 1894. In 1876, several families were added to the settlement. In 1880, the name of Highland was given to the township by a vote of the residents, the vote standing 33 *for*, and one *against*. At an early date a road called the stage road went through this township from east to west, on sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, and Highland can boast of having a hotel on this road as early as 1877, which was built by C. G. Auley.

The first school was taught by Anna E. Ellefson in a sod house belonging to Ole O. Graves located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 15.

The nearest shipping point is Sherman on the Great Northern railway line located near the south line. The farmers of this township are all up to date in their methods of farming, and the fine farm buildings, school houses and churches are unmistakable proofs of a prosperous and law-abiding community.

During the spring of 1899 a creamery company was organized in Highland under the name of Highland Creamery Stock Company. Its place of business is on the northeast quarter of section 6. In April, of this year, a post office was established at this point called Highland, and Halder T. Bratsberg was appointed postmaster.

GUST. OLSON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER DAYS.

Late in the fall of 1877, when the nearest shipping point was Luverne, Minnesota, our informant took a load of wheat to that place by ox-team, and thinking it would prove interesting reading for those who have settled here during the new era properly termed "after

the railroads" and only have to take an hour's drive to the nearest railroad station to dispose of a load of grain, we insert his account of the trip: "I started early in the morning, and when I got there at night I found there were so many teams ahead of me that it seemed as though I went half way to Rock Rapids, Iowa, to get in line. The teams were taken off, and the loads were moved up by hand. It was late in the afternoon of the third day before my turn came to unload. I had about seven dollars left after paying my expenses, and returned home during the night in the midst of a snow storm.

"Job Wood in those days kept a hotel on his farm in section 4 in Palisade township, and was also the postmaster. The road was running by his place, and all the teams hauling wheat from Lake and Brookings counties, sometimes as many as fifty loads, all in line, passed this point. On one occasion seven teams from Brookings county stopped there, and the drivers asked Mr. Wood if they might sleep over night in his straw stack, which he told them they could do. Soon after he informed them that supper was ready, but they said they had supper of their own with them. The next morning he called them to breakfast, but they replied they had already had their breakfast. When ready to leave, Mr. Wood helped them hitch up their teams, and charged them seventy-five cents each. They refused to pay, saying they had only slept in his straw stack. Mr. Wood replied: 'I am keeping a hotel, I had beds for you, I prepared your supper and breakfast, and it is your fault that you didn't occupy the beds and eat the supper and breakfast I had ready for you.' He insisted upon payment, and they finally paid the bill, and learned a good lesson."

ROSENDAL NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION. This church organization, which is connected with the American Synod of that denomination, was perfected in 1874 by the Rev. O. O. Sando. It has a good church building on the northeast quarter of section 28 in Highland. The Rev. O. O. Sando had charge of the congregation until 1885, and the Rev. H. Aanestad is its present pastor. It has a membership of one hundred and fifty, and eighty communicants. In connection with the church there is a parochial week day school for the religious instruction of the children and young people of the congregation.

HIGHLAND EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.--This church was organized on the 11th day of February, 1893, with eighteen charter members. Services were held in school houses until 1895, when an appropriate church building was erected on the northwest corner of section 17, with a seating capacity of two hundred. The cost of this church was about \$1,800, which has all been paid for by its members. Services are held every third Sunday, and the minister in charge of the church is the Rev. S. J. Nummedal, who has been its pastor since the organization, except one year, when the Rev. G. O. Skaret conducted the services about once a month. The present membership of the church is one hundred and fourteen. There is also a Sunday school connected with the church with about fifty scholars, also a Woman's Missionary Society.

A Norwegian Lutheran church building was erected in 1884 on the southeast corner of section 17, but on the 21st day of July, the same year, after having been enclosed, and three services held therein, the building was blown down during a heavy wind.

STORDAL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. This church belongs to the branch known as Hauge's Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. It was organized at an early date, but no church building was erected in this township until 1894. It is located on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 19, and cost about \$1,500. The following ministers have been in charge: The Reverends G. L. Graven, C. C. Holter, Chr. C. Moe and O. E. Mortvedt of Dell Rapids, who is the present pastor. Services are held every other Sunday. There is a flourishing Sunday school, also the usual Ladies' Aid societies, the Young Ladies' society being known as Good Hope.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP BOARD.

1881. The first officers elected in Highland township were: Supervisors, Ransom Walter, Andrew Anderson, Asle K. Wold; clerk, J. J. Simenson; assessor and poundmaster, S. J. Rislov; treasurer, Christian Aslesen; justices, Erik Ellefson and William Walter; highway overseer, A. C. Barnes; constables, E. C. Ronning and M. D. Barber. January 3, the board organized by electing Ransom Walter chairman. July 18, a vacancy having occurred in the office of treasurer, M. D. Barber was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1882. January 2, board met at the clerk's office, and organized by electing Ransom Walter chairman, the other supervisors were Asle K. Wold and Christian Aslesen; J. J. Simenson, clerk. At this meeting the first township warrant was issued to Ransom Walter for services as supervisor during the preceding year in the sum of \$6.25.

1883. Supervisors, Asle K. Wold chairman, Severt J. Rislov, Peter Benson; clerk, J. J. Simenson; assessor, M. D. Barber.

1884. Supervisors, S. J. Rislov chairman, Peter Benson, Embrick Olson; clerk, A. J. Stromme; treasurer, David Anderson; assessor, Ole A. Espeseth. June 2, the board met the town board of Palisade and divided the work upon the highway on the town line. June 23, Andrew C. Berg was appointed clerk to fill vacancy. Balance in treasury at the end of the year, \$71.82.

1885. Supervisors, Ole O. Tofte chairman, Frank W. Royce and Ole Hermanson; clerk, Gustave A. Grant; treasurer, S. J. Rislov; assessor, O. A. Espeseth; justices, Ransom Walter, Ole O. Graves; constables, E. Ronning, M. D. Barber. At this meeting a motion was made and carried that all elections and public meetings should be held at the school house in district No. 45.

1886. Supervisors, F. W. Royce chairman, S. I. Megard, Horace Walter; clerk, A. C. Berg; treasurer, S. J. Rislov; assessor, Ole A. Espeseth; constable, Gust. Olson. May 18, the board established and ordered opened a highway north and south through the township one mile east of the west town line. At the end of the fiscal year there was a balance on hand in the treasury of \$143.02.

1887. Supervisors, Horace Walter chairman, S. I. Megard, K. Knudson; clerk, A. C. Berg; treasurer, S. J. Rislov; assessor, G. A. Grant; justices, F. W. Royce, Ransom Walter; constables, P. O. Digre and Gust. Olson. November 8, G. A. Grant was appointed clerk to fill vacancy. Balance on hand in treasury, \$152.27.

1888. Supervisors, Horace Walter chairman, S. I. Megard, Knud Knudson; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole O. Graves. Twenty-six votes were cast. June 2, the board met in joint session with the board of Logan and divided work on highway on the line between the townships. Balance on hand in treasury, \$76.56.

1889. Supervisors, Horace Walter chairman, Peter Benson, P. Estenson; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole A. Espeseth; justices, Ransom Walter, Ole O. Graves; constables, Peder O. Digre, Gust. Olson. Thirty-six votes were cast. March 26, the board met with Jacob Lorentson, county commissioner of Moody county, to settle a site for a county bridge on the county line across Pipestone creek, and it was agreed that Highland should build the bridge and when completed Moody county should pay one half of its appraised value. A special town meeting was called for May 14, to determine whether the township should be resurveyed or not, and on that date it was decided to resurvey the township by a vote of thirty-two for to twenty-nine against. Horace Walter was appointed to receive bids for the survey. July 6, John O. Langness was employed to chain the range line, and on the 9th the board entered into a contract with John O. Langness to resurvey the township for the sum of \$140. On the 21st day of September a resolution was passed to release the surveyor from establishing the section and quarter section corners on the north boundary line. October 26, the bill of John O. Langness for \$148 for resurveying the township was allowed. At the end of the fiscal year there was a balance in the treasury of \$13.87.

1890. Supervisors, Horace Walter chairman, Peter Benson, John C. Berg; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole O. Graves. There were sixty-eight votes cast. October 2, the highways, according to the new survey, were declared opened. The balance of money in treasury at the end of the year was \$6.66.

1891. Supervisors, Gust. Olson chairman, John C. Berg, P. O. Digre; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole O. Graves; justices, Ransom Walter, Ole Graves; constables, G. E. Lee, P. O. Digre. Sixty-one votes were cast.

1892. Supervisors, O. A. Espeseth chairman, I. Ellefson, S. I. Megard; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Edward Olson. Sixty-three votes were cast. April 7, at a special town meeting it was decided by a vote of twenty-nine for and one against, to again survey the township. April 13, a contract was made with County Surveyor T. M. Patten to survey the township, and his bond of \$1,000 was approved. At the end of the fiscal year there was \$30.28 in the treasury.

1893. Supervisors, A. Wold chairman, I. E. Ellefson, S. I. Megard; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole O.

Graves; justices, Horace Walter and Ole O. Graves; constables, Gust. Olson, Ole Estensen. Forty-three votes were cast. March 18, Esten Ronning was appointed constable in the place of Ole Estensen, who failed to qualify. May 27, the board met in joint session with the board of Alliance township in Moody county, and divided the road work on the highway between the townships. The treasurer reported a balance on hand in treasury of \$20.65.

1894. Supervisors, A. Wold chairman, I. E. Ellefson, S. I. Megard; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole O. Graves; constables, Ole Skjellum, Gust. Olson.

1895. Supervisors, Asle Wold chairman, S. I. Megard, Iver E. Ellefson; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, S. J. Rislov.

1896. Supervisors, Asle Wold chairman, A. Sorenson, I. E. Ellefson; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, S. J. Rislov; assessor, Ole J. Graves.

1897. Supervisors, I. E. Ellefson chairman, Andrew A. Beim, John J. Monger; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, S. J. Rislov; assessor, Ole J. Graves.

1898. Supervisors, I. E. Ellefson chairman, John J. Monger, S. I. Megard; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, S. J. Rislov; assessor, Ole O. Graves.

1899. Supervisors, I. E. Ellefson chairman, Peter Benson, John J. Monger; clerk, G. A. Grant; treasurer, L. A. Grant; assessor, Ole O. Graves; justices, G. A. Grant, Ole O. Graves; constables, E. Ronning, G. E. Lee.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASLESEN, CHRIS, was born in Norway in 1844. When first coming to this country he located in Minnesota, and removed to Dakota in 1878. He then took up a homestead and a tree claim in Highland, this county, and afterwards purchased 280 acres of land adjacent to his homestead. He resides on the northwest quarter of section 10. He has always taken an active part in town and county affairs; was the first treasurer of Highland after the county had been organized into townships, then supervisor of the town board, and in 1882 was elected county commissioner, acting in that capacity until January 11, 1883, when he resigned.

BEIM, ANDREW ANDERSON, was born in Norway, November 14, 1849. He emigrated to the United States and located in Minnesota, removed from there to Iowa, and came to Dakota in May, 1877. He took up a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 8 in Highland, where he still resides and has a good farm. He was one of the first supervisors of the town board of Highland, after the county had been organized into townships.

BENSON, PETER, was born in Norway, January 27, 1839. He emigrated to this country, lived in Iowa for some time and located in this county May 26, 1876. He filed a homestead upon the northwest quarter of section 3 in Highland, and still resides at that place. He has held the offices of town supervisor and overseer of highways several years, and is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

BERG, CHRIS. A., was born in Norway in 1830. He emigrated and lived in Michigan two years, and came to this county in 1874. He secured the southeast quarter of section 19 where he still resides, and also the south half of the northeast quarter of the same section, and has a fine farm. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

BOLSTAD, OLE THORSON, emigrated to the United States from Norway, and resided in Illinois and Iowa before he came to Dakota, where he arrived June 22, 1874. He located in this county, and secured a homestead upon the southeast quarter of section 21 in Highland, where he has since resided, and has a fine farm. He was born in December, 1835, and was a soldier in the Norwegian army, but since coming to this country he has been principally engaged in farming, and has made a success of it.

BRAA, TORRES, is a native of Norway, and was born August 3, 1860. He emigrated to Michigan in 1881, and the year following came to this county. He first lived in Sverdrup, but later on he bought the southwest quarter of section 7 in Highland, where he now resides engaged in farming, and has a good farm.

DIGRE, PETER O., was born in Norway, September 30, 1848. He came to the United States May 28, 1871, and lived in Kansas until March, 1874, when he removed to this county. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 18 in Highland, where he still resides with his family and has a good farm. He has been constable six years, supervisor of the town board one year, and school director three years. He is a good citizen.

ELLEFSON, IVER E., was born in Rock county, Illinois, December 14, 1851. He lived there and in Iowa until 1874, when he came to this county. He took up as a homestead the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15 in Highland, where he has since resided, and has a good farm. He has held several town offices, and is at present chairman of the town board. He is an enterprising and respected citizen, and a good neighbor.

ELVESON, ERICK O., is a native of Norway, and was born December 23, 1849. In 1869 he emigrated to this country, stopped in Illinois a week and then went to Iowa, where he lived five years. June 22, 1874, he came to this county together with S. Rislov and others, all of whom secured land and became permanent settlers. Mr. Elveson took up a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 17, where he still resides; also a tree claim on the northeast quarter of section 20, and has bought 40 acres of school land, all in Highland. He is a prosperous farmer, and an esteemed citizen.

ESPESETH, O. A., came to the United States from Norway, where he was born February 8, 1849, in the vicinity of the city of Bergen. He lived in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota before he came to Dakota, where he arrived on the 27th day of May, 1879. He then filed a pre-emption upon the east half of the northwest quarter of section 27, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 22, in Highland, where he resided until 1885.

GALLAGHER, PATRICK, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1837. He emigrated to America in 1864, and traveled about the country until in 1875, when he settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 30, and as a tree claim the southwest quarter of section 29. He is well-to-do, has a good farm, and is a good farmer.

GRANT, GUSTAVE A., was born in Norway, March 4, 1860. He emigrated and lived in Marseilles, LaSalle county, Illinois, until 1874, when he came to Dakota. In 1875 he located in Minnehaha county, and in 1882 filed a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 10, in Highland. He married a daughter of Ole Tofte, and resides in section 30, and has a good farm. He is a well-known and respected citizen, and has held several offices; was town clerk eleven years, deputy postmaster several years, and assessor.

GRANT, L. A., was born in Norway, June 28, 1861. He first resided in Illinois, but in 1874 removed to this county, and was among the first settlers of Highland township. He was appointed postmaster of Highland postoffice in 1886, and held the office until it was discontinued, and has also been town and school treasurer for several years. He resides on the southwest quarter of section 30, has a good farm, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

GRAVES, OLE O., was born in Norway September 17, 1847. He emigrated and lived in Illinois six months, then removed to Iowa, where he resided eighteen years. May 22, 1874, he came to this county, and settled in Highland, where he has since resided, and was one of the first settlers of that town. He took up as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, which is now a good farm. He has held several important town offices, and is a good neighbor, and an upright citizen.

LEE, GILBERT E., is a native of Norway, and was born July 30, 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1869 and settled in Wisconsin, and remained there until 1873. In April of that year he came to this county and during that month took up the southeast quarter of section 3 in Valley Springs, making his filings the last day the land office was located at Vermillion. This claim he afterwards disposed of, and on the 21st day of June, 1874, removed to Highland and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 34, and as a tree claim the northeast quarter of section 22. Since then he has purchased farm lands so that at this writing he is the owner of 1,250 acres, quite a large portion of which adjoins his first entries in Highland. He has a large family, and will have to purchase more land to leave 100 acres for each one of his children. With such a record it is unnecessary to add that he is industrious and enterprising. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

MEGARD, SEVERT I., was born in Norway in 1857. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Michigan until he removed to Dakota, where he arrived September 9, 1874. Upon attaining his majority he bought the southeast quarter of section 20 in Highland,

where he now resides, and has a good farm. He has been supervisor of the town board seven years, and a member of the school board for several years. He is a good farmer and a respected citizen.

OLSON, GUST., is a native of Sweden, and was born January 11, 1848. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Indiana and Illinois until he removed to this county, where he arrived on the 27th day of April, 1876, and has been a well-known resident of Highland since then. He filed a pre-emption on the southeast quarter of section 34, where he resides. He has been a successful farmer, and has purchased several hundred acres of land adjoining and near to his home, which he is farming. He has held the office of constable several years, and has been chairman of the town board. He is a man of more than ordinary energy and force, is a good neighbor and an honest, upright citizen.

RASMUSSEN, OLE, was born in Norway September 29, 1861. He emigrated to the United States in 1879, and settled in Dakota, where he has since resided. He bought the southwest quarter of section 22, where he resides and has a good farm. He is an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

RISLOV, SEVER J., is a native of Norway, and was born February 21, 1841. He emigrated to the United States, and arrived in Illinois August 20, 1864, where he remained two years. He then removed to Iowa, and after having lived there for eight years removed to Highland, this county, where he arrived on the 22d day of June, 1874. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 22, and as a timber claim the northeast quarter of section 21, where he now resides. He has held the office of assessor, and has been chairman of the town board of supervisors. When he first came to this county quite a colony of people accompanied him, and on the 23d and 24th days of June, 1876, they took up 2,240 acres of land in Highland. Among them were Christopher Benson, Elias Bolstad and Hermund Opstedahl with their families, also Ole Bolstad, Ole Opstedahl, John Opstedahl, Erick Elveson and Edward Olson. This colony at once built three sod houses, one for Benson, one for Opstedahl and one for S. J. Rislov. At that time the only residents in Highland were Ole Graves, Iver Ellefson, Gilbert Lee, Ole Knutson and Ole Tofte. The northwest quarter of section 28 and the northeast quarter of section 29 had been taken up by some one, who after proving up sold out and left the township. Mr. Rislov at one time assessed the township when the snow was so deep that he went about on snow-shoes. He has a good farm, and is greatly respected by his neighbors.

RONNING, ESTEN, is a native of Norway, and was born June 24, 1850. He emigrated and lived in Michigan and Wisconsin before locating in Dakota in February, 1878. He filed a pre-emption on the south half and the northeast quarter of section 5, in Highland, and has since resided there. He was the first constable in Highland, and held that office four years, and has been treasurer of his school district eleven years. He is a good farmer, and a respected citizen.

SKJEGSTAD, IVER C., is a native of Norway, and was born on the 26th day of March, 1838. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Illinois in 1872, and from there came to Dakota in March,



GUST. OLSON.

1874, and to this county on the 5th day of May following. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 18, in Highland. While in Illinois, he worked at his trade—that of a carpenter—and since coming to this county has done some carpenter work, but farming has been his principal occupation. He is a good and reliable citizen.

TOFTE, OLE, one of the very first settlers of Highland, was born in Norway, September 22, 1822. He emigrated to this country and lived in Illinois until 1874, when he removed to Dakota and located at Vermillion, but shortly after took up land in Highland. He filed upon the northwest quarter of section 19, as a homestead, and upon the north half of the northeast quarter of the same section as a tree claim, and now has one of the best farms in that town, with very fine buildings and improvements. He built the first frame house in Highland, which is still preserved as a memento of pioneer days. He is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen, and in 1885 was chairman of the town board of supervisors.

WOLD, ASLE K., was born in Norway, in 1840. He emigrated and lived in Illinois until 1875, when he settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 27, where he resides, and also owns the northeast quarter of section 28, in Highland. He was one of the first supervisors of the town board after the township was organized and its chairman three years. He is a good farmer, and highly respected as a neighbor and citizen.

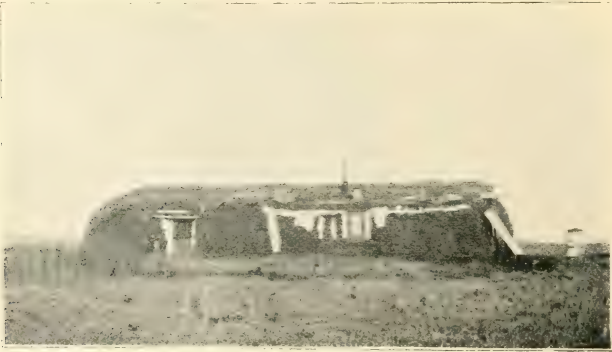
WALTER, HORACE, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1854. He lived in Minnesota for several years, and removed from there to this county in April, 1876. He took up the southwest quarter of section 33, and the southeast quarter of section 32, in Highland township, and has a very good farm, with fine improvements. He has been supervisor of the town board, and four years its chairman, also justice of the peace. He is an enterprising, industrious farmer, a good neighbor, and a highly esteemed citizen.

WALTER, RANSOM, was born in Broome county, New York, November 22, 1840. He received a good common school education, and when he attained his majority engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, Iowa and Minnesota. On the 23d day of April, 1876, he came to this county and settled in Highland, taking up the northeast quarter of section 33, and the northwest quarter of section 34. Subsequently he purchased the northeast quarter of section 34 and the southeast quarter of section 28, and was engaged in extensive and successful farming until in January, 1893, when he sold his farm to Gust. Olson and Gilbert E. Lee, and removed to Jasper, Minnesota, where he now resides. While a resident of this county he held several offices: was county commissioner in 1883 and 1884, and was justice of the peace and chairman of the town board of supervisors in Highland. He was one of the commissioners who appraised the right-of-way damage when the Willmar & Sioux Falls railway company established its line of road through Minnehaha county. Mr. Walter was not only a good farmer, but is a man of good judgment, and a highly respected citizen.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

(10448)

This township is bounded on the north by Lake county, on the east by Highland, south by Edison, and west by Dell Rapids townships. The west line was surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859. The north, south and east lines were surveyed in 1864 by M. K. Armstrong, and the subdivision of the township was made in November that year by the same surveyor. It contains 22,904.43 acres of land. Pipestone creek enters the township near the northwest corner of section 3 and pursues a southeasterly course, leaving the township near the southeast corner of section 35. It has four small tributaries within the township. In the northern portion there are two mounds of sufficient elevation to be quite noticeable, from the



SOD HOUSE OCCUPIED AS RESIDENCE BY A. H. SEMMEN
UNTIL 1896.

top of which, with a good glass, quite a number of the cities and villages in Minnesota and South Dakota can be seen. Aside from these mounds the surface is almost level, probably the most so of any township in the county.

Some land was taken up in 1872, but the actual settlement of the township began in 1873. Rawly Corothers and his two sons William and James. John J. Stromme, Walter Crisp, James Hart, S. P. Kringen, John E. Johnson, George L. Wood and John A. Kilness were among those who settled there during that year. Mr. Coro-

thers built a plank dwelling house, cutting plank eighteen feet in length in two pieces, and standing them on end with sod on the outside. The roof was covered with boards. The lumber was hauled from Worthington, Minnesota. Walter Crisp built the first sod residence in Logan on section 8; his son Elmer was the first white boy and Martha Corothers the first white girl born in the township. In the fall of 1874 a school election was held. Walter Crisp was elected director, Ed. Hart clerk, and James Hart treasurer. The board employed James Hart to teach a three months school at his own house—a sod house twelve by fourteen feet—located on the northwest quarter of section 8. There was a stage road running east and west through the township a little south of the center at an early day, and in 1874 a post office was established on the southeast corner of section 18. Hiram Harvey was the first postmaster and he was succeeded by J. E. Johnson. The office remained there about four years, when it was removed to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 19, where it remained for about the same length of time, and was then discontinued. There are some very enterprising farmers in this township, and Logan has at all times been quite an important factor in the affairs of the county.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The town officers elected in 1881 were: Supervisors, James Corothers chairman, John A. Stromme, Nels Henjum; Allen K. Hamre clerk, Edgar Harvey treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, James Hart, Albert J. Stromme justices of the peace, Geo. L. Wood constable. August 13 the board met at James N. Corothers' residence. Edgar Harvey tendered his resignation as treasurer, and W. H. Harrison was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1882. Supervisors, James N. Corothers chairman, John Kilness, J. T. Harvey; A. K. Hamre clerk, John E. Johnson assessor, Charley Betchold treasurer, Walter Crisp constable. The first warrant was issued January 2, 1882, to John E. Johnson for \$17, for services as assessor in 1881. J. T. Harvey having removed from the township, Ole Mikkelsen was appointed supervisor June 3, to fill vacancy until January 1, 1883.

1883. Supervisors, J. N. Corothers chairman, Ole Mikkelsen, John A. Kilness; clerk, Allen K. Hamre.

1884. Supervisors, James Hart chairman, Walter Crisp, C. Hanson; John Stromme clerk, George L. Wood treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, John Hale, Marten O. Helland constables. At the annual meeting it was resolved, that all nonresidents of the township hunting prairie chickens with gun and dog should be liable to a fine of not less than \$2, nor more than \$5, for each offense, the money to be used for public schools in town. Twenty-four votes were cast at this meeting.

1885. Supervisors, James Hart chairman, James N. Corothers, Carelius Hanson; John A. Stromme clerk, John E. Johnson assessor, Geo. K. Wood treasurer, Allen K. Hamre, Walter Crisp justices of the peace, Jens E. Johnson, Myron Guild constables.

1886. Supervisors, James Hart chairman, W. A. Guild, James

N. Corothers; Carelius Hanson clerk, Geo. L. Wood treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor. It was moved and carried that none of the supervisors hold more than one office at a time.

1887. Supervisors, James Hart chairman, James N. Corothers, W. A. Guild; Carelius Hanson clerk, John E. Johnson assessor, Geo. L. Wood treasurer, Nels Henjum, Walter Crisp justices of the peace, Jens E. Johnson, Elmer Carr constables.

1888. Supervisors, James Hart chairman, James N. Corothers, W. A. Guild; Carelius Hanson clerk, P. S. Gordon treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, Gary Harvey, Edgar Jarrad constables, Nels Henjum was elected justice of the peace to fill vacancy.

1889. Supervisors, James Hart chairman, James N. Corothers, W. A. Guild; Carelius Hanson clerk, P. S. Gordon treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, W. Merry, Geo. L. Wood justices of the peace, Geo. Bapp, William Wood constables.

1890. Supervisors, James N. Corothers chairman, James Hart, Albert H. Semmen; Carelius Hanson clerk, P. S. Gordon treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, John Hart justice of the peace.

1891. Supervisors, James N. Corothers chairman, A. H. Semmen, C. F. Dutcher; Carelius Hanson clerk, P. S. Gordon treasurer, C. Stromme assessor, John E. Johnson, John Hart justices of the peace, William Wood, Bruce Hart constables.

1892. Supervisors, James Corothers chairman, A. H. Semmen, Geo. L. Wood; Carelius Hanson clerk, P. S. Gordon treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, W. Merry justice of the peace. A motion to build a town hall was defeated.

1893. Supervisors, James N. Corothers chairman, Geo. L. Wood, A. H. Semmen; C. Hanson clerk, P. S. Gordon treasurer, John E. Johnson assessor, W. Merry, John Hart justices of the peace, M. Corothers, Geo. S. Bapp constables.

1894. Supervisors, James N. Corothers chairman, A. H. Semmen, Nels Henjum; clerk, Carelius Hanson; treasurer, M. L. Guild; assessor, John E. Johnson.

1895. Supervisors, James N. Corothers chairman, Wm. Merry, A. H. Semmen; clerk, C. Hanson; treasurer, M. L. Guild; assessor, John E. Johnson.

1896. Supervisors, Wm. Merry chairman, B. Hart, Ole Vorseth; clerk, C. Crozer; treasurer, M. Guild; assessor, C. Hanson.

1897. Supervisors, J. E. Johnson chairman, Ole Vorseth, Sivert Braa; clerk, Hans Johnson; treasurer, M. L. Guild; assessor, C. Hanson.

1898. Supervisors, J. E. Johnson chairman, Ole Vorseth, Sivert Braa; clerk, Walter Crisp; treasurer, M. L. Guild; assessor, C. Hanson.

1899. Supervisors, John E. Johnson chairman, S. A. Braa, J. N. Corothers; clerk, Elmer Crisp; treasurer, M. L. Guild; assessor, C. Hanson; justices of the peace, Geo. L. Wood, M. M. Corothers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BAPP, E. S., is a Vermonter by birth, having been born at St. Albans, Vermont, September 3, 1836. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 11th Heavy Artillery, and served until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After having resided in Wisconsin and Iowa for some time he became a citizen of this county in June, 1874, when he took up a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 18, in Logan, where he has since resided. He is a good farmer, and a respected citizen.

BERG, OLE B., is a native of Norway, and was born August 8, 1854. He emigrated to the United States in 1884, and settled in this county. He secured a homestead on the southwest quarter of section 14, in Logan, where he has since resided, and has added the northeast quarter of section 22 to his homestead, and has a fine farm. He is an enterprising farmer, and an esteemed citizen.

BRAA, ANDREW S., was born in Norway February 23, 1849; emigrated to the United States in 1880, and lived in Michigan until in 1882, when he removed to this county. He secured a homestead on the northwest quarter of section 1, in Logan, where during the first few years he lived with his family in a sod house, which is still preserved as a memento of pioneer days. He has now erected on his farm a comfortable, two story frame residence, and other buildings and improvements, and has a very good farm. He has held the office of school director, is an industrious farmer, and a good citizen.

BRATSBURG, OLE H., was born in Norway, September 29, 1836. He came to the United States in 1871, lived in Illinois three years, and located in this county May 5, 1874. He secured by pre-emption the northeast quarter of section 24, in Logan, where he still resides. He also owns the southwest quarter of the same section, and has a large, well improved farm, is a prosperous farmer, and a good citizen. He has held some school offices.

COROTHERS, JAMES N., son of Rawley Corothers, was born in Carl county, Indiana, March 18, 1850, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Sioux Falls in 1872, and in 1873, took up land in section 20 in Logan, where he has since resided. He is a good farmer and has comfortable surroundings. Since the organization of the township he has held some office nearly every year, and has been the chairman of the town board. He is an honest man, a good official, and well liked by his neighbors.

COROTHERS, MRS. MARTHA, was born at Jefferson, Montgomery county, Ohio, August 18, 1826, and came with her husband, Rawley Corothers, to Logan, this county, on the 19th day of May, 1873. Mr. Corothers took up a tree claim and a homestead, and resided there until his death, which occurred October 2, 1875. The homestead was located on the southwest quarter of section 20, and Mrs. Corothers continued to reside there until her death, which occurred February 11, 1898. In the early days her home was a regular meeting place. Rev. Mr. Hill, the pioneer minister of Dell Rapids, frequently held services in her house, and she had been a member of the Methodist

Episcopal church since 1841. She was a good, Christian woman and highly esteemed by her neighbors. Three sons, one daughter and several grandchildren survive her.

CRISP, WALTER, was born in Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire, England, June 27, 1849. He emigrated to this country and settled in Wisconsin. May 1, 1873, he came to this county, and secured a homestead and a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 9 and the south east quarter of section 8 in Logan. He built a sod shanty on section 8, which was the first one built in Logan. He finally built a residence and other farm buildings on the southwest quarter of section 9, and has one of the finest groves in the county about his home, his house being approached from the highway through an avenue shaded by large, handsome trees, and is probably the first farm in the county having telephone connection. He has now a farm of 640 acres, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Minnehaha county. His son Elmer was the first white boy born in Logan. Mr. Crisp is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of several organizations of this order. He has held several town offices, is an active, enterprising citizen, and when the Republican party held conventions, until quite recently he was present, participating in the proceedings, and it is not too much to say that he is one of the foremost citizens in the county.

FOREBREGD, JOHN, was born in Norway, May 7, 1854. He came to this country in 1880, lived in Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska and Mexico, and came to Dakota in 1888. He bought the northwest quarter of section 2, in Logan, where he now lives engaged in farming.

GORDON, P. S., was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, March 22, 1852. He resided in Illinois, Wisconsin and Texas before coming to this county in December, 1885. He resides on section 19 in Logan, where he has a very neat farm with substantial, handsome buildings. He is largely interested in real estate and in sheep raising, and in 1894, in connection with L. W. Roberts, he rented a large ranch near Wessington Springs, and took a flock of sheep numbering 1,300 head to that place. He is an energetic, enterprising business man, and is a highly respected citizen.

GUILD, MYRON L., was born in Holden, Worcester county, Mass., May 25, 1848. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to the state of New York, and remained there until he was eighteen years old, when they removed to Wisconsin. In 1884, he came to Dakota, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He bought and still owns the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, the southeast quarter of section 17, and the southwest quarter of section 8, where his residence is located surrounded by an extensive grove. He has been town treasurer and director of the school board several years, and is one of the prominent farmers of Logan township.

GUILD, W. G. A., was born in Attleborough, Mass., July 19, 1819. He resided for several years in Holden, Mass., where he was married to Emma E. Bolton, January 4, 1842. He moved to Fowler, St. Lawrence county, New York in 1855, and in 1861 he enlisted in



WALTER CRISP.

the 60th N. Y. Vol., Co. F., remaining in service until 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. In 1866, he removed to Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In 1867 he joined the I. O. O. F., of which he was an active member, passing through the different chairs, and remaining up to the time of his death an honored member of the order. In 1884 he removed to Logan township, where he was one of its most prominent citizens, residing with his son, Myron L. Guild, up to the time of his decease, October 28, 1894.

HANSON, ADOLPH, was born in Norway, in October, 1857. He came to the United States in 1866, with his parents, who lived in Minnesota eight years, and in 1874 settled in this county, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. He secured a homestead on the northwest quarter of section 23, and a tree claim on the northeast quarter of section 22, in Logan, where he resides, and has a good farm. He is a respected citizen.

HART, JAMES, was born in Huntingtongshire, England, August 18, 1842. He emigrated to the United States and resided in New York, then in Wisconsin, and came from there to this county, June 1, 1873. He pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 8, in Logan, and in relating his experience on that place in the early days, he said: "Our house and stable were built of sod with a board lining. The first two winters I did not see a person, except those who came with me, with one exception. On one occasion three antelopes came and looked in at the window of our house. Notwithstanding the privations we had to suffer, in a great measure due to the ravages of the grasshoppers, we were happy and contented." Mr. Hart was chairman of the town board of supervisors in Logan for ten consecutive years, and in the fall of 1892 was elected to the state senate, where he served his constituency with great fidelity during the session of the legislature in 1893. He is a successful, prosperous farmer, and a thoroughly upright citizen.

HENJUM, NELS, came to the United States on his 24th birthday, having emigrated from Norway, where he was born March 1, 1850. He went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, remained there a few months, and in the fall of 1874, located in this county. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 33, in Logan. He also secured a tree claim, but sold it and bought eighty acres in section 29, in the same town. He resided on his homestead until recently, when he removed to Blue Earth City, Minn. He was one of the first supervisors of the town board of Logan, and has been a member of the school board in district No. 36.

JOHNSON, FRED N., emigrated to the United States from Norway, where he was born September 5, 1851. After having lived in Iowa for one year he came to Dakota and located in this county in July, 1873, filing a homestead upon the southeast quarter of section 27, and a tree claim upon the southwest quarter of section 26, and bought the southwest quarter of section 10, in Logan. He resides on the tree claim, is a successful farmer and a good citizen, and has held the office of school director.

JOHNSON, JOHN E., was born in Norway, December 22, 1847. He emigrated to the United States in 1858, and lived in Iowa and Minnesota until he settled in this county in June, 1873. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 28, in Logan, where he resided until his death, which occurred while on the way from his home to Dell Rapids, October 2, 1894. His wife died three years before, but a family of seven children survive them. He was a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, and engaged largely in sheep raising. He had been assessor for thirteen years and school district clerk for twelve years, and was a highly respected citizen.

KILNESS, JOHN A., is a native of Norway, and was born September 22, 1846. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1873, when he removed to this county and located on his present farm, which comprises between four and five hundred acres of land in sections 30 and 31 in Logan, and is a fine farm with good buildings and improvements. He has been supervisor of the town board two years, is an industrious, enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

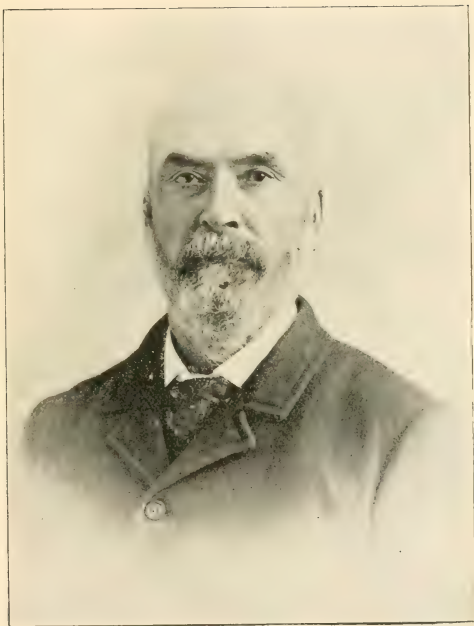
KRINGEN, SEVERT P., was born in Norway, January 13, 1851. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, and located in this county, where he the following year took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 3 in Logan, where he still resides and has a good farm. He has been director of the school board for several years.

MERMAN, HENRY, was born in Germany, in 1831. He emigrated to this country; lived in Kansas and Wisconsin for some time and settled in Dakota in 1882. He then bought the southwest quarter of section 4, and the northwest quarter of section 9 in Logan, and lived there, an industrious farmer and respected citizen, until his death, which occurred in 1886. His son, Henry Merman, now assists his mother in taking care of the farm, and at the same time attends to his own farm in Miner county. Mrs. Merman resides on the north-west quarter of section 9.

MERRY, WILLIAM E., was born in Waupacca county, Wisconsin, March 6, 1861. He came to Dakota October 15, 1873, and entered a homestead in Miner county, and a tree claim in Moody county. He afterwards bought the northwest quarter of section 28 in Logan, where he now resides, and has a good farm. He has been justice of the peace, and chairman and supervisor of the town board, is an enterprising farmer, and a highly esteemed citizen.

STROMME, JOHN J., has been a resident of the United States since 1850. He was born in Norway December 16, 1826. After his coming to this country he resided in Wisconsin four years, and then in Minnesota until his coming to Dakota in 1872, when he located on his present farm the southeast quarter of section 11. He also owned a timber claim comprising the northwest quarter of section 13, which he disposed of to his son Carl J. Stromme. He is a good citizen.

STROMME, CARL J., was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, September 19, 1856; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. On the 28th day of March, 1887, he arrived in Logan, where he pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 1, and bought



JAMES HART.



GEORGE L. WOOD.

the northwest quarter of section 13, and resides there. He has held the office of assessor of the township, is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

THORESON, LORENTZ, is a native of Norway, and was born July 1, 1839. He came to the United States August 1, 1858, and lived in Minnesota twenty-eight years. In April, 1886, he located in this county, and bought land in the southeast quarter of section 32 in Logan, and the northwest quarter of section 5 in Edison, and is engaged in farming. November 4, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 3d Minnesota Infantry, and served until September 22, 1865, when he was discharged. He is a good farmer and a highly respected citizen.

WOOD, GEORGE LESTER, of Logan, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, October 21, 1845. He attended school and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. For the next seven years he taught village and county schools. He was married to Mary E. Hart in 1868. In 1873 he came to Dell Rapids, and very soon took up a quarter section of land in Logan by pre-emption, and afterwards a tree claim and homestead adjoining, and has since then purchased 80 acres. He now owns the south half of section 5, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6, and the northeast quarter of section 8, making in all 560 acres of land. It is a good farm and he knows how to manage it. In the summer of 1874; he and his wife went down to where the village of Baltic is now located, and upon returning home the same day, found the grasshoppers had taken possession of his premises and appropriated all he had growing. He then moved to Dell Rapids and commenced keeping the Alexander House, in which he remained one year and a half, then took possession of the Dells House and remained the same length of time. During the fall of 1874, he contracted to teach school in Dell Rapids for \$20 a month, and taught five months during that fall and winter. He commenced school in Albion Thorne's dugout, nearly a mile from the village, but afterwards moved into what was called the "Joe Irving place" a combination printing office and dwelling house. This place, however, became too cold in the winter, and the school was moved into a vacant dwelling house belonging to Mr. Mann. During the winter Mr. Wood and his scholars would go out and pick up driftwood and anything they could find to keep the school fires going. There were twenty-eight to thirty scholars in attendance, and Mr. Wood says, "the school was made up of the brightest scholars I ever taught." The grasshoppers attended to his farming while he was teaching school and keeping hotel, but when, at the expiration of three years, they abandoned the country, he moved back to his farm, which he has since occupied. When constables were elected by the county, before the organization of townships, Mr. Wood was elected constable for four years. In the fall of 1889 he was elected county commissioner from the second district and served the full term of three years. He was a faithful servant upon the county board, and brought to its deliberations good sound judgment and good business ability. He looks as though he was grown among the tall pines of Maine, instead of having been reared on the prairie. He is always good-natured, a good neighbor and a good citizen, and has a host of friends.

DELL RAPIDS TOWNSHIP.

(104-49)

Dell Rapids township is bounded on the north by Moody county, on the east, south, and west, by Logan, Sverdrup and Burk townships. The township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivision was made in October, 1864, by Carl C. P. Meyer. According to the government survey, the township contains 23,007.85 acres of land. The Big Sioux river enters the township on the north, about eighty rods west of the northeast corner of the township, then flows in a southwesterly course to the southwest corner of section 11, where it turns abruptly and flows for a distance of two miles in a course nearly due west, thence in a southwesterly direction, and leaves the township on the southwest quarter of section 32. According to the original survey there were a few small streams tributary to the Sioux river having their source in the township.

The first settlement was made in 1868 by Ole O. Langness, Gunerius Thompson, and Ole Thompson, all of whom are still residents of the township. Rolluf Anderson settled there in 1869. The land, especially along the banks of the river, was soon taken up by actual settlers, and some of the finest improvements in the county can now be found upon the farms in this township.

STORDAL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1872, and belongs to the branch known as Hauge's Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. In 1882, a church building was erected about two and a half miles south of the city of Dell Rapids, at a cost of about \$1,500. The following ministers have been in charge: Reverends, G. L. Graven, C. C. Holter, Chr. C. Moe, and A. O. Mortvedt, who is the present pastor. Services are held every other Sunday. There is a Sunday school and a Ladies' Aid and Mission Society, also a Young Ladies' Mission Society connected with the church.

DELL RAPIDS TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The records of this township for the first few years are so incomplete that it is impossible to obtain a full list of the township officials. The supervisors in 1881, were Peter Morse chairman, O. H. Smith and Rolluf Anderson; clerk, M. R. Kenefick; assessor, L. D. Moran. The first warrant was drawn in favor L. D. Moran in the sum of \$50 for services as assessor.

1882. The township was divided into four road districts.

April 17, Albion Thorne resigned as assessor and Wm. M. Carr was appointed. It appears from the records that on January 12, 1883, Rolluf Anderson was chairman of the board.

1883. On the 24th day of February there was a meeting of the board and R. S. Alexander was chairman. March 10, E. F. Harrington was appointed constable. The clerk was instructed to procure a certified copy from the secretary of state of an act passed by the legislature amending the charter of the village. April 21, E. T. Sawyer was appointed supervisor, E. F. Pierce clerk and Rolluf Anderson assessor.

1884. Supervisors, R. S. Alexander chairman, Ole Thompson, O. F. Bowles; clerk, E. F. Pierce; assessor, Rolluf Anderson; justice, John W. Walters; constable, P. M. Thompson.

1885. Supervisors, Rolluf Anderson chairman, O. F. Bowles, Ole Thompson; clerk, E. F. Pierce; treasurer, Eistin Eistinson; assessor, R. S. Alexander.

1886. Supervisors, O. F. Bowles chairman, Ole Thompson, Ole Langness; clerk, R. S. Alexander; justices, George T. Fargo, Rolluf Anderson; assessor, Tollef Anundson. March 17, George T. Fargo was appointed supervisor in place of Ole Langness who failed to qualify.

1887. Supervisors, O. F. Bowles chairman, Ole Thompson, George T. Fargo; clerk, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, Eistin Eistinson; assessor, R. S. Alexander; constable, W. D. Richardson.

1888. Supervisors, O. F. Bowles chairman, Ole Thompson, E. T. Sawyer; clerk, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, Eistin Eistinson; assessor, R. S. Alexander; justices, J. W. Walters, P. M. Thompson; constable, George T. Fargo. March 27, board met and appointed Rolluf Anderson justice in the place of P. M. Thompson who did not qualify. June 18, a special meeting was held to determine whether or not there should be a resurvey of the township, and to raise a tax of two mills to meet the expenses of the same. The vote was 30 *for* resurvey and 17 *against*. August 18, the board authorized O. F. Bowles to employ the county surveyor to make the new survey.

1889. Supervisors, C. L. Thompson chairman, E. T. Sawyer, Ole Thompson; clerk and justice, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, Eistin Eistinson; constables, John W. Walters, W. D. Richardson. The bill of Surveyor Van Antwerp for \$350.85 was presented to the meeting and a vote taken upon its being allowed, which resulted in 30 votes *for* and 32 *against*.

1890. Supervisors, C. L. Thompson chairman, Ole Thompson, E. T. Sawyer; clerk, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, Eistin Eistinson; assessor, Tollef Anundson; justice, J. W. Walters; constable, D. W. Richardson. The board was directed to employ H. J. Austin of Vermillion, South Dakota, to make a legal resurvey of the township. March 25, the board, having been informed by Mr. Austin that he was unable to survey the township for some months, voted to postpone the survey until he could do it. June 24, E. T. Sawyer having resigned as supervisor, Lorentz Thoreson was appointed. October 28, Surveyor Austin commenced the resurvey of the township. No-

vember 8, the board settled all the bills arising from the resurvey, amounting to \$191.10.

1891. Supervisors, R. S. Alexander chairman, Lorentz Thoreson, Ole Thompson; clerk, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, Eistin Eistinson; assessor, Tollef Anundson; constables, W. D. Richardson, George T. Fargo. May 16, the board amended by resolution the record of the proceedings of October 28, 1890, in reference to the resurvey so that it should be complete. October 27, the board appointed J. W. Walters chairman of the town board in the place of R. S. Alexander who had removed from the township, and E. F. Pierce was appointed constable in the place of W. D. Richardson for the same reason. At the end of the year there was \$735.30 in the treasury.

1892. Supervisors, D. J. Kennedy chairman, Ole Thompson, Gunerius Thompson; clerk, J. W. Walters; treasurer, P. G. Thompson; assessor, Lorentz Thoreson; justices, Rolluf Anderson, Tollef Anundson; constable, O. M. Landstad. March 29, the board appointed C. L. Thompson and E. E. Eaton justices, and E. F. Pierce constable, those elected having failed to qualify. October 1, J. W. Walters tendered his resignation as clerk, and Rolluf Anderson was appointed clerk, and W. T. Hill justice.

1893. Supervisors, D. J. Kennedy chairman, E. E. Eaton, Gunerius Thompson; clerk, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, P. G. Thompson; assessor, George T. Fargo.

1894. Supervisors, D. J. Kennedy chairman, P. D. Neister, Gunerius Thompson; clerk, Rolluf Anderson; treasurer, P. G. Thompson; assessor, Elden E. Eaton.

1895. Supervisors, D. J. Kennedy chairman, Gunerius Thompson, O. O. Lyng; clerk, W. S. McGill; treasurer, P. G. Thompson; assessor, Geo. T. Fargo.

1896. Supervisors, D. J. Kennedy chairman, George Merry, O. O. Lyng; clerk, R. E. Muckler; treasurer, E. Eistinon; assessor, Tollef Anundson.

1897. Supervisors, D. J. Kennedy chairman, O. O. Lyng, Geo. S. Merry; clerk, E. E. Eaton; treasurer, E. Eistinon; assessor, N. A. Esteinsen.

1898. Supervisors, Tollef Anundson chairman, George Merry, O. O. Lyng; clerk, W. S. McGill, resigned September 28, 1898, and J. J. Mortvedt was appointed to fill vacancy; treasurer, E. Eistinon; assessor, A. P. Bakken.

1899. Supervisors, Ole Thompson chairman, George Merry, Tollef Anundson; clerk, J. J. Mortvedt; treasurer, P. G. Thompson; assessor, Jas. Irving; justice, O. O. Langness; constables, D. H. Richardson, M. J. Vingness; poundmaster, M. O. Floren.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDERSON, ROLLUF, a native of Norway, was born May 20, 1842. He emigrated and located in Wisconsin, but removed from there to Dakota and located in this county, September 27, 1869. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 28, and as a tree claim the south half of the southeast quarter of section 17, to which

he added by purchase, and at the time of his decease was the owner of over 500 acres of land in Dell Rapids township. He was clerk of the town board for several years, was an enterprising, industrious farmer, and a highly respected citizen. He died suddenly on his farm, the 6th day of October, 1898.

BAKKEN, A. P., was born at Roros, Norway, November 19, 1860. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in the spring of 1869, and lived in Goodhue county, Minn., four years. On the 2d day of June, 1873, they arrived in this county, and his father, P. J. Bakken, secured a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 3, in Sverdrup township, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch now owns the east half of the southwest quarter of section 33, in Dell Rapids township, where he resides engaged in farming. He was assessor of Dell Rapids township in 1898, is a good farmer and a good citizen.

EATON, E. E., was born in Illinois, March 4, 1858. He resided in Iowa a few years and came from there to this county in 1886, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 7, in Dell Rapids, where he has since resided. He has held the office of town supervisor and justice of the peace, and is a good citizen.

EISTINSON, EISTIN, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, in 1838, and emigrated to the United States and settled in Calumet, Michigan, in 1866. In 1871, he removed to this county, and settled in Dell Rapids township. He took up a homestead in section 28, and has now a fine farm of 440 acres with substantial buildings and improvements. He has been town treasurer several years, is a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, and a respected citizen.

ESTEINSEN, N. A., was born near the city of Hammerfest, Norway, the most northerly city on the globe, on the 6th day of December, 1865. He emigrated to the United States in 1880, and settled in this county, where he has since resided. When he attained his majority he took up a homestead comprising the south half of the southeast quarter of section 27, in Dell Rapids, where he now resides. He held the office of assessor in Dell Rapids township in 1897, and is an enterprising, good citizen.

HILL, REV. WILLIAM T., was born in Illinois, July 23, 1832. He enlisted in Co. C, 69th Illinois Volunteers, in 1862, and was appointed postmaster for the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, his duty being to examine and read all letters received or sent by them. After the war he resided in Wisconsin a few years, and removed from there to this county and settled at Dell Rapids June 1, 1873. He took up the northwest quarter of section 13, as a homestead and secured a tree claim in section 14. He was the first settler in the eastern portion of Dell Rapids township and in order to build a house he had to haul the lumber from Worthington, Minnesota, and he says: "It was a four days' trip, and the mosquitos were perfectly awful." He was the first pastor of the First Baptist church at Dell Rapids, and was the first resident minister in that place. During those early days he frequently drove twenty miles in

a lumber wagon to fill his appointments on the Sabbath. Mr. Hill was an earnest pioneer worker, and is greatly respected as a citizen and minister.

KENNEDY, DAVID J., was born in Canada December 28, 1853. After coming to the United States he resided in Kansas and Minnesota, and in 1890 settled in Dell Rapids, purchasing the southwest quarter of section 13, where he resides. During his short residence in Dell Rapids he has established a good reputation as a citizen, and was chairman of the town board of supervisors from 1892 to 1898.

LANDSTAD, OLE M., was born in Norway in 1851. He emigrated to Dakota in 1882, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He bought and still owns 240 acres of land in section 21, in Dell Rapids, where he resides and has a good farm. He has been treasurer of school district No. 8 several years, and is a good citizen. Before coming to this country he was eight years in the Norwegian cavalry.

LANGNESS, OLE O., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1847. He emigrated to the United States in 1867, and lived in Minnesota until the year following, when he removed to Dakota, and located in this county, where he has since remained. He took up a homestead in section 32, in Dell Rapids township, and a tree claim and pre-emption in sections 10 and 15 in Logan township. Afterwards he sold the tree-claim, and bought 80 acres in section 5 in Sverdrup township, and owns at the present time several hundred acres of land in this county. He resides on his homestead, which is very prettily located on the Big Sioux river, and is a fine farm, with fine buildings. Unlike his brother, John O. Langness, he takes very little interest in political affairs, but attends strictly to farming, and is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

MERRY, MRS. MARGARET, was born in New York in 1824. She married Lyman Merry and they came to Dell Rapids in 1873, and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 13 in Dell Rapids. Mr. Merry died in 1878, and Mrs. Merry continued to live on the farm until 1898, when she also died, survived by two daughters and a son, who reside in this county, and one son who resides in Wisconsin. She was a good Christian woman, and greatly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her.

OIEN, HALVOR H., a son of Heinming H. Oien, was born in Norway in 1870. He came to the United States with his parents in 1872, and to this county in 1874. He has inherited his father's industry, is well educated, and is one of the highly respected young farmers of Dell Rapids.

OIEN, HEINMING H., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1843. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and resided in Minnesota two years. In 1874 he came to this county and settled in Dell Rapids, taking up the southeast quarter of section 25 as a homestead, where he has since resided. He now owns 600 acres of farm land in this county, of which 320 acres are situated in section 25, 120 acres in section 36 in Dell Rapids, and the balance in the town of Logan. He has a good farm with good improvements, and is an industrious, hard-working man, and a good citizen.



EISTIN EISTINSON AND WIFE.

SAWYER, E. T., is a native of Canada, and was born October 25, 1826. He removed to the United States with his parents when a small lad; was educated in the common schools, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He engaged in farming in Vermont, Wisconsin and Iowa, and came to this county from Iowa in December, 1874, pre-empting a quarter section of land in Dell Rapids, where he has since remained. He has been a member of the town board several years, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

STAUDENRAUS, JACOB, was born in Germany, October 2, 1832. He came to Wisconsin in 1866 and lived there until 1877, when he removed to this county. He took up a homestead in sections 11 and 12 in Dell Rapids township, to which he has since added 240 acres of land. He has been a successful farmer, lives on his homestead, and has a good farm.

THOMPSON, CHARLES L., was born in Delaware county, Ohio, December 20, 1844; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1859, and resided there until April 1, 1887. At that time he removed to Dakota and located in this county, purchasing the southwest quarter of section 12 in Dell Rapids for \$1,800, on which he erected farm buildings at a cost of about \$1,500. He resided at this place until in 1894, when he rented the farm and returned to Wisconsin to take care of the aged parents of his wife. While living in Dell Rapids he was an active participator in affairs of the town, and was elected chairman of the town board two years. Near the close of the civil war he enlisted in the military service, and served until August 14, 1865. Mr. Thompson had the confidence of his neighbors and townsmen, who regretted his removal from the state.

THOMPSON, GUNERIUS, is a native of Norway, and was born March 7, 1857. He emigrated to the United States with his parents, who settled in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1865. In October, 1868, they removed to this county, and settled in Dell Rapids township. The subject of this sketch is now one of the largest and most successful farmers in Minnehaha county, owning 1,028 acres of farm land in Dell Rapids and Sverdrup. He has been a member of the town board of supervisors of Dell Rapids township four years, and is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

THOMPSON, OLE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Norway on the 19th day of August, 1849. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, and lived in Goodhue county, Minnesota, until he removed to Dakota and settled in this county in 1868; all his possessions at that time being one pair of oxen and a cow. He secured a pre-emption, which he proved up and sold for \$600; then filed on 160 acres as a homestead, and also took a timber claim. He has one of the finest farms in the county and owns in all about 700 acres of land in Dell Rapids township. He has been a successful farmer, but in common with other pioneers, has had some discouraging drawbacks and losses to crops by grasshoppers and hail storms. He has been supervisor of the town board and director of the school board for several years. He is one of the most sturdy and reliable citizens in the county.

THOMPSON, P. G., was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, June 6, 1868. In the spring of 1869 he came with his parents to this county, where he has since resided, except in 1888, when he went to Norway, where he visited his parents' birthplace, and saw a great deal of the old country. He resides in section 30, Dell Rapids township. In 1892 he was elected town treasurer, and by re-elections held the office for three successive years. He is a good farmer, and an enterprising and respected citizen.



RAILROAD BRIDGE AT DELL RAPIDS.

CITY OF DELL RAPIDS.

The city of Dell Rapids located on the Big Sioux River, in the northern part of the county, is one of the most attractive and substantial cities in the state. Its development has been the outgrowth of a demand for a commercial center in one of the richest agricultural sections of the Big Sioux Valley. It fortunately has had no boom, and hence has escaped the blighting effect that is sure to follow such a visitation. Business failures have been few and far between, and dilapidated structures and unoccupied buildings are not to be seen at Dell Rapids.



DELLS ON THE SIOUX RIVER.

In June, 1871, Peter Morse, then a resident of Osage, Iowa, while on an exploring expedition in the Sioux Valley, came to this point, and, although he was not the first to discover the Dells, he was the first to seriously consider the natural advantages the place offered for the building of a town. He appreciated the fact that the rich and fertile valley surrounding, would soon become the abode of thousands of homeseekers; that the Dells of the Sioux river were picturesque, and that the water power was ample, when harnessed to the wheels of industry, to aid materially in commercial enterprises.

But he needed assistance to secure the prize, and hastening home, obtained the co-operation of Frank and Dennis Rice, two brothers, who were practical mill men, and also B. D. Graves, and in July following, Mr. Morse returned with his three friends to the Dells to engage in business.

Prior to this time pre-emption filings had been made covering the water power and the present location of the business portion of the city, but Dennis Rice soon secured this by purchase.

A post office was established January 1, 1872, and Albion Thorne was appointed postmaster. This year Frank Rice commenced building a flouring mill, but in 1874, sold it to Wm. VanEps, who greatly improved it, and in 1877, built a stone dam across the river in place of the old dam.

In 1874, a boat was built, which was paid for by subscription, and a ferry established. The first bridge across the river was built in 1877, but was carried away by the high water in the spring of 1881.

At first the place was known as Dell City, and among the early enterprises was the publication of the Dell City Journal by J. C. Ervin in the spring of 1872. On June 11, of that year, Mr. Ervin was married to Miss Clara Wyatt, the Rev. C. M. Allen, a Presbyterian clergyman, performing the marriage ceremony. Their daughter Pearl was the first child born in Dell Rapids and the principal business street was named for her.

During the spring of 1872, the settlement rapidly increased. In May of that year a Union Sabbath School was organized, and existed for ten years, when the different religious denominations commenced establishing Sunday schools of their own. In July and August, 1872, the Baptist and Presbyterian churches were organized, a full history of which appears below. The Fourth of July, 1872, was duly celebrated, and there were ninety-nine persons present.

The first railroad train reached Dell Rapids on the 17th day of September, 1880, and caused great rejoicing. Everything that could make a noise was brought into requisition to properly celebrate the occasion; the citizens paraded the streets, and Albion Thorne and R. S. Alexander made speeches.

Albion Thorne put in an appearance where the city of Dell Rapids is now located on the 12th day of August, 1871. Upon being interviewed in reference to the early settlement of Dell Rapids, he said: "The first time I was ever at Dell Rapids I found there two men, Frank Rice and George Forester. They had a sort of habitation on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 9, on what is now block N, in the city of Dell Rapids. They had piled up some stones about five feet high, around a space of about seven feet square, and had covered the top with poles over which they had spread a covering of hay. In this hut they had a bed of hay. I camped with them a week. Their cooking room was in front of their residence, and was as large a kitchen as I ever saw. From this time on, I was back and forth from Beloit, Iowa, until I took my family there. I helped to build two houses in Dell Rapids. The first one was built where it now stands, on block 22, and it is the only house



ALBION THORNE.

built in the early days of the city that remains standing where it was originally built. This house was built by Dennis Rice. It was a frame house, and the lumber was drawn from LeMars, Iowa. The second house was built for Gilbert Rice on the southwest quarter of section 10, but he never occupied it. I moved into it, and lived in it until May, 1872. E. F. Metcalf lived with me during the winter of 1871. During the fall of that year, Frank and Dennis Rice built a dam across the Sioux river, and in the spring of 1872 put up a saw mill.

Now for a little of my own experiences. I had filed on the southeast quarter of section 4. In March I found that I had to get out of the house I lived in as early as I could, so I borrowed a pair of horses (I had a pair of oxen) of a man by the name of Sorenson, who lived a few miles up the river, and then I started for Worthington for lumber. I went by the way of Luverne and got there in two days, but could find no lumber there, except flooring, of which I bought two hundred feet, and some windows, and started back. The sun and wind made me blind, and when I got about five miles west of Luverne I could not see the road, and I got lost. I had a compass with me, from which I decided what course to take, and I struck the Split Rock near Sherman about night, and the Sioux river two miles below Dell Rapids about 10 o'clock at night. Then I knew where I was and I got home at 11 o'clock, and staid in bed for about a week. I built my house in April. It was 18 by 20 feet. The sides were built of stone, the gables of logs, and the roof was made of poles and covered with sods. I used the lumber I got for window casings and doors, and I had a clay floor. I moved my wife, her sister and my oldest girl into my house on the 2d day of May, 1872. That night a shower came up about 8 o'clock, and it rained until 3 o'clock the next morning. I had not filled up the crevices between the sods, and it just poured down through the roof. We stood up and held umbrellas over the beds as much as we could until it stopped raining, and then we got out. The water had soaked the clay floor, and when we stepped we went down six inches more or less. We started for Dennis Rice's house. From my house to the Sioux river it was one unbroken sheet of water, and from that day to this there has never been so much water there as there was at 3 o'clock that morning when we got out of our house. In some places it was more than knee-deep, and I had to carry my folks over where it was deepest. I afterwards got some cottonwood lumber from Elk Point and laid a floor, fixed up the roof, and went back and lived there. In the spring of 1872, the water in the Sioux river was very high, and we saw that we were about to be cut off from the rest of the world. We had heard there was a boat about three miles down the river, and so one day—it was Sunday—I got across the river on an ice gorge and went down to R. S. Alexander's, about two miles south, and got his team and went for the boat. It was with some difficulty I got it, but I promised to pay a dollar a day for its use for seven days. I took it up opposite to where the city is now, and managed to get it over the river. In two days the owner came for it, and then we were in trouble, but we bought it for seven dollars, and it took all the money

there was in the settlement to pay for it. It was the only means we had of crossing the river for two years. Knut Nelson made the first filing on land within the present city limits on the south half of section 9, but he abandoned it and then Cash Coats filed on the same land, and he sold out to Dennis Rice.

The families of Dennis Rice and myself, and E. F. Metcalf, who boarded with me, comprised the whole population that spent the winter of 1871-2 within the present limits of the city of Dell Rapids. R. S. Alexander and family lived about two miles south during this winter, they having moved there the fall preceding.

To Peter Morse belongs the honor of first deciding to locate at Dell Rapids. He was at the Dells in June, 1871, and it was he who first induced the Rice brothers, B. D. Graves and others to come there. I was the first postmaster, and the first mail carrier was Lewis Hulitt, who commenced his services on January 1, 1872. He used to carry the mail afoot, on horseback or in one of the most primitive "pungs" you ever saw, just as the weather and traveling rendered it the most feasible.

Thomas H. Davis, W. P. Gifford, James Nisbet, Peter Morse, William Carr, Alonzo Mann, John W. Walters, Augustus Chase, James Chase and Daniel Jones came to Dell Rapids and took up land in the vicinity, in the spring of 1872. About this time O. J. Metcalf and E. F. Metcalf came with their families.

Right here is a good place for a little inside history.

The Rice brothers were mill men, and what they meant to do was to get an interest in the water power at Sioux Falls, so as to control it, and then build mills at Dell Rapids and boom the town with the hope of making it the county seat. But it didn't work. Early in 1872 there began a strife as to where the town should be built, which lasted three years. The first plat was made by Dennis Rice on the south half of the south half of section 9; the second by E. F. Metcalf on the southwest quarter of section 10; the third by Peter Morse on the northwest quarter of section 10, and the fourth by J. C. Ervin on the north half of the south half of section 9. It was a merry war. They all wanted the business portion built on their land. The first store was built on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 9, early in 1872, and was occupied by B. D. Graves, who had located on the northeast quarter of section 9. It is a mistake that is often made by some of the early settlers of Dell Rapids in locating the first store near the mill. I worked on the first store building. The store by the mill site, built by Mr. Cowan, who afterwards shot himself, was the second store building erected in Dell Rapids. While speaking of stores, there was a double store built near the mill in 1873, and J. C. Graves and a Mr. Lukins occupied one side for a hardware store, and John E. Hulitt the other side for a general store, and he resided in a wing of the building. The same year a man by the name of Stone built a blacksmith shop nearly opposite the stores. The same year Peter Morse induced Dr. Parker, Elder Hill, Alonzo Mann and my mother to build on his land. After about three years of this kind of work a compromise was effected, and the

buildings near the mill site were moved to the present location of the city.

Well, I think you have got something of an idea about the infancy of Dell Rapids. I could give you a good many things that were events in our early settlement, but they would be similar to the experience of all new towns, and interesting perhaps only to the participants."

DELL RAPIDS VILLAGE AND CITY ORGANIZATION.

The first meeting of the board of trustees of the village of Dell Rapids was held March 24, 1879. The following officers were present and qualified according to law: J. R. Richardson president, W. C. Putnam clerk, G. A. Uline treasurer, B. D. Graves, I. A. Angel, W. E. Crossman and O. H. Smith trustees. On motion the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the bonds of the treasurer and clerk be fixed at the following amounts: Treasurer \$500 and clerk \$250. The meeting then adjourned. The next meeting was held March 27, and the following officers were appointed: L. S. Winsor poundmaster and marshal, G. A. Angel fire warden, Thomas Lyons street commissioner, J. R. Richardson chief of fire department. Albion Thorne was requested to act as attorney for the ensuing year. April 9, the license on liquor was fixed at one hundred dollars. At this meeting a board of health was appointed, consisting of the president, B. D. Graves, and I. A. Angel. To obviate the danger from prairie fires, fire guards were ordered to be made around the village, at various times during the fall of 1879. November 4, J. A. Martin was appointed trustee to take the place of B. D. Graves. The village purchased of Albion Thorne, part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, township 104, range 49 for a cemetery for \$164.69. A calaboose was ordered built. A bridge was also ordered built across the Rocky Run where the territorial road crossed the creek, and December 2 the abutments were finished and grading begun.

1880. March 2, Mr. Crossman not being present at the meeting was fined one dollar for non-attendance. April 7, C. S. Gifford was elected marshal, L. N. Loomis clerk, and E. A. Ervin street commissioner. Albion Thorne was retained by the board as attorney for the ensuing year at a salary of \$75. October 26, a resolution was passed authorizing the president and clerk of the village to issue village bonds to the amount of \$10,000, with three years bonded interest at seven per cent, in favor of the Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Company on completion of their agreement to run trains to Dell Rapids, and in accordance with a vote of the village at a special election held September 10. January 4, 1881, on motion of Wm. Lovering it was ordered to appoint a committee to see about procuring a lot for the Methodist church, in payment for the one spoiled by the railroad company.

1881. At the election held March 1, the following officers were elected: president, G. A. Uline; trustees, O. H. Smith, J. A. Martin, C. S. Gifford, George Hayward; clerk, L. N. Loomis; treasurer, H. A. Cadd. Total number of votes cast 102. April 8, the

committee, after an investigation of the damage done to the Methodist church lot by the railroad, reported that they considered \$65 a sufficient remuneration. In the spring of 1881, the high water carried away the bridge. D. S. Stinson then, by contract with the board, built and operated a ferry-boat, charging five cents for foot passengers and ten cents for teams. June 27, the committee appointed for the purpose reported that they had "hired a bridge built by Irving Angstead across the Sioux river for \$350." The bridge was paid for by subscription. December 6, L. N. Loomis resigned as clerk of the board and J. H. Hall was appointed. March 28, 1882, A. J. Bolster was made village clerk.

1882. "June 6, the special committee appointed to examine the fiscal affairs and financial standing of the village reported their inability to discharge their duties and were discharged." J. H. Hall was appointed as village attorney for the ensuing year at a salary of \$35. January 2, 1883, A. J. Bolster presented his resignation as clerk of the village and Albion Thorne was appointed.

1883. At the village election held March 6, the whole number of votes cast were 100. The following officers were elected: president, C. S. Gifford; trustees, G. H. Johnson, I. N. Lucas, Ebert Wilde, George Whitman; M. R. Kenefick justice of the peace, Albion Thorne clerk, G. J. Johnson treasurer.

1884. At the village election, the total number of votes cast were 107. The following officers were elected: president, C. S. Gifford; trustees, Ebert Wilde, R. W. Howland, O. O. Sawyer and B. D. Graves; clerk, Albion Thorne; treasurer, G. H. Johnson; justice of the peace, L. C. Harrington; constable, J. J. Heyl; assessor, O. O. Sawyer. Ebert Wilde refused to qualify as trustee and M. R. Kenefick was appointed in his stead. At a special election held June 17, it was voted to issue bonds for \$5,000 for the purpose of procuring fire engines and suitable protection against fire. Total number of votes cast 60, for bonds 53. October 7, Mr. Graves resigned and Walter E. Crossman was appointed trustee. The same month it was ordered to purchase a fire engine, hose cart and 800 feet of hose.

1885. President, M. R. Kenefick; trustees, W. E. Crossman, I. N. Neher, W. L. Briley and R. W. Howland; clerk, Albion Thorne; treasurer, J. A. Cooley; assessor, O. O. Sawyer. 169 votes were cast for president, Mr. Kenefick receiving 168. The building committee reported that a contract had been made with Albion Thorne to build an engine house and cistern according to specifications for \$1,800 in village bonds. The contract was signed November 10th, 1884. Albion Thorne was employed as village attorney at a salary of seventy-five dollars.

1886. President, R. W. Howland; trustees, O. O. Sawyer, I. N. Neher, J. A. Cooley and C. S. Gifford; clerk, Albion Thorne; treasurer, G. H. Johnson; justice of the peace, L. H. Burk; constable, E. Hoag; assessor, Fergus Thompson. Mr. Gifford refusing to qualify, W. D. Keller was appointed trustee in his stead. Mr. Keller also refusing to qualify, S. P. Peters was appointed trustee. S. H. Burk refusing to qualify for justice of the peace, O. H. Smith was appointed by the board. Fergus Thompson also failed to qualify as

assessor and O. O. Sawyer was appointed to fill the vacancy. April 24, 1886, Mr. Neher resigned and W. D. Keller was appointed trustee to fill the vacancy.

1887. President, C. S. Gifford; trustees, Peter Morse, W. D. Keller, I. N. Neher and E. J. Elliott; clerk, E. E. Griswold; treasurer, G. H. Johnson; justice of the peace, L. C. Harrington; constable, D. C. Ward; assessor, H. Noble. May 24, a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of street lamps, and three lamps were purchased in June and placed, one at the southeast corner of La Delle and Pearl, one at the northwest corner of Orleans and Pearl and one at the northwest corner of Orleans and Main streets.

1888. President, G. H. Johnson; trustees, J. A. Cooley, J. E. Fargo, N. J. Hartman and M. W. Griswold; clerk, Albion Thorne; treasurer, E. J. Elliot; assessor, H. Noble; justice of the peace, S. H. Burk; constable, E. Hoag. Number of votes cast, 222.

CITY OF DELL RAPIDS.

Upon a petition of the required number of qualified electors of the village of Dell Rapids a special election was called for December 13, 1888, to determine the question whether the village should become a city under the general law. The election was held and 134 ballots were cast, of which 126 were for city organization.

1889. A special election was held January 8, 1889, for the election of city officers which resulted as follows: Mayor, E. J. Elliot, aldermen, J. A. Cooley, Wm. Williamson, W. J. Sibbison, O. H. Smith, G. A. Willard and G. A. Uline; treasurer, M. R. Kenefick; justice of the peace, S. H. Burk. Number of votes cast 183.

At this date the financial standing of Dell Rapids was as follows:

Total liabilities	\$21,621.16
Total resources	9,423.40

The first meeting of the city council was held January 11, 1889. Albion Thorne was appointed auditor. The rules and regulations governing the village of Dell Rapids were adopted until such time as city ordinances could be passed. H. S. Samson was appointed chief of police January 25. April 1, 1889, the first annual election of city officers was held and resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 1st ward 38, 2d ward 76 and 3d ward 48. Mayor, E. J. Elliot; treasurer, M. R. Kenefick; justice of the peace, L. C. Harrington; alderman, 1st ward, G. E. Bowerman, J. C. Brodie; 2d ward, G. H. Smith, W. J. Sibbison; 3d ward M. W. Griswold, Jerry Law. In October at a special election E. S. Tresidder and James H. Bishop were elected aldermen to fill vacancies caused by the removal of J. C. Brodie from the city and the resignation of Mr. Griswold.

1890. Mayor, M. R. Kenefick; L. C. Harrington police justice, S. P. Peters justice of the peace, E. J. Elliot treasurer; aldermen, 1st ward, N. I. Nelson, E. S. Tresidder; 2d ward, O. O. Sawyer, R. A. Knight; 3d ward, W. L. Briley, C. J. Johnson. Number of votes cast for mayor 172. At the first meeting of the council under the law of the first legislature of the State of South Dakota in 1890, Albion Thorne was appointed city auditor and Henry Robertson city

attorney. January 5, 1891, the mayor appointed G. R. Krause city auditor, Mr. Thorne having removed to Sioux Falls.

1891. Mayor, M. R. Kenefick; aldermen, 1st ward, N. S. Nelson, E. S. Tresidder; 2d ward, O. O. Sawyer, R. A. Knight; 3d ward, W. L. Briley, G. J. Johnson; E. J. Elliot treasurer, S. P. Peters justice of the peace, L. C. Harrington police justice, G. R. Krause auditor, R. W. Hobart city attorney, L. C. Harrington assessor, E. T. Sawyer chief of police and street commissioner, Dr. O. O. Sawyer health officer.

1892. Mayor, M. R. Kenefick; alderman, 1st ward, M. S. Wellman, E. S. Tresidder; 2d ward, T. S. Galbraith, R. A. Knight; 3d ward, W. L. Briley, C. J. Johnson; M. A. Dieson treasurer, S. P. Peters city justice, L. C. Harrington police justice, G. R. Krause auditor, Henry Robertson city attorney, L. C. Harrington assessor, E. T. Sawyer chief of police, S. P. Peters street commissioner, Dr. Parker health officer.

1893. Mayor, M. R. Kenefick; aldermen, 1st ward, E. S. Tresidder, M. S. Wellman; 2d ward, R. A. Knight, T. S. Galbraith; 3d ward, W. L. Briley, C. J. Johnson; M. A. Dieson treasurer, S. P. Peters justice of the peace, Clinton DeWitt police justice, G. R. Krause auditor, Henry Robertson attorney, R. W. Hobart assessor, J. M. Griswold chief of police, S. P. Peters street commissioner, Dr. Parker health officer.

1894. Mayor, O. H. Smith; aldermen, 1st ward, B. R. Benton, resigned in October and succeeded by H. Lampman) E. S. Tresidder; 2d ward, T. S. Galbraith, R. A. Knight; 3d ward, C. J. Johnson, W. L. Briley; M. A. Dieson treasurer, I. E. Ewen city justice (resigned in October, succeeded by J. E. Fargo), C. DeWitt police justice, F. W. Rathman auditor (resigned in October, succeeded by W. J. Crisp), R. W. Hobart attorney, V. A. Potter assessor, H. Farrand chief of police, John McDonald street commissioner, Dr. A. S. Bergh health officer.

1895. Mayor, O. H. Smith; alderman, 1st ward, H. Lampman, G. A. Galloway; 2d ward, T. S. Galbraith, J. G. Meldrum; 3d ward, C. J. Johnson, J. T. Maule; M. A. Dieson treasurer, J. E. Fargo justice of the peace, C. DeWitt police justice, W. J. Crisp auditor, R. W. Hobart attorney, H. Noble assessor, H. Farrand chief of police, Halver Halverson street commissioner, Dr. O. O. Sawyer health officer.

1896. Mayor, O. H. Smith; aldermen, 1st ward, G. A. Galloway, Henry Lampman; 2d ward, J. G. Meldrum, T. S. Galbraith; 3d ward, C. J. Johnson, J. T. Maule; treasurer, M. A. Dieson; city justice, J. E. Fargo; police justice, C. DeWitt; auditor, G. R. Krause; attorney, Henry Robertson; assessor, A. R. Sullivan; chief of police, W. G. Lund; street commissioner, E. Paulson; health officer, D. W. Evans.

1897. Mayor, O. H. Smith; aldermen, 1st ward, Henry Lampman, J. G. Meldrum, O. F. Bowles; 2d ward, T. S. Galbraith, S. P. Peters; 3d ward, C. J. Johnson, J. T. Maule; city justice, J. E. Fargo; police justice, C. DeWitt; chief of police, W. G. Lund; attorney, Henry Robertson; auditor, P. W. Dougherty; treasurer, M. A.

Dieson; assessor, G. R. Krause; street commissioner, E. Paulson; health officer, D. W. Evans.

1898. Mayor, E. J. Elliot; aldermen, 1st ward, J. G. Meldrum, W. M. Henderson; 2d ward, S. P. Peters, Ole Paulson; 3d ward, C. J. Johnson, J. T. Maule; city justice, H. Noble; police justice, W. S. Catlin; chief of police, Gunder Olson; auditor, D. E. Ward; treasurer, M. A. Dieson; assessor, G. E. Bowerman; street commissioner, C. T. Bryant; health officer, Dr. Hofflund.

1899. Mayor, E. J. Elliot; aldermen, 1st ward, W. M. Henderson, O. E. Shattuck, A. Nielson; 2d ward, S. P. Peters, Ole Paulson; 3d ward, C. J. Johnson, J. T. Maule; city justice, H. Noble; police justice, W. S. Catlin; chief of police, Gunder Olson; auditor, D. E. Ward; treasurer, M. A. Dieson; assessor, G. E. Bowerman; street commissioner, C. T. Bryant; health officer, Dr. Hofflund.

SCHOOLS.

The first school meeting of district No. 12, was held at the store of B. D. Graves, in Dell Rapids, November 8, 1873. The following officers were elected: John E. Hoyt director, B. D. Graves clerk, Peter Morse treasurer. It was voted that the board provide a suitable room, fuel and furniture, and employ a teacher for a three months term of school.

In accordance with instructions, Miss E. Juanita Alexander was employed at \$20 per month. A contract was made with Mr. P. Morse to rent the house of Mr. Mann at \$6 per month. Lumber for seats and other things were furnished by B. D. Graves and Peter Morse, and it was agreed by the board that the district should pay for same. A stove and pipe was purchased of Mr. J. W. Cowan for \$21.80, and an order given in payment with interest at 10 per cent. if not paid when due.

At a meeting held August 4, 1874, Mr. Peter Morse offered to give a perpetual lease of a tract of land, as long as it should be used for school purposes, eight rods square, situated on next corner east of Mr. Thorne's house as platted. This proposition was accepted and the board was authorized to build a school house of lumber, to be not less than 18 by 22, nine feet high at the eaves, but delays occurred and it was not built during that year. George L. Wood was engaged and taught a term of three months at \$20 per month, in the building which had previously been used as a school room. September 5, 1874, the annual school meeting was held and R. S. Alexander was elected director, Albion Thorne treasurer and B. D. Graves clerk.

The annual school meeting September 4, 1875, was held at the house of B. D. Graves. R. S. Alexander was re-elected director, Peter Morse treasurer and B. D. Graves clerk. No business was transacted at this meeting, which adjourned until September 20. The following then appears on the record: "Pursuant to notice nobody met on Monday, the 20th day of September, consequently no business was transacted. B. D. Graves clerk." The next meeting was held November 20, 1875, and it was resolved to rent the store room of B. D. Graves for school purposes at a rental of \$18 for the

winter term, and to engage Mr. M. C. Graves to teach a three months term at \$20 per month.

In June, 1876, a notice of a special election was given, to be held at the store of M. C. Lyon on Thursday, June 15, for the purpose of again making arrangements for building a school house and relocating a site. The committee appointed to locate a site, selected lots 7, 8 and 9, block 42, of the original plat of Dell Rapids, but nothing further was done until the annual meeting in September, when Dr. Wm. B. Parker was elected director. The new board awarded the contract for building the school house to Wm. H. McCune for the sum of \$565.59. M. C. Graves was engaged to teach the winter term of four months school at \$25 per month, to begin December 4, 1876. The school house was finished during the ensuing fall.

The next annual meeting was held April 3, 1877. J. W. Walters was elected district clerk. The number of children of school age residing in the district for the year ending March 31, 1877, was fifty-four.

At the annual meeting held April 2, 1878, G. A. Uline was elected treasurer, and it was voted to have nine months of school during the ensuing year. Miss E. C. LeClere was engaged for three months at \$30 per month. In the fall of 1878, John F. Seaman was engaged for a term of three months, at \$35 per month. Mr. Seaman was also retained for the winter term at the same salary. The assessed valuation of school district No. 12, for the year 1879, was \$35,709.

April 1, 1879, J. R. Richardson was elected director. The number of schoolchildren residing in the district for the year ending March 31, 1879, was fifty-two. J. W. Walters clerk, G. A. Uline treasurer holding over. Assessed valuation of the district for 1880 was \$62,000.

At a special meeting in the spring of 1880, for the purpose of providing additional school room, it was decided to raise the school house eight feet and build a stairway. The contract for the work was given to M. P. Lower October 1, 1880, for \$583.25.

At the annual meeting April 5, 1881, G. A. Uline was elected treasurer and M. R. Kenefick clerk.

At the annual meeting in 1882 J. R. Richardson was elected director.

March 9, 1883, the act organizing the independent school district of Dell Rapids was approved. The following members of the board of education were appointed: M. R. Kenefick, I. N. Neher, G. A. Uline, George Whitman and J. R. Richardson. The board organized by electing George Whitman president, G. A. Uline treasurer, and Albion Thorne clerk. April 24, Mr. Richardson resigned and Albion Thorne was appointed to fill vacancy.

(No record of members elected in 1884).

In 1884 the school house was blown down during a heavy wind, and the Episcopal hall was rented for school purposes until a school house could be built. A committee was appointed to examine location for a site, and a special election was called on August 12, for the purpose of determining whether bonds should be issued for building

a school house, and whether it should be built of wood, brick or stone. The result of this election was in favor of issuing bonds not to exceed \$8,000.

In 1885, Henry A. Cadd, A. C. Folsom, M. R. Kenefick and G. A. Uline were elected members of the board. The Episcopal hall was rented for a school room during this year also. After April 27, 1885, the Baptist church was rented at a rental of \$11 per month.

Bonds were issued to the amount of \$7,000 in the spring of 1885. Plans were drawn by W. L. Dow, and he was employed to superintend the building, and the contract was awarded to J. Kays & Co. for \$5,722.50. The building was erected on lots 7 and 8, block 42, during the summer of 1885, and is still standing, a handsome stone building of two stories, containing four school rooms and recitation room.

In 1886 the members of the board for 1885 were re-elected.

In 1887, the following were elected members of the board: J. A. Stanfield, Wm. Barr, L. C. Harrington, Albion Thorne and M. R. Kenefick. In the fall of 1887 a bell, weighing 396 pounds, at a cost of \$37 was placed in position.

The two new members for 1888 were W. A. Eppard and Albion Thorne; Messrs. Harrington, Barr and Stanfield holding over. In the fall of 1888, four teachers were found necessary in place of the three previously employed.

In 1889, Henry Cadd, O. H. Smith, E. J. Elliot, W. A. Eppard and Albion Thorne composed the board. In April, 1889, lot 3, in block 42, adjacent to school grounds was purchased for \$290, and lot 4, same block, for \$250.

The two new members for 1890 were M. R. Kenefick and Albion Thorne.

The members for 1891 were E. J. Elliott, John McDonald and C. J. Johnson, Mr. Kenefick holding over. Albion Thorne resigned and O. O. Sawyer was appointed to fill vacancy and was also elected treasurer; C. J. Johnson was elected president, C. E. Sutton principal.

1892. The members were O. H. Smith and John McDonald, C. J. Johnson president, E. J. Elliot treasurer, W. I. Howland secretary, L. E. Goodwin principal.

1893. The members were O. H. Smith and R. Simpson, W. I. Howland president, James Ridlington treasurer, O. O. Sawyer clerk, L. E. Goodwin principal.

1894. The members were E. C. Bent and R. Simpson, W. I. Howland president, James Ridlington treasurer, O. O. Sawyer clerk, L. E. Goodwin principal.

1895. The members were James Ridlington, R. Simpson, J. E. Fargo, Will S. Catlin, M. S. Wellman and O. O. Sawyer; E. C. Bent president, G. E. Bowerman treasurer, L. K. Larson clerk, L. E. Goodwin principal.

1896. President, E. C. Bent; clerk, G. E. Bowerman, (resigned, and P. H. Dougherty was elected to fill vacancy; treasurer, L. K. Larson; principal, E. M. Green.

1897. President, E. C. Bent; clerk, P. W. Dougherty; treasurer, L. K. Larson; principal, E. M. Green.

1898. President, E. C. Bent; clerk, P. W. Dougherty; treasurer, L. K. Larson; principal, E. M. Green.

1899. President, E. J. Engelson; clerk, C. H. Muckler; treasurer, L. K. Larson; principal, J. E. Tschantz.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—On the 21st day of July, 1872, seventeen persons in Dell Rapids came together for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church. The Rev. Alvah Bush of Osage, Iowa, was elected chairman of the meeting and J. I. Sweeney clerk, and such proceedings were had in the way of organization that the body created was on the 1st day of September following recognized by the proper authorities as the the First Baptist Church of Dell Rapids. Meetings were held in the school house, with occasional preaching by Revs. J. W. Freeman and Bush, until the 29th day of June, 1873, when the Rev. W. T. Hill was called to the permanent pastorage of the church. Mr. Hill remained in charge until 1879. May 1, 1879, the church extended an invitation to the Rev. J. F. Merriam to become its pastor, which invitation was accepted; the arrangement being made that he should preach at Dell Rapids every other Sunday. At the end of his first year he resigned. January 6, 1881, the Rev. J. Edminster was engaged for one year, and had charge of the church until February 4, 1882, when the Rev. S. G. Adams of Wisconsin was called, and remained in Dell Rapids as pastor of the church for five years, when he resigned. The Rev. Ira Kneeland was the next pastor from the first day of June, 1887, to October, 1888, when he was called to take charge of a church in New York. On the 1st day of January, 1889, the Rev. J. P. Coffman took charge of the church, and remained until December 3, 1891, at which time he removed to Sioux Falls. January 1, 1892, the Rev. H. E. Norton commenced his labors with this church and remained its pastor until October, 1896. He was succeeded by the Reverends Parker and Rice, and in September, 1899, the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cantwell took charge. Until the erection of the first church building in 1881, services were held at various places. In the spring of 1883, a large and more commodious church building was commenced, which was completed and dedicated June 8, 1884. In connection with the church there is a large and prosperous Sunday school and a Young People's society, and it is one of the strong churches in the county.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the winter of 1879-80, the idea of establishing an Episcopal church was first thought of, and the matter was talked over by a few of the ladies of Dell Rapids. On January 27, 1880, a Ladies' Society was organized for the purpose of obtaining money to build a church at some future date, and in the spring of that year Mrs. Potter was authorized by the society to write to the Dean of the Territory, asking his recognition, advice and co-operation with them in the work which they had undertaken.

Some time in March, 1880, the Dean came and held service in the sitting-room of the Exchange Hotel, and before he went away he advised the Ladies' Guild to write to the Bishop and inquire what steps should be taken to enable the people to organize a parish. At this



REV. H. E. NORTON.

time there were five communicants in the town, namely, Mrs. V. A. Potter, Mr. and Mr. Lovering, Mrs. Sibbison and her daughter Flora Sibbison.

In the latter part of March, 1880, a proposition was made by Mr. Peter Morse in regard to the sale of a lot belonging to him, situated on Pearl street, which was accepted and the lot purchased. Soon after Bishop Clarkson came to Dell Rapids and preached in the Baptist church, and on this occasion informed the guild that they would have to organize as a mission until the time came when their numbers would justify the organization of a parish, and it was agreed to name the mission Gethsemane Mission.

December 2, 1880, a committee was appointed to purchase a warehouse belonging to C. S. Gifford; this was bought for the sum of \$100 and moved to the lot previously purchased. Services were being held during this time at the Exchange Hotel and in the Baptist church, by various clergymen, until the warehouse was roughly fitted up as a church, service being held there for the first time on the first Sunday in January, 1881. The Rev. Mr. Morrison, the first clergyman who was called, arrived in Dell Rapids on the first day of January, 1881, and remained about nine months. The Rev. F. Gardiner of Sioux Falls and other Episcopal clergymen supplied the pulpit at more or less regular intervals until the Rev. T. Howell Richards came to Dell Rapids to take charge of the parish. He officiated as lay reader until September, 1894, when he was ordained Deacon, Dr. Trimble of Sioux Falls being the Rector. Mr. Richards left the parish and the ministry in 1897.

Up to 1893, the congregation worshipped in the old building on Main street, known as the Episcopal Hall, at which time the present church, called the Church of Living Water and located on the south-west corner of Orleans and High streets, was consecrated. This building is of stone, is handsomely furnished and has a seating capacity of one hundred and twenty-five. The membership of the church is forty-eight. A window of peculiar interest was presented to the church by Walter Crisp of Logan, in 1893, who brought this relic from England, where it was originally in St. Nicholas church at Long Stanton, a little village about six miles west from the town of Cambridge. This church is supposed to have been an old monastery up to the time of the reformation, and is thatched with reeds; being one of the few remaining specimens of the open timber roof churches of the middle ages. The window was removed from the St. Nicholas to make way for a more modern one, and another similar to it is now in the British Museum in London. It is supposed to have been originally placed in the old church in 1230. The window came into Mr. Crisp's possession July 4, 1893.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Methodist church in Dell Rapids was organized on the 26th day of July, 1880. The Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, presiding elder of the Dakota district of the Northwestern Iowa quarterly conference, and I. O. Kent, secretary of said conference, were present and conducted the election of a board of trustees, resulting as follows: C. L. Hager, W. B. Parker, O. H. Parker, J. R. Richardson and John E. Hoyt. In October following,

the Rev. G. R. Oakes assumed charge of the church, and remained about one year. During this time a church building was commenced, but was not completed until 1882. The successor of Mr. Oakes was the Rev. M. D. L. Johnson, who remained two years. Since then the following ministers have had charge of the pastoral work, and in the order named: The Reverends G. W. Kliver, one year; Thomas H. Walker, two years; W. H. Vivian, one year; L. Bradford, one year; J. P. Jenkins, three years; D. Rifenbark, one year; W. F. Minty, one year; W. J. Hyde, two years, and A. Jamieson, who had charge of the church from October 15, 1894, until the Rev. F. Hopkins became his pastor. In November, 1896, he was succeeded by the Rev. John Lewtas.

When the church was first organized there were only a few members, but the membership has been steadily increasing so that at the present writing there are about one hundred and fifty members. A parsonage was built in 1886.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.—The Roman Catholic church commenced mission services in Dell Rapids in 1880, with Father Maher of Sioux Falls in charge until some time in 1882. At first there were only ten or twelve regular communicants, and during the years 1882-3, only occasional services were held. In July, 1884, Father Quinlan took charge of the Mission, and held services once a month until the spring of 1887, when Father Colman took charge of the same for a short time. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father Vandemere of Flandreau, who continued to hold monthly service until the fall of 1888. At this time the Rev. X. P. Guay took charge for a few months, when Father Vandemere again performed the services. In June, 1889, the Rev. J. Barnes had charge and continued to officiate until November of that year, when Father Jerram took his place and held services until March, 1892. He was succeeded by Father O'Hora, who continued in charge until sometime during the fall of that year, when the Rev. J. C. Ahern took charge and held services monthly until the fall of 1894. From this time until July, 1895, the Rev. O'Hora, a brother of Father O'Hora, who officiated in 1893, had charge of the Mission. The Reverends Flynn, Grabig and Feinler also had charge of the little flock of Catholics at Dell Rapids during the time services were held over Mr. Collin's drug store. During the fall of 1898, the Rev. M. J. Martyn organized St. Mary's Catholic church, and became its pastor. He at once set about the work of erecting a church building. A beautiful site was purchased in the northeastern part of the city for the sum of \$300, and during the summer of 1899 a fine, commodious church building was completed, and is now occupied for church purposes. It cost a little over \$4,000, and the citizens of Dell Rapids generously assisted the society in erecting the building. The membership of St. Mary's church comprises twenty-seven families, and the average attendance is one hundred.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian church of Dell Rapids was organized on the 16th day of August, 1882. At this time there was an Indian Presbyterian church at Flandreau, and with this exception there was no other Presbyterian church in Dakota.

For ten years services were held more or less regularly in the school house, until the 22d day of October, 1882, when the present house of worship was dedicated. It was built at a cost of about \$2,500. In April, 1896, a one-thousand-pound bell was placed in this edifice. On the 30th day of May, 1899, during a heavy storm, the steeple was torn down by lightning, the damage amounting to about \$300. The membership of the church, like that of all churches in the West, has been very fluctuating. Its roll of members since organization numbers one hundred and sixty, and it has a membership at the present time of fifty-five. Working in connection with the church are societies of both senior and junior Y. P. C. E., and a flourishing Sunday school, having a membership of one hundred and fifteen.

The following ministers have been in charge: Rev. Geo. F. LeClere, from September, 1877, to September, 1878; Rev. R. H. Hooks, from November, 1880, to November, 1881; Rev. R. T. McMahan, from January, 1882, to May, 1883; Rev. H. L. Dickinson, from May, 1883, to May, 1884; Rev. W. J. Skillman, from June, 1884, to October, 1885; Rev. E. M. Snook, from December, 1885, to December, 1886; Rev. John A. McAlmon, from May, 1887, to May, 1888; Rev. Robert Christison from June, 1888, to September, 1891; Rev. George Hutchinson, from January, 1893, to April, 1894; Rev. R. Christison, from September, 1894, to June, 1899. Besides these ministers, theological students have filled the pulpit when no minister has been available.

Rev. Robert Christison, the last pastor of this church, was born in Scotland, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at the Free Church College of Glasgow. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dell Rapids from 1888 to 1891, when he resigned on account of his health and went to the Pacific coast, but was recalled in September, 1894. Mr. Christison is a very able and scholarly man.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized November 8, 1886, with a membership of thirteen. Its first pastor was the Rev. N. Tychsen, who had charge of the church a little over six years. He resigned in January, 1892, and removed to Oakland, California, and the following April his place was filled by Rev. A. Carstensen, who remained until November, 1894, when he removed to Council Bluffs in response to a call from a church at that place. The church from this time until May, 1895, was without a pastor. At that time the Rev. H. P. Andersen accepted a call from the church, and the present pastor is the Rev. A. C. Nesby.

About the time this church was organized, the old Baptist church at the east end of Main street was purchased by the congregation, and has since then remained its place of worship.

The church records show that since its organization one hundred and eighty-eight persons have been received into its communion, and that the present membership is about one hundred and twenty. There is a large, prosperous Sunday school in connection with the church.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—About the 1st of January, 1892, steps were taken to organize a Lutheran church in Dell Rapids. The organization was perfected on the 21st day of January following. It was called St. Peter's church, and became one of the strong religious institutions of the city. From its start it had a large membership, there being upon its roll no less than fifty-nine communicants and a total membership of upwards of one hundred and thirty. This number has not materially changed since then, the removals and accessions being about the same. It has as yet no church building, although it has purchased some very desirable lots on which to erect a church. It has thus far worshipped in the Presbyterian church. Sometime prior to this organization a small congregation of Lutherans worshipped at Dell Rapids under the ministrations of the Rev. Mitboe, but by reason of removals and other causes, whatever organization there was, had become dissolved. Several societies have been organized in connection with this church, a flourishing Sunday school, the Young Ladies' Missionary society, the Ladies' society, the Young People's society of St. Peter's Lutheran church, and the Willing Workers, and whatsoever can not be accomplished through the offices of the church in promoting the welfare of the congregation, is sure to be attained through the instrumentality of these vigorous societies.

The Rev. A. O. Mortvedt has been the pastor since its organization, coming here from Pierre in response to a call from the church. In securing him for its pastor the church was exceedingly fortunate, and, as he has rejected several flattering offers to go elsewhere, it is more than probable that this energetic, faithful minister will remain in charge of the St. Peter's church for several years to come.

NEWSPAPERS.

DELL CITY JOURNAL.—This was the first newspaper published at Dell Rapids, then known as Dell City. It has been a matter of some controversy whether its publication antedated the publication of the Sioux Falls Pantagraph by W. R. Kiter, the first issue of which was on the 10th day of April, 1872. Joseph C. Ervin came from Webster City to Dell City late in the fall of 1871. He remained there a short time, but before returning he arranged with Albion Thorne to send local items to him at Webster City, and there he commenced the publication of the Dell City Journal, sending a large number of copies to Dell City for distribution. This continued until the latter part of April, 1872, when Mr. Ervin removed his printing outfit to Dell City, and about the first week in May printed the Journal there. He continued its publication until July, 1873, and then removed the plant to Marshall, Minnesota, where he commenced the publication of a newspaper called the Prairie Schooner. The Dell City Journal was the same in size as Mr. Kiter's Pantagraph, and was devoted chiefly to the interests of Dell City.

THE DELL RAPIDS EXPONENT.—This newspaper was established at Dell Rapids in the spring of 1878 by E. C. Whalen. He had editorial control of the same until the next fall, when, owing to feeble

health, he put Albion Thorne in charge and went to Michigan to recuperate. Mr. Thorne very soon after exchanged his farm in Taopi for the plant, but the January following sold it to Charles E. Griswold, who remained editor and proprietor until his decease, June 12, 1884. Mr. Griswold was a popular young man, and the Exponent under his management was a good local newspaper. Upon his decease his brother, E. E. Griswold, became proprietor of the Exponent, and published the same at Dell Rapids until June, 1888, when he removed the plant to the city of Sioux Falls, and started the publication of the Sioux Falls Journal.

DELL RAPIDS TIMES.—This newspaper was established in Dell Rapids in August, 1885, by W. C. Nisbet and W. L. Davis. Its first publication was on the 19th day of August. It was a weekly newspaper and Republican in politics. In 1886 Mr. Nisbet purchased the interest of Mr. Davis, and continued the publication of the Times until August, 1892, when he sold it to Ward Brothers. While under the charge of Mr. Nisbet it became a good local paper, and during the last years under his management it took quite an active part in politics. The Ward Brothers are still the editors and proprietors of the Times, and have worked not without success to keep it up to the standard of a thoroughly good newspaper. They get the news and publish it in a bright, attractive manner, and the editorials are clear and incisive. The citizens of Dell Rapids during the last decade have had reason to be proud of their newspapers, and it is not too much to say that no place of equal size in the state can boast of two as good newspapers as the Times and Tribune.

DELL RAPIDS TRIBUNE.—This newspaper has been published by the Tribune Publishing Company since October 11, 1892. W. C. Nisbet has had editorial charge during the entire time, and this alone is sufficient to establish the fact that it is ably edited. It is published weekly, and until 1896 was Republican in politics. The Tribune during that time was the exponent of the political views of Mr. Nisbet, and was quite independent in its political course. It advocated the election for office of good men only, and that republicanism did not require a Republican to vote for a man he believed to be incompetent or dishonest because he had been nominated by the party, but on the contrary, that he should follow the dictates of his conscience and refuse to vote for such a man. During the presidential campaign in 1896, the Tribune warmly espoused the free silver issue of the fusionists, and advocated the election of W. J. Bryan for president. Since then it has been politically opposed to the Republican party, and its editorials criticise unsparingly the present administration of national affairs.

BANKS.

DELL RAPIDS BANK.—This bank is the pioneer bank institution of Dell Rapids, and was organized in 1880, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The stockholders were C. E. McKinney of Sioux Falls, C. F. Easton of Aberdeen and G. R. Scougal of Yankton. It was operated under the management of G. H. Johnson until 1887, when it was incorporated under the territorial bank law. The directors were:

G. H. Johnson, E. J. Elliot and G. E. Bowerman, and they filled the offices of president, vice president and cashier, respectively, until 1889, when Johnson resigned as director and president. Upon his resignation, E. J. Elliot was elected president, W. A. Guild vice president and G. E. Bowerman cashier, the officers constituting the board of directors. On April 8, 1892, the bank went into voluntary liquidation, and the Dell Rapids State Bank succeeded to its business and good will on that day. It commenced business with a capital of \$25,000, which has since been reduced to \$10,000, but it has a surplus fund of \$10,000. The directors and officers have been the same since its first election, namely, G. A. Uline president, E. J. Elliot vice president and G. E. Bowerman cashier. It has the unqualified confidence of the public.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DELL RAPIDS.—This is one of the first established banks in the city, and has a capital of \$60,000. It has been in successful operation since its organization, and is one of the strongest and best managed banks in the county. The directors are: O. E. Guernsey of Dubuque Iowa, Harlan W. Cooley of Chicago, Illinois, John O. Langness of Baltic, South Dakota, G. A. Uline, Henry Robertson, C. J. Johnson, M. R. Kenefick, O. F. Bowles and W. C. Nisbet, all of Dell Rapids. O. E. Guernsey is president, Harlan W. Cooley vice president, M. R. Kenefick cashier, L. K. Larson teller. It is centrally located, in a substantial building constructed of Sioux Falls quartzite.

GRANITE CITY BANK.—This bank was incorporated July 13, 1889. O. H. Smith, A. C. Folsom and P. J. Hiltgen were the incorporators. It has a paid up capital of \$50,000. The present board of directors are: C. S. Gifford, O. Ecker, R. M. Smith, O. H. Smith, A. Jurgens, Thomas N. Smith and John Roysem. O. H. Smith is president, C. S. Gifford vice president, O. Ecker cashier. Its management has been conservative and successful, and it has the confidence of the public.

DELL RAPIDS CREAMERIES.

Dell Rapids was early in the field to establish a creamery. As early as 1882, J. E. Fargo and John Dowe built a creamery on the present site of Mrs. Marshall's residence. The proprietors went about among the farmers in the vicinity of Dell Rapids and purchased the cream, which was taken by them to the creamery and there made into butter. It was, however, a short-lived enterprise, lasting only a year. A second creamery was built in 1887, by a stock company; W. E. Crossman, G. H. Johnson and G. A. Willard were among the principal stockholders. The business was carried on upon the same plan as was the first one, but at the expiration of about three years it ceased to exist. This creamery was located on Orleans street near the bridge.

In the spring of 1892, Henry Lampman and K. H. Goodwin started a third creamery, which has been successfully operated since then, although it has changed hands twice. Its capacity is 25,000 pounds of milk per day, and it has been running at about two-thirds its full capacity ever since it began business. The plant is a good

one, and complete in all its appointments. In addition to the main building there is an ice house of large capacity. Farmers bring their milk to this establishment, and until August, 1885, they received eighty-five cents for one hundred pounds of milk, but at that time it went down to sixty cents, and the average price during the year 1896, was fifty-five cents. During the last mentioned year this creamery received 3,262,399 pounds of milk, which was an increase of 441,830 pounds over the amount received in 1895, and the amount paid out for milk alone in 1896, was \$17,943.17. Since the establishment of this creamery nearly all its product has been shipped to New York.

WATERWORKS.

For some time previous to the final decision that Dell Rapids should have a system of waterworks the matter was discussed with great interest by the citizens and in the columns of the city newspapers, and there were those who felt that the city could not afford to bond for this purpose, and that the benefits that would result therefrom would not justify the expenditure of so large a sum as would be necessary in its construction. But it was finally determined that a system should be constructed, and S. B. Howe of Sioux Falls was employed to make plans and specifications, which were accepted, and bids called for. April 26, 1894, the bids were opened, seven in all, ranging from \$10,940 to \$16,150. The firm of C. W. Hubbard & Co. of Sioux Falls, was the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract. The work was commenced in May and completed in October following, and was formally accepted by the city council on the 19th day of November, 1894, when the balance due the contractors was also paid. The system is what is known as the stand pipe system. The tower is built of Dell Rapids granite, is 30 feet in diameter at the base, and 24 feet at the top, and is 45 feet in height. The system has about three miles of mains, twenty-five fire hydrants, and the pressure is about sixty pounds to the square inch; the capacity of the engine and pump is very much in excess of the present demand, but the whole system is such that extensions can be made when desired without making any change in what has already been done. It is a complete system, and a credit to the enterprise of the city, as well as being of great value as a fire protection and a convenience and luxury to the citizens, enabling them to have pure water upon their premises for domestic use, and to beautify their lawns, thus adding greatly to the attractions of the city. The water is obtained from a spring near the Sioux river, and its quality is not surpassed in this section of the country. A large well, or reservoir, was dug in solid rock from which the water is pumped. S. P. Peters was the first one to procure a lawn sprinkler and hose, but anyone visiting Dell Rapids in the summer of 1895 could see, by looking at the beautiful lawns, that his example had been followed by a good many residents of the city. The people of the city are now of one accord in reference to the waterworks, and all the more so from the fact that the system was constructed honestly, economically and thoroughly, and has resulted in giving the taxpayers full compensation for the money expended.

DELL RAPIDS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the latter part of 1883, a fire department was organized at Dell Rapids, and a hand engine purchased by the village. Soon after, two volunteer companies were organized, an engine company and a hose company, each having about fifteen members. The first chief of the department was R. W. Howland. In 1884, I. W. Howland was chief, and in 1885-6-7, Mike Collins. During 1887, the department gradually ceased to exist, and the village remained without any organized fire department until the 13th day of October, 1894. At this time a new organization was effected, with eighteen members. E. S. Tresidder was elected chief, Wm. Landers foreman, N. M. McDonald secretary, H. W. Wood treasurer. In 1895, the same officers were re-elected. In 1896, John Meldrum was elected chief, A. W. Griswold foreman, E. S. Tresidder secretary, and R. W. Hobart treasurer. In 1897, A. W. Griswold chief, Wm. Lander foreman, R. W. Hobart secretary, and Charles Blow treasurer. In 1898, A. W. Griswold chief, J. J. Adcock foreman, F. E. Holdridge secretary, Charles H. Blow treasurer. In 1899, A. W. Griswold chief, J. J. Adcock foreman, R. B. Meldrum secretary, Charles H. Blow treasurer. The city has a hose cart and 1,300 feet of hose.

SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

DELL RAPIDS LODGE NO. 8.—This was the first secret society instituted in Dell Rapids, having received its charter November 22, 1876, from the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Dakota. The charter members of this lodge were Thomas Lyons, M. W. Richardson, W. B. Parker, George Hoyt and Wm. M. Carr, and the first meeting was held May 22, 1876, at the residence of Thomas Lyons. The first officers elected were as follows: Thomas Lyons, noble grand; George Hoyt, vice grand; W. B. Parker, secretary; Wm. M. Carr, treasurer. This lodge has been in a flourishing condition since its organization, having by initiation alone received nearly one hundred and eighty persons, besides those received by card. The present membership (1896) is eighty-eight. Since the fall of 1889, the meetings of the lodge have been held in the lodge rooms in the First National Bank building.

The following is a list of noble grands of the lodge from its institution to 1896:

1876, second term, Thomas Lyons; 1877, N. C. Lyons, L. D. Moran; 1878, L. D. Moran, W. B. Parker; 1879, M. R. Kenefick, D. P. Lynn; 1880, I. N. Neher, D. J. Shriver; 1881, P. M. Way, Robert Cady; 1882, Thomas Hawley, I. N. Neher; 1883, I. N. Neher, W. B. Hall; 1884, H. A. Williams, P. M. Way; 1885, I. N. Neher, B. Hall; 1886, Walter Crisp, L. M. Bowen; 1887, E. A. Ervin, S. H. Burk; 1888, Thomas Hawley, B. F. Carter; 1889, M. S. Wellman, G. E. Bowerman; 1890, M. W. Griswold, Geo. Fargo; 1891, Dan. F. Jones, W. C. Rowland; 1892, R. Cady, J. R. Richardson; 1893, W. C. Nisbet, M. Anthony; 1894, C. F. Dutcher, Dennis Walters; 1895, R. W. Hobart, Thomas DeVaney.

OCCIDENTAL ENCAMPMENT No. 20.—This Encampment was organized in Dell Rapids September 9, 1886, with a charter membership of seven. The officers were as follows: 1886, Albion Thorne, Chief Patriarch; I. N. Neher, High Priest; S. H. Burk, Senior Warden. 1887, S. H. Burk, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; I. F. Angstead, S. W.; 2d term, S. H. Burk, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; W. B. Parker, S. W. 1888, Walter Crisp, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; M. W. Griswold, S. W.; 2d term, M. W. Griswold, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; J. R. Richardson, S. W. 1889, M. S. Wellman, C. P.; W. B. Parker, H. P.; Geo. Gardner, S. W.; 2d term, G. E. Bowerman, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; Walter Crisp, S. W. 1890, B. F. Carter, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; W. S. Wellman, S. W.; 2d term, L. M. Bowen, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; O. H. Smith, S. W. 1891, I. N. Neher, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; L. M. Bowen, S. W.; 2d term, J. R. Richardson, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; B. F. Carter, S. W. 1892, M. W. Griswold, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; R. Cady, S. W.; 2d term, W. B. Parker, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; M. R. Kenefick, S. W. 1893, W. B. Parker, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; R. Cady, S. W.; 2d term, R. Cady, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; Geo. Fargo, S. W. 1894, Geo. Fargo, C. P.; W. B. Hall, H. P.; C. H. Blow, S. W.; 2d term, C. H. Blow, C. P.; A. L. Bishop, H. P.; A. R. Sullivan, S. W. 1895, C. H. Blow, C. P.; A. L. Bishop, H. P.; A. R. Sullivan, S. W.; 2d term, A. R. Sullivan, C. P.; A. L. Bishop, H. P.; E. C. Bent, S. W. The membership in July, 1895, was forty-two, and the members met on the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Odd Fellows Hall.

CORALYNN LODGE No. 21, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.—This lodge was instituted in Dell Rapids May 11, 1893, with about seventeen charter members. The officers for 1893 were: Mrs. Coralynn Kenefick, Noble Grand; Mrs. Carrie Williams, Vice Grand; Mrs. Cora L. Henderson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Anna C. Nisbet, Treasurer. 1894, first term, Mrs. Kenefick, Mrs. Frances McGill, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Mary J. Anthony; second term, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Carrie Neher, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Eleanor Rowland. 1894, first term, Mrs. Carrie Williams, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Mrs. Kenefick, Mrs. Zola Maule; second term, Mrs. Neher, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Kenefick, Mrs. Maule. The membership in 1895 was fifty-one, and the lodge met on the first and third Fridays in each month, in the lodge rooms in the First National Bank building.

MASONIC.

DELL RAPIDS LODGE No. 40, A. F. AND A. M.—This lodge was instituted in Dell Rapids November 24, 1882, with sixteen charter members, and received its charter June 15, 1883. The officers for 1882-3 were Wm. D. Keller, worshipful master; Henry Cobb, senior warden; R. S. Alexander, junior warden; Henry A. Cadd, secretary; W. B. Hall, treasurer. 1884, Eber Wilde, W. M.; W. M. Carr, S. W.; Peter Morse, J. W. 1885, Eber Wilde, W. M.; W. D. Keller, S. W.; A. C. Folsom, J. W. 1886, W. L. Briley, W. M.; A. C. Folsom, S. W.; M. W. Griswold, J. W. 1887, E. J. Elliot, W. M.; W. E. Crossman, S. W.; G. A. Uline, J. W. 1888, E. J. Elliot, W. M.; W. D. Briley, S. W.; M. W. Griswold, J. W. 1889,

E. J. Elliot, W. M.; J. E. Brodie, S. W.; J. Ridlington, J. W. 1890, A. C. Folsom, W. M.; J. Ridlington, S. W.; W. S. Mitchell, J. W. 1891, A. C. Folsom, W. M.; James Ridlington, S. W.; G. J. Kinney, J. W. 1892, James Ridlington, W. M.; W. S. Mitchell, S. W.; L. C. Harrington, J. W. 1893, the officers of the year preceding were re-elected. 1894, W. S. Mitchell, W. M.; Ritchie Simpson, S. W.; H. S. Barber, J. W. 1895, W. S. Mitchell, W. M.; Ritchie Simpson, S. W.; H. S. Barber, J. W. Meetings of the lodge are held on the first and third Mondays of each month in their large, commodious hall in the Augustine-Johnson block. In connection with the hall there is a well furnished parlor and antechamber. Over eighty persons have been enrolled since its institution, and at the present writing, 1895, there are forty-five members.

MIRIAM CHAPTER NO. 31, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.—On Thursday evening, March 21, 1895, a chapter of the Eastern Star was duly instituted in Dell Rapids. About twenty members of the order at Flandreau were present to assist in the work, and the meeting was held in the Masonic hall. Will S. Catlin acted as deputy grand patron, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Clark, grand matron, and other members of the order, and Mrs. Clark installed the following officers: Worthy matron, Mrs. M. R. Kenefick; worthy patron, W. S. Catlin; associate matron, Mrs. W. S. McGill; secretary, Mrs. V. A. Potter; conductress, Miss Cora Rathman; associate conductress, Mrs. A. S. McAlona; chaplain, Mrs. J. Ridlington; marshal, Miss Nellie Harrington; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Bishop; Ada, Mrs. W. W. Briley; Ruth, Mrs. J. E. Irwin; Esther, Mrs. W. E. Parker; Martha, Mrs. H. C. Briley; Electa, Mrs. W. S. Catlin; warder, Mrs. A. McAlona; sentinel, L. K. Larson. Number of charter members, twenty-eight. The regular meetings of the chapter were ordered held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

IVANHOE LODGE NO. 41.—This lodge was instituted May 9, 1890, in Dell Rapids, by Grand Chancellor Arthur C. Phillips of Sioux Falls, with thirty-four charter members. The chancellor commanders and vice chancellors of the lodge were, in 1890, first term, W. C. Nisbet, F. D. Meredith; second term, W. C. Nisbet, W. S. Catlin. 1891, first term, W. S. Catlin, G. E. Bowerman; second term, G. E. Bowerman, T. H. Richards. 1892, first term, T. H. Richards, H. Robertson; second term, H. Robertson, W. S. Mitchell. 1893, first term, W. S. Mitchell, L. K. Larson; second term, W. S. Mitchell, L. K. Larson. 1894, first term, L. K. Larson, A. W. Griswold; second term, L. K. Larson, A. W. Griswold. 1895, first term, A. W. Griswold, W. J. Crisp. The membership of the lodge in 1895 was thirty-five, and meetings were held every Thursday evening in the first National Bank building.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

MINNEHAHA CAMP NO. 1,104.—This camp was instituted in Dell Rapids February 16, 1892, with eighteen charter members. The officers in 1892 were: C. J. Johnson, venerable counsel; W. C. Nis-

bet, adviser; W. G. Milne, banker; W. S. Catlin, clerk. 1893, the officers were the same as in 1892. 1894, Lars K. Larson, V. C.; I. E. Ewan, A.; L. W. Roberts, clerk; G. E. Bowerman, banker. 1895, Lars K. Larson, V. C.; W. G. Lund, A.; L. W. Roberts, clerk; G. E. Bowerman, banker. The membership in 1895 was thirty-eight, and monthly meetings were held in the First National Bank building.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DAHLGREN POST No. 20.—This post was organized in Dell Rapids May 21, 1883, with a charter membership of thirty-nine. Following are the names of the commanders of the post from its organization to 1896. 1883, Albion Thorne. 1884, W. B. Parker. 1885, George Heywood. 1886, R. S. Alexander. 1887-8, E. T. Cook. 1889, John Hale. 1890, R. S. Alexander. 1891-2, E. T. Cook. 1893, M. J. Firestine. 1894-5, A. E. Charrington. About seventy members have been enrolled since the post was organized, and the membership in 1896 was twenty-six.

July 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1895, the encampment of the Lake Madison Veterans association was held in Dell Rapids, bringing about 7,000 people to the city. Addresses were made on that occasion by Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Wichita, Kansas, the Rev. Clemmens of Minneapolis, the Rev. Jesse Cole of Cherokee, Iowa, Judge C. S. Palmer of Sioux Falls, Hon. John A. Pickler and wife of Faulkton, South Dakota, and others.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—This corps was organized in Dell Rapids, April 17, 1895, under the jurisdiction of the state organization and auxiliary to Dahlgren Post No. 20, G. A. R., and was called Dahlgren Corps No. 61. The charter members numbered thirty-seven, and the first officers were: President, Mrs. M. R. Kenefick; senior and junior vice presidents, Mrs. Mary H. Thorne and Mrs. W. W. Spear; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Bishop; chaplain, Mrs. C. DeWitt; secretary, Mrs. W. C. Nisbet; guard, Miss Eva Norton; assistant guard, Miss Hattie Bapp. Meetings are held the first Saturday in every month for business purposes, and the third Saturday for working purposes.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted in Dell Rapids as early as October, 1877, consisting of twenty-five members, but there are no records to show who the officers were or how long it existed.

February 8, 1895, a new lodge was instituted, which was called Dell Rapids Lodge No. 315, I. O. G. T. The lodge had sixty-one members to start with and its membership rapidly increased for a few months. The first officers were: Chief templar, John Meldrum; vice templar, Miss Lotta Rathman; past chief templar, E. S. Tresidder; chaplain, Mrs. E. F. Hull; secretary, M. S. Wellman; assistant secretary, Miss Laura Spear; financial secretary, R. W. Hobart; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Tresidder; marshal, Charles Smith; deputy marshal, Mrs. I. N. Neher; guard, Miss Ina Bowen; sentinel Dan Ridlington; lodge deputy, C. DeWitt.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This society was organized in Dell Rapids January, 1894, with a membership of twenty. The officers were as follows: 1894, Mrs. M. W. Hull, president; Mrs. H. E. Norton and Mrs. E. J. Elliott, vice presidents; Mrs. J. E. Fargo, secretary; Mrs. G. R. Krause, corresponding secretary; Miss Anna Over, treasurer. 1895, Mrs. P. D. Neister, president; Mrs. M. A. Hull, Mrs. H. E. Norton and Mrs. G. R. Krause, vice presidents; Mrs. E. J. Elliott, secretary; Mrs. J. E. Fargo, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. E. Eaton, treasurer. The membership in 1895 was twenty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOWERMAN, GUY E., was born in Coldwater, Michigan, October 8, 1866, and was educated in the schools at that place. In 1884, he removed to Dell Rapids, this county, and entered the Dell Rapids Bank as clerk, but was soon after promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and in 1887, he became cashier of the bank. Upon the dissolution of the Dell Rapids bank, he became the cashier of the Dell Rapids State Bank, and has held this position since that time. He has held the office of alderman from the Fifth ward, and is an esteemed citizen.

BOWLES, O. F., is a native of Lisbon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and was born in 1846. He lived in that neighborhood until 1858, and then went to Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to this county and settled on a farm in Dell Rapids township. He remained on the farm until 1888, at which time he accepted a position as manager of the Dell Rapids Elevator Company, and removed into the city of Dell Rapids, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1887-8-9, and in January 1895, became president of the First National Bank of Dell Rapids, having been a director since its organization. Mr. Bowles is a highly respected citizen and a good business man.

CARR, WILLIAM M., is a native of New Jersey, and was born November 4, 1827. After having resided in several of the middle states and California, he came to Dakota and located in this county in July, 1871. He took up land under the homestead, pre-emption, and tree culture laws, in the immediate vicinity of what is now the city of Dell Rapids. In the spring of 1873, he removed his family from Osage, Iowa, and they were on the road twenty-nine days between that place and Dell Rapids. He resided in Dell Rapids until 1893, when he removed to California. While a resident of this county he was an active, enterprising citizen, was county superintendent of schools for one term, and was elected to township offices. His removal from Dell Rapids was sincerely regretted by his friends and neighbors.

CARR, ELMER P., a son of Wm. M. Carr, was born in Pennsylvania September 4, 1854. He came to this county June 4, 1872, being at that time in poor health from too close application while at-

tending school. He came to what was then Dell City, from Mitchell, Iowa, by ox-team conveyance, and was on the road twenty-eight days. He resided in Dell Rapids until the fall of 1892, when he removed to California. While a resident of this county Mr. Carr accumulated considerable property, being the owner of two farms, and a residence in the city of Dell Rapids. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and a respected citizen.

ECKER, O., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1852. He emigrated with his parents to the United States when ten years of age, and located in Freeborn county, Minnesota. In 1863 he went to Winona, Minnesota, and worked in a hotel until in 1867, when he took employment on a farm adjoining the city. In 1869 he went to Spring Valley, Minnesota, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store until 1876, when he went to Blooming Prairie and started in the dry goods and general merchandise business for himself, which he continued for eight years. In the fall of 1888 he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the real estate business for one year, and then went to Dell Rapids and became the cashier of the Granite City Bank, which position he still holds. Mr. Ecker is a popular citizen and a good business man.

ELLIOTT, E. J., was born at St. Catharine, Canada West, in 1852. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Milwaukee, where he received his education, and afterwards worked in the flouring mills of that place as a miller. In 1878 he engaged in the manufacture and wholesale of boots and shoes, which he continued until 1880, when he returned to the milling business for three years. In 1883 he came to Sioux Falls and became employed as a miller at the Queen Bee mill, and remained as such until the mill was shut down in 1884. He then went to Dell Rapids and engaged in the flour and feed business, in which he still continues. In 1894 he was elected state senator on the republican ticket by a large majority. Mr. Elliott is one of the most genial, gentlemanly men in the county, and popular wherever known.

FARRAND, HENRY, was born in Forest, Richland county Wisconsin, May 24, 1865. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In 1879 he removed with his parents to Lake county, Dakota, and in 1889 came to Dell Rapids, where he has since remained. He is a mason, and worked at his trade for some time, and then took employment in the Dell Rapids Creamery for two years. Since then he has been chief of police in Dell Rapids two years, and is at this writing engaged as collector and agent for the Dell Rapids Times. He is a good, reliable citizen.

GIFFORD, CARM S., was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1832. He was in the military service during the civil war for one year, serving in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Battery L. He came to this county in June, 1879, and resided in Sioux Falls four months and then went to Dell Rapids. He took up a quarter section of land in Moody county, but resided at Dell Rapids until he removed from the state in 1894. During his residence in Dell Rapids, he was engaged in the lumber business as agent for C. L. Coleman.

He was president of the village of Dell Rapids three years, and a member of the council two years. He was also a member of two constitutional conventions, and at the constitutional convention convened in Sioux Falls July 4, 1889, Mr. Gifford was appointed on the following committees: Executive and Administrative, Banking and Currency, Amendments and Revision of the Constitution, and Manufacturers and Agriculture. His record while a resident of this county is ample proof that he was a highly esteemed citizen.

HOBART, RALPH WHIDDEN, was born in Calais, Maine, March 24, 1865. He was graduated from King's College at Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1885, and from the law department of the Michigan University in 1888. He came to South Dakota in 1889, and located at Dell Rapids, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. He has been city attorney of Dell Rapids, and received the nomination of county judge on the Republican ticket in 1898, but was defeated at the polls with the rest of the ticket. He, however, received more votes in the city of Dell Rapids than any other candidate on either ticket. In May, 1899, he was elected deputy grand master of the I. O. O. F. grand lodge. Mr. Hobart takes an active part in local politics, is an enterprising citizen, and is building up a good business in his profession. In June, 1899, he entered into co-partnership with E. M. Green for the practice of law. He is genial and companionable, and well liked.

HUNTEMER, AUGUSTUS, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, August 28, 1847. He lived in Wisconsin and Illinois until 1885, when he removed to this county, arriving in Dell Rapids on the 5th day of March of that year. Soon after he purchased the northeast quarter of section 1, in Taopi, and resided there for several years. He has been postmaster at Dell Rapids since February 15, 1896, and now resides there. Mr. Huntemer, while a resident of Lancaster, Wisconsin, was alderman for two years, and while a resident of Taopi, was town clerk several years. He is an honest, upright citizen, and highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

KENEFICK, M. R., is a native of Canada, and was born in Quebec, 1853. The year following, his parents moved to the United States and engaged in farming in Wisconsin. The subject of this sketch, after having received his education, followed the same pursuit until he lost his hand in 1868 by a gun accident. About this time the family removed to Iowa, and Mr. Kenefick engaged in teaching school in Butler and Grundy counties. During this time he also read law, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, Iowa, in 1874. Immediately thereafter he came to Dakota, took up land in Moody county, and remained there four years. In 1878 he removed to Dell Rapids and engaged in the law business with Robert Robertson, who died in 1881, after which Mr. Kenefick continued the practice by himself. In 1884 he became connected with the People's Bank of Dell Rapids, which was afterwards changed to the First National Bank. He was elected its cashier, and has held this position to the present time. Was president of the city council for several years, and also a member of the school board. In 1890 was



M. R. KENEFICK.

elected mayor of the city of Dell Rapids, and served in that capacity until 1894. Mr. Kenefick is independent, energetic and enterprising, and is recognized as one of the best business men in the city of Dell Rapids, and one of the foremost citizens of the county.

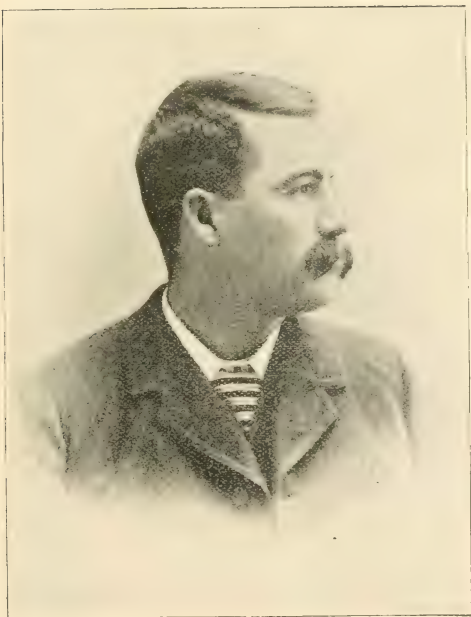
MARTIN, REV. M. J., was born in Sligo, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1868. His ancestors were of "the real old Irish stock." He was educated at Summer Hill college in Sligo, and then studied medicine at Edinburgh University, Scotland. After completing this course of study he entered Maynooth Ecclesiastical college, where he studied for the priesthood, and was ordained with a class of one hundred and four, June 24, 1893, by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, and sent as assistant priest to Tulska, Roscommon county. Soon after he was sent to a more important parish, where he established several schools and was instrumental in erecting a fine church. Owing to over exertion in this work, at the end of two years his health became so greatly impaired that he was compelled to accept a parish where his duties were not so laborious, but at the end of another year, his health not improving, he was advised by his physicians to try a different climate. He accepted their advice, and came direct to South Dakota. He is now in charge of the Catholic churches at Dell Rapids, Garretson and Taopi, and the work he has accomplished during his short residence here, stamps him as a man of more than ordinary energy and ability.

NISBET, WILLIAM CORNWALL, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, December 30, 1863, of Scotch parentage. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Osage, Iowa, and in 1872 moved from there to Dakota, and settled on a claim four miles north of Dell Rapids. The subject of this sketch has resided in Dakota ever since, except when away attending school. In 1883 he commenced learning the printer's trade and worked as a compositor in several offices in the state. In 1885, in company with W. L. Davis, he established the Dell Rapids Times. In 1886 he became the sole proprietor and editor of that paper, and continued to publish it until August, 1892, when he sold it to Ward Bros. In October, 1892, he became the editor of the Dell Rapids Tribune, established and published by the Tribune Publishing Co., and this paper is still under his editorial management. On the 11th day of June, 1891, he was appointed postmaster of Dell Rapids, and performed the duties of this office until February 15, 1896. On the 30th day of January, 1889, he was married to Miss Anna C. Morrison of Leeds Centre, Wisconsin. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen orders. While in control of the Dell Rapids Times he established an enviable reputation as an all-around newspaper man. Although a Republican in principle he has always maintained that he was not bound to support any nominee of the party if he did not believe he was qualified for the office, either morally or otherwise, and has voted accordingly. This course has resulted in his being severely censured by his editorial brethren, but as this class of people are increasing rapidly, he seems to enjoy the distinction of being one of the pioneers in advocating that only men of character and standing should be elected to office. He is one of the

foremost citizens of Dell Rapids, as well as being a good newspaper man, and is highly respected as a man and citizen throughout the county and state.

NORTON, REV. HOMER E., was born February 18, 1839, in Springfield, Erie county, New York. In 1842, he removed with his parents to Rochester, Racine county, Wisconsin, where he spent most of his time at school and in his father's wagon factory, and during the summer worked on a farm to relieve the monotony of shop work. In 1856, they removed to Fayette county, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch took charge of the farm, while his father and elder brother worked in town. In the fall of 1858, he entered the "Upper Iowa University" and remained there until 1861, except during one term he taught a district school. During that year his elder brother enlisted in the military service, and his father being feeble, he returned home and assisted him in taking care of the farm until the spring of 1864. At that time he enlisted in the 46th Iowa Infantry Regiment for 100 days, at the expiration of which he entered the Burlington Collegiate Institute at Burlington, Iowa, having determined to take up the ministry as his life work. He was graduated from this college in 1868, and was the valedictorian of his class. He was then city missionary for six months, under the auspices of the Burlington Y. M. C. A., and then accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of Kirkwood, Illinois. Soon after this he was ordained to the gospel ministry. He has been pastor of Baptist churches at Berwick, Havana and Pekin, Illinois; St. James, Fairbault, and the Emmanuel church in St. Paul, Minnesota; Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids, South Dakota. He resided in Dell Rapids from 1892, as pastor of the First Baptist Church at that place, until October, 1896, when he removed to Batavia, Illinois. Mr. Norton has a well disciplined, logical mind, and is more than an ordinary preacher, and as a pastor stands in the front rank. He was an active participator in the affairs of the city in which he resided, and always ready, by word and deed, to promote the general welfare.

RICE, DENNIS, was born at Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, January 2, 1830. On the 19th of April, 1855, he and his brothers, Frank C. and Gilbert H. settled in Iowa at a place which soon after received the name of Riceville. In 1868, the brothers moved to Osage, Iowa, where they built and operated the Cedar Valley mills. On the 1st day of July, 1871, he came to Sioux Falls to purchase a half interest in the water power where the Cascade mill is now located, but in this he was not successful. He, in connection with his brothers, however, soon obtained a foothold at Dell Rapids, then known as the Dells, and the same fall they commenced building a dam across the Sioux river, which was completed in 1872, when a saw mill was also erected. In 1873, they built a flouring mill which was operated by Frank C. Rice until August, 1874, when it was purchased by William VanEps of Sioux Falls. In 1875, Mr. Rice returned to Osage, Iowa, where he resided until 1881, and then came again to Dell Rapids and engaged in farming and various enterprises. In 1890, he removed to Running Water, Texas, and engaged in the



W. C. NISBET.

real estate business. His family returned to Dell Rapids in October, 1894, where they now reside.

Mr. Rice at an interview said that "the first Christmas tree at the Dells was a cedar, and the celebration was held at my house. Lew Hulitt, Albion Thorne and wife, Miss Bolster (Mrs. Thorne's sister), E. F. Metcalf, and myself and wife, made up the entire party, but we had Christmas all the same. A good many funny incidents happened in those days, some resulting from fear of the Indians, and some from causes that attend all new settlements. A little incident occurred in 1872, which will always amuse me when I think of it. I was working at the mill when a man by the name of Gibbs came down from Flandreau and wanted to sell a claim he had at that place. Upon inquiry I found that he had been shot at several times, and after relating his experience he said in a cool, honest sort of away: "I kind of mistrust they don't want me up there any more."

Mr. Rice is one of those enterprising sort of men who keep things moving, and to this element in his make-up Dell Rapids is greatly indebted for many of its early enterprises.

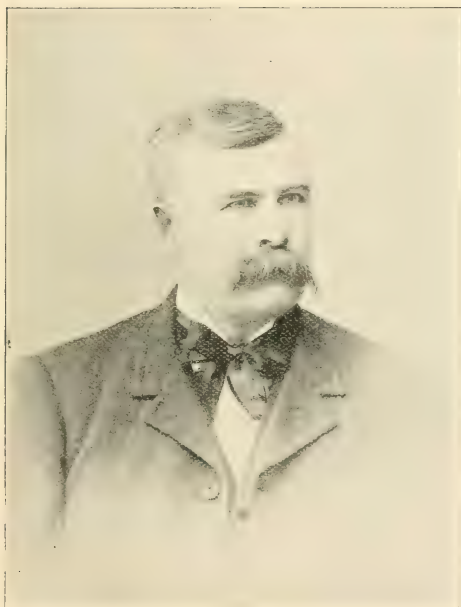
ROBERTSON, HENRY MCNEIL, was born in Barrington, Shelburne county, Nova Scotia, on the 18th day of March, 1859. He received his education in the common schools, the Seminary at Yarmouth, U. S., and the McGill University at Montreal, Canada, and was graduated from the Law Department of Dalhousie University at Halifax, in 1886, and admitted to the bar in November of that year. In May, 1887, he became a resident of the city of Dell Rapids, and has been in the active practice of his profession at that place since then. He has been city attorney of Dell Rapids several years, and is one of the most reliable attorneys of the Minnehaha county bar. He comes of a good family, his father having been a prominent citizen of Nova Scotia for half a century, and a member of the legislature for twenty-one consecutive years. His elder brother has also been a member of the Nova Scotia legislature two terms, and of the Dominion parliament for ten years. It only remains to be added that Mr. Robertson is active and enterprising, and is highly respected not only for his ability as a lawyer but as an honest, upright citizen.

SAWYER, DR. ORA O., son of E. T. Sawyer, was born at Westfield, Vermont, January 6, 1856. At the age of seven years he removed with his parents to Stoughton, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1873, and then removed to Osage, Iowa. He worked on a farm and attended the common schools during his youth, and graduated from the Cedar Valley Seminary in Iowa, at the age of twenty years. He then commenced the study of medicine, and at the expiration of three years, in March, 1879, graduated from Rush Medical College. He was married the same year he graduated, and immediately after his marriage went to Dell Rapids, arriving there the first of April, 1879. He at once commenced the practice of medicine, and since then has been actively engaged in his profession. He is highly esteemed as a careful, conscientious physician, and has a good practice. He was one of the charter members of the old Territorial Medical Society, and has been president of the Minne-

haha County Medical Society. He is not only prominent in his profession, but is an active, enterprising citizen and highly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SMITH, O. H., was born in Norway in 1846. In 1869 he emigrated to this country, and the first three months after his arrival worked on a farm in Fillmore county, Minnesota. Then entered a store at Rushford, Minnesota, where he was employed as clerk for two years; then engaged in the mercantile business for himself in the same place until 1876, when he became a resident of this county, and carried on a general store in Dell Rapids until 1885, when he changed his occupation and engaged in the real estate business. In 1889, Mr. Smith, in connection with others, organized the Granite City Bank of Dell Rapids, and has since then been its president. He has been a member of the city school board and of the city council, and was elected mayor of Dell Rapids in the spring of 1894, and re-elected in 1896 and 1897. He has been quite active in political matters, and especially so in his city and county. As a business man he has been successful, and as a citizen he is enterprising and respected.

THORNE, ALBION, was born in Canton, Oxford county, Maine, on the 19th day of October, 1836. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools, the state seminary at Westbrook, Maine, and Tufts college, where he completed his education and was graduated in 1862. In September of that year he enlisted in the 23d Maine Infantry, and was first lieutenant of Company C, during the time of his service. It was a nine months' regiment, and he received his discharge in July, 1863. He then engaged in the mercantile business for eighteen months. Previous to his entering college he had studied law, and in September, 1865, was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. He remained in his native state until 1868, when he removed to Waterloo, Iowa. He was engaged as teacher in the schools at that place, and was principal of the schools at East Waterloo a little over two years. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Beloit, Iowa, where he resided until the 12th day of August, following, at which date he put in an appearance at what is now the city of Dell Rapids. From this time he went back and forth between this place and Beloit until fall, when he removed to Dell Rapids. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, surveying, practicing law, editing newspapers and holding official positions. He has been county superintendent of schools, county attorney, postmaster, clerk of the courts, besides holding several minor official positions in Dell Rapids township and the city of Dell Rapids. In July, 1899, he purchased the Plain Talker plant of Hartford, and is now publishing the Hartford Herald. He has good, staying qualities, and would not give an inch of ground to a coach-and-four. He has had what is termed "bad luck" on more than one occasion. Three times he has been burned out, as he says, "slick and clean," having no insurance, entailing a loss of at least \$5,000. Mr. Thorne has a good many warm friends, and no one of his wide circle of acquaintances wishes him anything but prosperity and happiness.



O. H. SMITH.



G. A. ULINÉ.

TRESIDDER, STEPHEN, was born near Galena, Illinois, April 12, 1855; was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools and at the Cedar Valley seminary; in 1875 he commenced learning the harnessmaker's trade, and on the 22d day of June, 1880, located at Dell Rapids, and opened a harness shop, but at the end of ten years had gradually worked into the boot and shoe trade. In January, 1898, he transferred his business to the city of Sioux Falls, where he is at the present time doing a good business. While a resident of Dell Rapids he was a member of the city council seven years, three years of which he was its president. Mr. Tresidder is a good business man and an enterprising, highly respected citizen.

ULINE, GUST. A., is a native of Sweden, and was born in the province of Wermland on the 12th day of October, 1849. He came to the United States in 1867, and stopped first in Michigan for about five months, then went to Wisconsin for six months and from there to northwestern Minnesota. In the spring of 1870 he went to Cherokee, Iowa, being then so hard up that the first good meal he had had in months he got at the old Cottonwood hotel at that place. He secured work in Cherokee at eight dollars per month, and took up land where the city of Sheldon now is, which he afterwards sold for fifty dollars. At that time there was only one other piece of land taken up in that locality. He left Cherokee on the 5th day of July, 1871, and went to Jackson, Minnesota, where he remained three years in the store of J. W. Cowing. March 5, 1874, he started for Dell City, Dakota. He then had just \$700, and concluded to commence business for himself. When Mr. Uline reached Dell City there were only two buildings where the city of Dell Rapids is now. He rode his pony up to a man who was sawing wood, and said he was looking for Dell City. "You are right in it," answered the man. A man by the name of Cowan had started a store in Dell City in 1872, but his mother died and he grew melancholy, and in sixty days after he had commenced business he shot himself. His store was a little north of the VanEps mill, and there Mr. Uline commenced business. He purchased \$1,000 worth of goods, and paid \$1.25 per hundred to get them transported from the nearest railroad station. At this time B. D. Graves had a small store at Dell City, but his stock was quite limited, and Mr. Uline was the first merchant who put in a general stock of merchandise in this place. He continued in trade for seventeen years, and made a success of his business. In 1881 he was elected president of the village, and has at various times since then served the village and city of Dell Rapids in official positions. In 1885, he was appointed by Governor Pierce a member of the board of directors of the Dakota penitentiary at Sioux Falls, and served two years. In 1889, he received an appointment to the same position from Governor Mellette, and served one year, and when South Dakota became a state he was appointed a member of the state board of charities and corrections, and was the first president of the board. He was also appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Mellette. In 1892, he organized the Dell Rapids State Bank and became its president, which position he still holds. He is also a director in the First National Bank at Dell Rapids, and

the Minnehaha National Bank at Sioux Falls. It would be superfluous to add anything to the foregoing record to establish the fact that Mr. Uline is recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the state.

WARD, DAVID EDWARD, was born at Darlington, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, August 7, 1864, and resided there until he was twenty years of age, receiving his education in the high school at Darlington. In 1884 he went to Cherokee county, Iowa, for two years, and has during the last fifteen years been engaged in the printing business, working on papers in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. On the 1st of August, 1892, in connection with his brother, H. W. Ward, he purchased the Dell Rapids Times, and since then the firm of Ward Brothers has published this paper. David E. is an energetic practical newspaper man, and takes an active part in all local matters. He is a good fellow and a good citizen, and highly respected by his acquaintances.



D. E. WARD.

BURK TOWNSHIP.

(104-50)

Burk township is bounded on the north by Moody county, on the east by Dell Rapids, on the south by Lyons, and on the west by Taopi townships. The township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, and the subdivision was made by Carl C. P. Meyer in September, 1864. The township contains 22,901.32 acres of land. Skunk creek enters the township on the northeast quarter of section 4, and flows in a southwesterly course, leaving the township on section 31. There is very little waste land in the township, and along the course of Skunk creek there is considerable bottom land. It is settled by an industrious, thrifty class of farmers, and there are some excellent farms in the township.

Arnst Buhning was one of the first settlers in this township, taking up a homestead in 1872. Jonathan Stout with his family came in 1873, and the following year several actual settlers located there, among whom were S. Dybedahl, Thomas Thompson, S. K. Ducken, Ole K. Fossum, Ole Hanson, Thomas Hanson and Dennis Walters.

The first school was taught in 1876, in school district number 32, by R. M. Mansager. Henry Porter was director of the school board, T. S. Dybedahl treasurer, and Dennis Walters clerk.

As early as 1887, a resurvey of the township was made by E. H. Van Antwerp of Yankton, which survey changed the boundary lines of a good many farms, and a suit was brought by Alice, Paulina and Mary Randall to enjoin the township from opening roads upon the lines of the new survey. Judge Palmer granted a temporary injunction. Soon after, however, Judge Carland dissolved the injunction. The suit was finally tried before Judge Aikens, and the township prevailed. The case was then taken by appeal to the supreme court, and was there reversed. When it came up for trial the second time the case was dismissed by Judge Jones upon the pleadings, but an appeal was again taken to the supreme court. New suits were brought and tried before Judge Jones, who decided in favor of the Randalls and was sustained by the supreme court, and the controversy ended in April, 1897. It was a bitter contest from beginning to end, and during the ten years of litigation it attracted the attention of the public, and especially of those who were personally interested in the resurveys that were being made in the county.

The first post office established in the township was called Geneseo, now Fleetwood, and Dennis Walters was the first postmaster. The office was located on the southeast quarter of section 28. In

1877, Henry Porter was appointed postmaster and the office removed to the southwest quarter of section 32. In September, 1879, Dennis Walters was again appointed postmaster, and the office removed to the southwest quarter of section 28. In 1888, Rasmus Mansager was appointed postmaster, and the office removed to the northwest quarter of section 29. In 1897, Mrs. Mary Buhring was appointed postmistress, and the office removed to its present location in section 32. Samuel H. Burk, one of the earliest settlers in the township, located on the southeast quarter of section 4. Late in the seventies a post office was established at this point called Look Out, and Mrs. Jane Burk was appointed postmistress. She held the office a few years, and then it was removed to the northwest quarter of section 4, and Henry Cox became the postmaster. The office was discontinued several years ago.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL CONGREGATION OF WILLOW CREEK. This church was organized with thirteen members. In 1888, a church building was erected on the southeast corner of section 22 in Burk township, at a cost of \$3,500, the money being raised by subscription. The first minister was the Rev. H. Z. Hvid, succeeded by the Reverends A. N. Kliven, H. O. Opsal, E. H. Midtbo, and C. C. Moe. At the present time there are two hundred and fifty-six persons who attend this church. There are two societies in aid of the church, the north, and the south Willow Creek societies. The church presents quite an imposing appearance, and is a credit to the enterprise of the people residing in Burk township,

BURK TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first township record is of a meeting of the town board of supervisors at the house of S. H. Burk on the 26th day of July, 1881. The supervisors were Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, Jonathan Stout and Ole J. Berdahl; clerk, S. H. Burk. At this meeting a tax of five mills for road fund and four mills for bridges and town fund was levied. A warrant, probably the first one, was drawn in favor of Dennis Walters for \$16 for services as assessor. S. H. Burk tendered his resignation as clerk, and at a subsequent meeting of the board Franklin Stout was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1882. A meeting of the board was held January 6, the supervisors were all present, but their names are not mentioned. Ole A. Nyhus was clerk, Dennis Walters assessor and Franklin Ferguson justice.

1883. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, Jonathan Stout, Thomas Thompson; clerk, O. A. Nyhus; assessor, Thomas Hanson.

1884. At the first March election the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, A. H. Bemis, F. Ferguson; clerk, O. A. Nyhus; assessor, Thomas Hanson; treasurer, R. M. Mansager. At a meeting of the board March 17, Dennis Walters was appointed supervisor in the place of F. Ferguson.

1885. Supervisors, A. H. Bemis chairman, Thor S. Dybedahl, Dennis Walters; clerk, O. A. Nyhus; assessor, Thomas Hanson; treasurer, R. M. Mansager.

1886. Supervisors, Franklin Ferguson chairman, Thor S. Dybedahl, Dennis Walters; clerk, O. A. Nyhus; assessor, Thomas Hanson; treasurer, R. M. Mansager. March 20, the board resolved that the election of road overseers should be "by a separate ballot and ballot box" and a special election was ordered to be held for that purpose on the 1st day of June.

1887. Supervisors, Ole B. Olson, James Blow, Ole J. Berdahl; clerk, Franklin Stout; assessor, P. Walters; treasurer, R. M. Mansager; constable, H. M. Mansager. April 2, Henry Cox was appointed assessor, and the clerk was directed to write D. C. Rice, county surveyor, to ascertain when the township could be resurveyed. June 1, a special meeting was held to consider matters in reference to the survey. July 9, it was ordered that the quarter corners be established and the survey recorded according to the field notes. August 7, several orders were drawn in favor of persons who had been engaged in surveying the township. August 15, E. H. Van Antwerp, the surveyor, was directed to erect landmarks at every quarter section corner in the township. October 15, the board directed the clerk to post eight notices ordering each and every freeholder to open all roads in the township according to the resurvey before the first day of April, 1888.

1888. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, Ole J. Berdahl, James Blow; clerk, O. H. Nyhus, Jr.; assessor, Thomas Hanson. There were several meetings of the board during the year to consider questions arising out of the resurvey. A suit had been commenced in the interest of those opposed to the lines established by the resurvey, and measures were adopted by the board to defend the suit and open the roads on the new lines. Balance in the treasury \$29.17.

1889. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, O. J. Berdahl, James Blow; clerk, O. H. Nyhus, Jr.; treasurer, R. M. Mansager; assessor, Franklin Stout. The board during the year made provisions for expenses incurred in the Randall survey suit.

1890. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, O. J. Berdahl, James Blow; clerk, O. H. Nyhus; treasurer, M. E. Mansager; assessor, O. A. Nyhus. A committee was appointed "to look over the township books and see if the money used during the last year had been correctly expended and recorded." March 25, the board met and quite a number of other citizens of the township were present, and the committee reported as follows: "We have examined the books of the township and found them all corresponding with the treasurer's books with the exception of \$6.50, which the treasurer has paid over and above the amount of orders issued, and that we are satisfied that that money has been paid as interest on orders between the time they were presented and until paid. We also find that the board has drawn more money from the township than the record shows they are entitled to for such services, and we desire the board to make a record of such money that has been used outside of the meetings and elections held in the town during their term of office. We find that the board has consumed \$211.20 for service for their term of three years, and the records of meetings don't allow them that much. We

further ask the board to explain why they did not settle and draw orders for services in 1889, as they have done before. We find the orders issued for services for the year 1889, as follows: James Blow \$48.20, O. Berdahl \$43.80. F. B. Stout, John H. Hill, Committee." After some discussion and explanation a motion was made that it proved satisfactory, and the matter was dismissed. August 20, an order of \$150 was issued to Thor S. Dybedahl to pay witnesses in the survey suit their mileage and fees.

1891. Supervisors, Miles Walters, A. T. Hamre, Thomas Hanson; clerk, O. H. Nyhus, Jr.; assessor, Knut Fossum. June 22, Thor S. Dybedahl was appointed justice of the peace. July 25, the board met to look over the account of the expenses in the survey case, and the clerk was instructed to make out an itemized bill of fees paid to the witnesses.

1892. Supervisors, James Blow, A. T. Hamre, Thomas Hanson; clerk, O. H. Nyhus, Jr.; assessor, O. A. Nyhus. March 29, the board appointed Nels Haugse constable, and allowed H. H. Keith's bill of \$100 for legal services in the survey case, and ordered two roads opened.

1893. Supervisors, O. J. Berdahl, James Blow, Thor S. Dybedahl; clerk, O. H. Nyhus, Jr.; assessor, O. B. Dahlgren; treasurer, R. E. Mansager; justice, Thomas Hanson. At the first meeting of the new board the road overseers in districts No. 1 and 4 were instructed to open a new road in each of the two districts, according to description. May 24, the board directed the chairman and clerk of the board to go to Sioux Falls and procure an injunction to be served on Paulina Randall and others, as plaintiffs in the survey case. July 10, the board resolved to go to Sioux Falls and see an attorney about what could be done "in regard to the corners that are lost or destroyed." At the end of the fiscal year the treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$1,014.78.

1894. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, Ole J. Berdahl, James Blow; clerk, O. A. Nyhus; treasurer, R. M. Mansager; assessor, O. B. Dahlgren.

1895. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, Ole J. Berdahl, James Blow; clerk, Franklin Stout; treasurer, Thomas Hanson; assessor, J. R. Jones.

1896. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, John Magness, A. A. Morse; clerk, F. B. Stout; treasurer, R. M. Mansager; assessor, J. M. Berdahl.

1897. Supervisors, Thor S. Dybedahl chairman, John Magness, John Williamson; clerk, F. B. Stout; treasurer, S. K. Ducken; assessor, J. M. Berdahl.

1898. Supervisors, T. S. Dybedahl chairman, John Williamson, Ole Nyhus; clerk, O. B. Dahlgren; treasurer, S. K. Ducken; assessor, J. M. Berdahl.

1899. Supervisors, T. S. Dybedahl chairman, Ole A. Nyhus, Thomas Hanson; clerk, O. B. Dahlgren; treasurer, S. K. Ducken; assessor, J. O. Berdahl.



A. H. BEMIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AGA, LARS J., is a native of Norway, and was born April 20, 1854. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1860, and settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until 1872, when he entered Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, and was graduated in 1876. He then commenced teaching school at Albert Lee, Minnesota, and taught in the same district twelve consecutive years.

He came to this county in the spring of 1888, and bought the southwest quarter of section 18 in Burk. Although he had a farm he taught school in Burk and Grand Meadow townships until he was elected a member of the legislature in 1891. In the fall of that year he became principal of the Lutheran Normal school at Sioux Falls, and held this position until he assumed the duties of county superintendent of schools of Minnehaha county in the fall of 1893. He was re-elected to the same office in 1895. He made a good official, and attended to the duties of the office with great fidelity, and worked industriously to elevate the standard of the district school in this county. When his term of office expired, he engaged in farming in Burk township, where he owns a very fine farm in section 18, on which he is at this writing erecting one of the most commodious and modern farm dwelling houses that can be seen in the county. He is highly respected as a citizen.



LARS J. AGA.

BARDELL, N., was born in Elsass, Germany, December 15, 1839. After coming to this country he lived in Illinois and Iowa for some time and came to Minnehaha county in May, 1876. He then filed a tree claim upon the northeast quarter of section 10 in Burk, where he engaged in farming.

BEMIS, ALVIN H., was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, September 2, 1837. He lived there and in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa prior to his coming to Dakota in 1881, when he settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 6 in Burk, where he still resides. He has since purchased the southwest quarter of the same section and has a good farm. He enlisted in the Union army in August, 1864, and served until September, 1865. He has held several offices in Burk township, is a good citizen, a successful farmer, and well known throughout the county.

BERDAHL, OLE J., was born in Norway, October 15, 1841. He emigrated to the United States in 1861, and settled in Wisconsin. In 1877 he removed from there to Dakota, and arrived in Burk, June

15, of that year. He took up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 18, and as a timber claim the northwest quarter of the same section. He resides on his homestead and has a good farm with commodious buildings. He has held various town offices, has been chairman of the town board and was county commissioner three years. He was the first Scandinavian who settled in Burk west of Skunk creek, and built the first frame house in that locality. During the first six weeks he resided on his homestead he saw only two persons. He is an active, prominent citizen, and highly respected by his neighbors.

BERGE, OSTEN, was born in Norway, 1847; emigrated to this country in 1883, and settled in Lyons, this county, taking up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 6, where he resided until in 1892, when he sold it to his son, and moved on to a farm of 160 acres which he owns in section 32 in Burk, where he now resides, and has a good farm. He is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

BLOW, JAMES, was born in Tioga county, New York, November 27, 1839. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In April, 1883, he came to this county and bought the southwest quarter of section 6 in Dell Rapids, but sold this, and in the fall of 1886, bought the northwest quarter of section 15, in Burk, where he has since resided. He has quite a good farm, and has been an active citizen, holding the office of supervisor several years. He has been one of the foremost men in Burk in the litigation growing out of the resurvey of that township, favoring the line established by the resurvey. He usually puts in an appearance at the county conventions as a delegate from Burk, and is one of the enterprising men in that vicinity.

BUHRING, ARNST, one of the first settlers in Burk, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1850. He emigrated to this country, lived in Wisconsin for some time, and came to Minnehaha county in 1872. He took up as a homestead the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 32, in Burk, where he still resides. He is a successful farmer, and a good citizen. His wife, Mrs. Mary Buhring, is the present postmistress of Fleetwood postoffice, which is located on his farm.

COX, HENRY, is a native of England, and was born in July, 1834. After emigrating to this country in March, 1864, he lived in several states, and finally came to this county and settled in Burk in 1880. He purchased the northwest quarter of section 4 in that township, and resided there until his decease on the 14th day of November, 1894. He had been a miner for a great many years, and his health was greatly impaired when he came here. He was a respected citizen.

DAHLGREN, O. B., was born in Christiania, Norway, November 9, 1802, emigrated with his parents to the United States in the fall of 1806; lived in New York state a short time, and then removed to Kansas, where they remained eleven years; in July, 1880, came to Dakota, and located in this county, on section 23 in Burk township, and still resides there. The subject of this sketch bought and now



OLE J. BERDAHL.

owns the south half of said section. He was assessor of Burk township in 1893 and 1894, and clerk of the town board in 1898, and is a good farmer and a good citizen.

DYBEDAHL, THOR S., is a native of Norway, and was born in 1849. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and settled in Iowa for five years. On the 18th day of June, 1874, he came to this county and took up the northwest quarter of section 23 in Burk as a homestead, and the southeast quarter of section 15 as a tree claim, which he proved up in 1882, and secured a patent. Mr. S. Dybedahl, his father, (who was born in Norway, November 1, 1817, and died in Burk, September 3, 1878, Thomas Thompson and S. K. Ducken, were the first Norwegians who settled in Burk. A few Americans had located near Skunk creek before they came. Mr. Dybedahl's father took up the northeast quarter of section 22, which the subject of this sketch now owns. He has been a member of the town board ten years, nine years of which he was its chairman, and has also held the office of justice of the peace. He is a good farmer and an active, respected citizen.

FOSSUM, OLE K., came to the United States from Norway, where he was born November 22, 1819. He lived in Iowa and Minnesota before he settled in this county in 1874. He then secured quite a large amount of land, and owns at the present time the northwest quarter of section 35, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 33 in Burk. He resides with his son Knut O. Fossum on the northeast quarter of section 33. Mr. Fossum has been school district clerk.

GRONSDAL, G. O., is a native of Norway, and was born July 7, 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1864, and resided in Iowa until 1880, when he removed to this county. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 8 in Burk, where he now resides. He has held the office of justice of the peace.

HANSON, OLE, was born in Norway in 1848; emigrated to this country and lived in Iowa until in 1874, when he removed to Minnehaha county. He took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 14 in Burk, where he now resides. He also filed a timber claim on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 23 in the same town, and has a good farm, with good improvements. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

HANSON, THOMAS, is a native of Norway and was born October 17, 1857. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and lived in Iowa until 1874, when he removed to Dakota and settled in Burk. He took up the southwest quarter of section 13 as a homestead and now resides there. He also secured the northwest quarter of section 24 under the tree-culture laws, and has a good farm. He has held various school and town offices, among them that of chairman of the town board of supervisors. He is an active, enterprising citizen, and well liked in his neighborhood.

HAMRE, AAD T., was born in Norway, August 6, 1848; emigrated to the United States and settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1867;

came to this county in 1874, and resided in Lyons township four years; then moved to Burk township and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 20, where he has since resided. He has been a member of the township board several years, and is a good citizen.

HAMRE, ADOLPH, son of Aad Hamre, was born in Clinton county, Iowa, October 21, 1872, and came to this county with his parents in 1874; was reared on a farm, attended the district schools, and took a two years course in Augustana college at Canton, South Dakota. He has taught school in this county during the last eight years, and has the reputation of being a proficient and successful teacher.

HAYWARD, CHARLES E., was born in Spencer, Tioga county, New York, February 25, 1835. He was reared on a farm and attended the public schools. In 1879 he removed to Dakota, arriving in Burk on the 7th day of November of that year. He purchased a pre-emption relinquishment on the southwest quarter of section 3, and resided there until February, 1897, when he removed to New York. On the first day of August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf., and served until the 14th day of May, 1865. While in the military service he received a gun-shot wound in his right shoulder, and since then his right arm has been partially disabled.

JOHNSON, HENDRICK N., was born at Springdale, Wisconsin, November 21, 1858. He received a common school education, and always engaged in farming. On the 26th day of March, 1897, he removed to Burk, where he now resides. He is a good citizen and an enterprising farmer.

KITTLESON, THOMAS O., came to the United States in 1862 from Norway, where he was born April 15, 1851. He resided in Iowa fifteen years, and came to Dakota in 1877, when he located on the southeast quarter of section 21, which he filed upon as a homestead. He also owns the northeast quarter of the same section; has a good farm and is a good citizen.

MAGNESS, JOHN, is a native of Norway, and was born September 15, 1823. He emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1855. January 15, 1873, he came to Sioux Falls, and during the next three years was engaged in freighting for C. K. Howard and Knut Thompson. In 1876 he pre-empted the southwest quarter of section 19, in Burk, and settled down to farming. He still resides in Burk, but sold his farm there, and bought the north half of section 23 in Taopi, and other land, and now owns about 800 acres of fine land, and a fine live stock. He is a good citizen, has been on the town board several years, and is quite active in local politics.

MANSAGER, MICHAEL E., was born in Norway in 1825, and emigrated to Iowa. He came to Dell Rapids in this county in 1876, but soon after secured a homestead and a tree claim in sections 29 and 30 in Burk. He is an industrious man and a good citizen.

MANSAGER, R. E., was born in Northwood, Worth county, Iowa, October 20, 1858. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1876 he came to this county and settled in Burk. He was elected town treasurer in 1882, and has been re-elected from year to year to the present writing, and has also been school treasurer for several years. He was appointed postmaster at Fleetwood in 1886, and is one of the good citizens of Burk.

NYHUS, OLE A., is a native of Norway, and was born March 11, 1852. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, and resided in Wisconsin until he removed to this county, where he arrived on the 2d day of June, 1878. He took up the northwest quarter of section 7 in Burk, and has made a good farm of it. Mr. Nyhus taught the first school in Burk, in the school house located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 7. He has held the offices of assessor and justice, and has been town clerk several years. He is a good neighbor and citizen.

RANDALL, FRANK, was born in the city of Valparaiso, Indiana, January 23, 1850. During his minority he worked on a farm and attended public schools. He engaged in farming in Iowa previous to coming to Dakota in 1882, at which time he located in this county and bought a farm in section 9 in Burk township, where he has since resided. He has been one of the prominent actors in the litigation growing out of the resurvey of that township, and has to the best of his ability endeavored to maintain the lines as they were before the resurvey. He is a good farmer and an energetic citizen.

STOUT, JONATHAN, was born in 1822, in Ohio. He lived in that state and in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, prior to his coming to Dakota, in 1873, when he settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 28, in the town of Burk, where he still resides.

STOUT, JAMES, was born in 1849, in Illinois. He removed with his parents to Iowa, and from there he came to Dakota in 1873, and has been a resident of this county since then. He resides upon the homestead taken up by his father, having sold his homestead, which he took up on the southeast quarter of section 21.

STOUT, FRANKLIN, is a brother of James Stout, and was born in 1857, in the state of Illinois, where he lived until he removed with his parents to Iowa; from there he went to Nebraska, and came to Dakota in 1873. He then secured land in the same section as his father, and located on the northeast quarter, where he still resides. They are all three good farmers and have good farms, and are well-known citizens of the county.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, was born in Norway May 17, 1828, and was reared on a farm. In 1850, he emigrated to the United States and located at Racine, Wisconsin. In 1853, he removed to Lincoln, Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1874, when he came to this county. He settled in Burk, taking up three-fourths of section 27, as a homestead, timber claim and pre-emption. He has since bought the balance of this section, and has erected his

buildings in the center of the same. Mr. Thompson has in addition to his farm of 620 acres a few acres of woodland, and is considered



FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS THOMPSON.

one of the best farmers in the county. He has held school and town offices, and is a highly respected citizen.

WALTERS, DENNIS, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1847, and moved with his parents to Iowa when six years of age. On the 22d day of October, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, 15th Iowa Infantry, and served through the remainder of the civil war. After the war he engaged in farming in Iowa until the spring of 1874, when he removed to Dakota, arriving in Sioux Falls on the 1st day of April. He soon after took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 28 in Burk township, where he located and engaged in farming. In May, 1875, a post office was established in Burk called Geneseo, and Mr. Walters was the first postmaster, with the post office at his residence. He held the office for about two years. In 1879, he was again appointed postmaster and held the office until 1888, when he removed to Dell Rapids, where he has since resided. While a resident of Burk he held school offices, was assessor two years, and one of the town supervisors several years. In January, 1870, he married Caroline Stout, daughter of Jonathan Stout, then of Iowa, but now a resident of Burk.

TAOPI TOWNSHIP.

(104-51)

This township is bounded on the north by Lake county, on the east by Burk, on the south by Grand Meadow, and on the west by Buffalo townships. The township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the subdivision was made by H. T. Austin in July, 1867. The township contains 22,234.96 acres of land. At the time the subdivision was made there was a body of water comprising 146.20 acres in the north half of section 3, and a small body of water covering 37.10 acres in the northwest quarter of section 5. There was a small lake called Boot Lake in sections 4, 8 and 9 comprising 258.20 acres. Its form is similar to that of a boot and it is probable that its name was the result of its peculiar formation. Clear Lake, at the time referred to, covered 550.80 acres, 133.85 of which was in section 31 in this township. There were also three small streams having their source in this township, which flowed in a southeasterly direction.

George Aker and Charles T. Austin settled in the township in 1876, and after this time the land was gradually taken up by actual settlers. In May, 1878, J. B. Goddard settled on the southwest quarter of section 20, and the following December a post office was established at this point. Mr. Goddard was appointed postmaster, and has retained the office since then. He also opened a general store, and has continued the business down to the present time. Early in April, 1897, the Taopi Creamery Company was incorporated. Its capital stock was fixed at \$4,000, divided into one hundred and sixty shares. The incorporators were J. E. Colton, John Andrews, W. O. Colton, Austin Thompson, George Aker, C. B. Huntermer and Andrew B. Lemme. A creamery was soon constructed and fully equipped, and opened for business June 16, 1897, and has been in successful operation since then. It is located on the northeast corner of section 27.

The location of a creamery at this point, with its large patronage, made it a desirable location for other business enterprises. In July, 1898, a post office was established, and H. Lovald appointed postmaster. Colton has already two stores and a blacksmith shop, and is rapidly putting on the appearance of a lively little village.

The first school was taught in district number 62, during the summer of 1880, in an old sod house located on the northeast quarter of section 26, where the present school house is located, and Mrs. Ellen Colton was the teacher.

MINNEHAHA NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church which is connected with the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America, was organized February 28, 1879, by the Rev. O. O. Sando. In 1881 a church building was erected on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 35 in Taopi, at a cost of \$700, which was paid for by the members of the church. The Rev. O. O. Sando has remained its pastor since its organization, and services are held once in two weeks. It has one hundred and five communicants, and the congregation is so large that the erection of a more commodious building is contemplated in the near future. There is a Ladies' society and a Young Girls' society connected with the church, which are in a flourishing condition.

ST. ANSGAR NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized August 22, 1887, by people residing in the townships of Taopi and Burk, with a membership of sixty. In 1889, a church building was erected on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 13 in Taopi, at a cost of a little over \$3,000. It is located on the farm of C. A. Grinde, and presents a fine appearance. Services are held every third Sunday, and at the present time there are two hundred and seventy persons connected with this congregation. Three Ladies' societies have been organized in aid of the church work. Its first pastor was the Rev. A. O. Berge, who officiated until 1891, and since then the Rev. C. C. Moe has been its pastor.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1888, by the Rev. Father Flynn of Madison, South Dakota. Services were held in a school house until the spring of 1889, when a church building was erected on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 2, in Taopi. The cost of the church was about \$1,500, which has been all paid by subscription among the members, except about \$200 given by outsiders, and the building is a commodious and appropriate house of worship. Services are held once or twice in each month. The Rev. Fathers Flynn, Maher, Wise, Zink, Gavin, Grabig, Hogan, Mentzing, O'Hara and Feinler have had charge of the church, and the Rev. Father M. J. Martyn, who resides at Dell Rapids, is the present pastor. The congregation consists of about fourteen families. There is also a Sunday school connected with the church with about twenty scholars.

TAOPI TOWNSHIP BOARD.

At the first general election held at the residence of J. B. Goddard on Tuesday, November 2, 1880, the following persons were elected town officers: J. E. Colton, C. T. Austin and James Murphy supervisors; Ebenezer Kilburn and Peter J. Bardell justices of the peace, A. G. Birum and E. S. Grinde constables, Frank Stowel clerk, W. O. Colton treasurer, L. L. Willard assessor, J. B. Goddard poundmaster, Adolph Klein overseer of the highways. It was voted that the township be called Taopi. W. C. Rowland was clerk of election, and J. B. Goddard one of the judges.

1881. January 10, the board met at the post office. J. B. God-

dard was appointed town clerk to fill vacancy in place of Frank Stowel. C. F. Heberlein was appointed supervisor in place of James Murphy, and Geo. O. Goddard in place of J. E. Colton. C. T. Austin was chosen chairman. The first warrant was issued in favor of John Paul for \$10, on the 1st day of October, 1881.

1882. Supervisors, B. C. Baarson chairman, E. Kilburn, J. E. Colton; clerk, J. B. Goddard; treasurer, W. C. Lovering. February 11, C. T. Austin was appointed assessor.

1883. Supervisors, W. C. Lovering chairman, J. E. Colton, B. C. Baarson; clerk, J. B. Goddard; treasurer, George O. Goddard; justice, E. Kilburn. December 31, E. Kilburn was appointed chairman of the board, Mr. Lovering having removed from the township.

1884. Supervisors, E. Kilburn, W. O. Colton, C. A. Grinde; clerk, B. C. Baarson. September 22, the resignation of B. C. Baarson as clerk was accepted and J. B. Goddard was appointed to fill vacancy.

1885. Supervisors, E. Kilburn chairman, W. O. Colton, C. A. Grinde; clerk, J. B. Goddard; treasurer, G. O. Goddard; assessor, C. T. Austin.

1886. Supervisors, L. L. Willard, E. Kilburn, C. A. Grinde; clerk, W. O. Colton; assessor, Tom Larson; justice of the peace, Zadock Clark. The equalized value of property assessed in the township was \$104,895.

1887. Supervisors, C. A. Grinde chairman, L. L. Willard, J. O. Reed; clerk, J. B. Goddard; treasurer, Geo. O. Goddard; assessor, Tom Larson; constable, Elias Larson. May 25, J. O. Reed resigned as supervisor and C. H. Reed was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1888. Supervisors, C. A. Grinde, L. L. Willard, C. T. Austin; clerk, J. B. Goddard; treasurer, G. O. Goddard; assessor, Tom Larson; justices, J. E. Colton, C. B. Huntmer; constables, W. O. Colton, Alfred Stenson. March 12, George P. Aker was appointed justice in place of C. B. Huntmer, who failed to qualify. March 31, E. Kilburn was appointed justice to fill vacancy.

1889. Supervisors, L. L. Willard chairman, C. T. Austin, Tom Larson; clerk, J. B. Goddard; assessor, C. A. Grinde; treasurer, Geo. O. Goddard; justice, E. Kilburn. November 6, contract was let to J. E. Colton for grading road on south line of section 4, across Boot Lake, and on December 3, an order was drawn for the grading, for \$205.50. At the end of the year there was a balance on hand in the treasury of \$5.53.

1890. Notwithstanding there were quite a number of meetings of the board during the year, it is impossible to ascertain from the records the names of the officials. March 25, E. A. Seaman was appointed justice of the peace for one year.

1891. Supervisors, J. E. Colton chairman, A. G. Birum, A. Stinton; Clerk, A. Huntmer; treasurer, C. B. Huntmer; assessor, Eli Larson; justices, E. A. Seaman, E. Kilburn; constable Ole P. Olson.

1892. Supervisors, J. E. Colton chairman, George Aker, J. M. Berdahl; clerk, A. Huntmer; treasurer, C. B. Huntmer; assessor, Elias Larson; justice, E. Kilburn; constables, A. G. Birum, C. R.

Stondahl. It was ordered at this meeting that "the noxious weeds on the highways be destroyed by the road overseers."

1893. The records are silent as to who were elected at the annual town election, but it appears on March 28, that A. E. Willard was appointed town clerk, and that C. B. Huntmer treasurer, W. O. Colton assessor, E. Kilburn justice and C. Kilburn constable gave their official bonds. Several meetings were held during the year and routine business was transacted.

1894. Supervisors, G. O. Goddard, Martin Thompson, L. L. Willard; treasurer, C. B. Huntmer; justice, Peter P. Bowen; constable, C. K. Stondahl. April 17, the board decided to give notice through the Dell Rapids Times for the destruction of the Russian thistle.

1895. Supervisors, Geo. O. Goddard, C. B. Huntmer, Austin Thompson; clerk, C. A. Grinde; treasurer, Nels Baardson.

1896. Supervisors, George O. Goddard chairman, C. B. Huntmer, Charles Thompson; clerk, C. A. Grinde; treasurer, Nels Baardson; assessor, M. T. Austin.

1897. Supervisors, L. L. Willard chairman, Charles Thompson, C. B. Huntmer; clerk, C. A. Grinde; treasurer, Nels Baardson; assessor, M. T. Austin.

1898. Supervisors, George O. Goddard chairman, Iver I. Eitrem, C. T. Austin; clerk, C. A. Grinde; treasurer, Nels Baardson; assessor, M. T. Austin.

1899. Supervisors, George O. Goddard chairman, Iver I. Eitrem, C. T. Austin; clerk, C. A. Grinde; treasurer, W. O. Colton; assessor, C. H. Reed; justices of the peace, C. H. Reed, Louis Clarke.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AKER, GEORGE, was born in Norway in 1858; emigrated to the United States and lived in Iowa until 1876, when he located in this county, where he has since resided. He took up a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 24 in Taopi, and has a good farm. He has been justice of the peace, and supervisor of the town board, is an industrious farmer and a respected citizen.

AUSTIN, CHARLES T., was born in Norway in 1850; came to the United States when only ten years of age, and his opportunities for an education in his native country and in this country were so broken up that most of his attainments may be considered self-acquired. He went to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1865, lived there a few years, and then removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1876 he came to Minnehaha county, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He secured a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 35 in Taopi, to which he has added by purchase the east half of the southwest quarter of section 36, and has a comfortable and well improved farm. He has been an active participant in all public affairs in his township and county; was elected member of the house of representatives of the state legislature in 1890, on the Republican ticket, and again in 1895, during which term he served on the judiciary and other important committees. In 1898 he was elected to the



CHARLES T. AUSTIN.

same office on the fusion ticket. He is deservedly popular with all who know him.

BAARDSON, NELS, is a native of Norway, and was born in July, 1853. He emigrated to the United States in 1874, and located in Iowa. In 1878 he removed to Dakota and settled in this county. He took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 24 in Taopi, and purchased eighty acres adjoining, and has a good farm. He has been town treasurer several years, and is an esteemed citizen.

BELL, ARCHIBALD, came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1830. He lived in Illinois and Wisconsin before he came to Dakota, and settled in this county in 1878. He filed on 160 acres of land as a homestead, sold 80 acres, and of the remaining part, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 28, in Taopi, he has made a good farm, with substantial buildings and resides there at the present time. He enlisted in the army in 1864, served 18 months, and was discharged in June, 1865.

BERGE, OLE A., is a native of Norway, and was born January 30, 1851. He came to America in 1854, and located with his parents in Wisconsin for three years; then resided in Minnesota till 1881, when he came to Minnehaha county and located on his present farm, the southeast quarter of section 7, in Taopi, where he still resides, engaged in farming. He has been school director and road overseer.

BIRUM, ALBERT G., is a native of Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1850. He came to Dakota from Iowa in the summer of 1878, and was for several years a resident of this county. He owned a fine farm on the northeast quarter of section 32 in Taopi, where he resided until 1893, when he sold his farm and removed to Sioux Falls, and for about a year was the proprietor of the Phillips House, and then removed from the state. He was one of the first constables of Taopi after the county had been organized into townships, and was a member of the town board of supervisors and also of the school board.

BORVIK, OLE B., was born January 10, 1864, in Norway. He emigrated to the United States when twenty years old, and came to Minnehaha county May 28, 1884. He bought the southwest quarter of section 21 in Taopi, and engaged in farming.

CARSON, MARTIN O., was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, February 4, 1866. He came to this county with his father, Ole J. Carson, of Grand Meadow, in 1884, and has at the present time a nice farm of his own, comprising the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36 in Taopi.

CHANDONETTE, JOSEPH, is a native of Canada, and was born February 23, 1833. In the fall of 1860 he came to the United States and settled in New York. On the 15th day of July, 1878, he came to this county, where he has since resided. He took up a homestead in section 28 in Taopi, and is a good farmer and a good citizen.

CLARK, ZADOCK, was born at Henderson, New York, in 1832. On the 22d day of October, 1861, he enlisted in the army and served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1882 he came to Dakota and located in this county, where he has since re-

sided. He bought a farm on the southwest quarter of section 28 in Taopi, and engaged in farming. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace, and is a good citizen.

COLTON, J. E., was born in Sylvester, Green county, Wisconsin, March 28, 1857. He resided for some time in Iowa, and came to this county in May, 1878, and settled in Taopi, taking up a pre-emption the first year and a homestead and tree claim in 1879. He has a very fine farm, comprising three quarters of section 27, and is a progressive, successful farmer. He has held town offices, and was county superintendent of schools from January 1, 1883, to 1887. He made a good superintendent, and performed the duties of the office with great fidelity. He is well informed upon public matters and takes an active part in politics, and is recognized as one of the most influential citizens in the county. Right or wrong he is always earnest and honest in maintaining his views. He is a good neighbor and has a host of friends.

COLTON, W. O., was born in Wisconsin, February 26, 1859, and was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He came to this county in 1880, and took up as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 21, in Taopi, and has since bought the northeast quarter of section 28, in the same township. His large farm is well cultivated, and he has some valuable improvements in the line of buildings. He has held town offices, and was county commissioner from his district for the term of three years, ending January 1, 1895. In November, 1896, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature on the Populist ticket. He made a good official, is an upright, honest citizen, and is well liked by all who know him.

EITREIM, IVER, was born in the beautiful part of Norway called Hardanger, June 6, 1862. When twenty years of age he emigrated to the United States, and lived in Minnesota for three years. In 1885, he came to Dakota, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He resides on his farm in section 16, in Taopi, engaged in farming. He is a member of the town board, and is a good citizen.

FISH, JOHN, was born in Iowa, April 5, 1862. In 1873, he located in Valley Springs township, this county, and when of age bought 160 acres of land in section 28, in Taopi, and engaged in farming.

GLENNON, H. P., was born at Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, March 30, 1858. He located in Minnehaha county in March, 1888, and has since resided there. He bought 320 acres of land, comprising the north half of section 10, in Taopi, where he resides and has a fine farm. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

GODDARD, GEORGE O., was born in Monona, Clayton county, Ia., March 6, 1856. He removed to Taopi, this county, in May, 1878, and took up as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 29, and as a tree claim the southeast quarter of section 20, where he resides and has a very good farm. He is engaged in the mercantile business with his father, J. B. Goddard. He has been a member of the town board for several years, the greater part of which time he has been its chairman. He is public-spirited, a good business man, and a highly esteemed citizen.



J. E. COLTON.

GODDARD, J. B., was born in Rutland county, Vermont, October 16, 1830. He came West, and resided for a few years in Iowa and Minnesota, and removed to this county and settled in Taopi in 1878, securing a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 20, where he has since resided. In December, 1878, the Taopi post office was established and Mr. Goddard was appointed postmaster, which position he has held ever since. For ten years he was town clerk of Taopi. In addition to farming he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Taopi since 1878. He is not only a good official, but is a good farmer and a successful business man. His location for country trade is all that could be desired, and "Goddard's store" is known to all the residents of Minnehaha county and vicinity. Mr. Goddard is a strong man with decided views upon all public questions, and is well liked by his neighbors.

GRINDE, CARL A., was born in Norway, January 9, 1857, but his residence in that country was of short duration, as his parents emigrated to the United States when he was only two weeks old. In June, 1879, he came to this county, and for one year resided in Edison; then removed to Taopi and secured by pre-emption the southeast quarter of section 13, where he has since resided. He has a good farm with good improvements. He has held several important town offices, and was a member of the house of representatives of the state legislature in 1893. He has a large family of children of which he is proud. He is well liked by his neighbors, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

GUNDERSON, GUNDER, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1843. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States, and lived in Illinois and Iowa until in 1879, when he removed to Dakota, coming, like so many other early settlers, by ox-team. He located in this county, securing as a homestead the southeast quarter of section 22 in Taopi, and engaged in farming.

HATLAND, JACOB, is a native of Norway, and was born March 6, 1866. He emigrated to Dakota, and located in this county in 1887, where he has since resided. He bought the northeast quarter of section 20 in Taopi, and is engaged in farming. He has a good farm, and is a good citizen.

HUNTEMER, CHARLES B., was born in Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, December 29, 1853. He came to this county in 1878, and settled in Taopi on the southwest quarter of section 2, where he still resides. At that time he had \$500 in money and a pair of old horses, harness and wagon. He is now the owner of a large farm of about 1,000 acres. He is a good farmer and has made the most of his opportunities. His residence and other farm buildings are among the best in the county, and their arrangement and completeness for farm purposes is admirable. He keeps a large stock of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Huntemer clearly demonstrates what a man can do as a farmer in this county, provided he is industrious and attentive to business. He is a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

HUNTEMER, GEORGE VALENTINE, was born at Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, July 10, 1859. He has been engaged in farming in Taopi for several years, and is one of the brothers whose names appear on nearly all the northern tier of sections in Taopi township. He has a good farm of 320 acres, and is a good citizen.

HUNTEMER, FRANK J., was born at Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, August 31, 1867. He has lived in this county for many years engaged in extensive farming, and is the owner of about 600 acres of good farm land in Taopi. He is one of the active and enterprising citizens of that township.

HUNTEMER, JOSEPH, was born at Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, September 20, 1869. He came to this county and settled in Taopi where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1896, when he sold out and removed to Wisconsin. He was an enterprising young man, and his departure was regretted by his neighbors.

JORGENSEN, PETER, was born in Norway, March 29, 1831. He emigrated to this country and lived in Iowa until 1878, when he removed to Dakota. On the 19th day of May, 1879, he came to this county and took up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 17 in Taopi, upon which he resides, and a tree claim on the southeast quarter of the same section, making in all a very fine farm, with substantial buildings and other improvements.

KILBURN, E., was born in Canada, May 1, 1825. He came to the United States in 1846, and lived in Wisconsin and New Hampshire until he settled in this county in 1878. He took up a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 31 in Taopi, where he has since resided and has a good farm. He has always been prominent in town affairs; has held the office of justice of the peace several terms, and supervisor and chairman of the town board; and is a well liked and highly respected citizen.

KLINE, ADOLPH, came to this country from Germany, where he was born in 1847. He came to Dakota in 1878, after having lived in Wisconsin and Iowa for some time. He filed a tree claim and a pre-emption upon the east half of section 30 in Taopi, and engaged in farming.

LARSON, ELIAS, is a native of Norway, and was born January 11, 1856. He emigrated to this country in 1872, and lived in Iowa for six years, then removed to Minnehaha county and settled on his present farm, the northeast quarter of section 25, in Taopi, where he has since resided. He is an active and well-known citizen, and has held the office of assessor.

LARSON, TOM, was born in the province of Bergen, Norway, February 15, 1862. When he first came to this country he located in Iowa and lived there until the spring of 1878, when he moved to Dakota. He owns and resides upon the southwest quarter of section 15, and on April 3, 1885, he filed a tree claim upon the southwest quarter of section 26, in Taopi. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen, and has been assessor for three years.



W. O. COLTON.

OLSON, OLE, was born in Sweden August 4, 1844, and was reared on his father's farm. In 1871, he emigrated to the United States, worked on a farm in Wisconsin for awhile, three years in a pinery in Michigan, three years on a farm near Lincoln, Neb., and six months in a gold mine in the Black Hills, after which he bought a farm in Wahoo precinct, Saunders county, Nebraska, and lived there about seven years. He removed to this county in the spring of 1885, and bought the southwest quarter of section 1, in Taopi, where he still resides with his family, consisting of wife, three girls and three boys. His farm is well improved with good buildings, seven acres of trees, and orchard. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

REED, JAMES O., a son of Orville H. Reed, was born in Watertown, New York, May 9, 1852. He came to this county in 1880, and settled in Taopi, taking up a homestead and a tree claim in section 31, and has since that time resided there. He has held various town offices, and was nominated for the legislature in 1892, but his party was in the minority, and he did not secure the election. He is an active citizen, and stands well with his neighbors and acquaintances.

REED, ORVILLE H., was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, December 13, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. He was at one time engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, and afterwards lived seven years in Wisconsin. In 1880, he came to this county and settled in Taopi, taking up the southwest quarter of section 29 as a homestead, where he has since resided. He followed the trade of carpenter and joiner for twenty-five years. While residing in New York he held town offices. He is a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

STONDAHL, C. KNUTSON, was born in Minnesota, April 25, 1857, and came to this county in 1878. He had no property when he first came here, but took up 160 acres of land in the northwest quarter of section 18, in Taopi, as a homestead. By industry and economy, he soon had quite a good farm, although the hail storms destroyed his crops three times. He has been school treasurer, and also constable of Taopi, and is a good citizen.

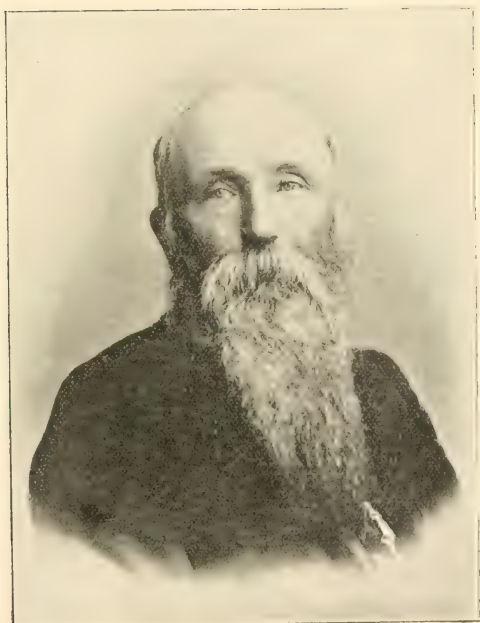
THOMPSON, AUSTIN, is a native of Iowa, and was born July 1, 1857. He came to this county on the 16th day of August, 1878, and secured a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 23 in Taopi, where he has since resided, and has a good farm. He was one of the supervisors of the town board in 1895, is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

THOMPSON, CHARLES, was born in Norway, October 22, 1853. He emigrated to the United States and resided in Howard county, Iowa, for some time, but removed to this county in 1878, and settled on his present farm, comprising 160 acres in sections 25 and 26 in Taopi, which is now a well improved farm. He was one of the supervisors of the town board in 1896 and 1897, and is an enterprising, good citizen.

TOPHAM, THOMAS H., is a native of England, and was born March 18, 1851. He emigrated to the United States in 1880, lived a

few months in New York, then resided in Connecticut until he removed to Dakota. He arrived in this county March 20, 1892, resided in Grand Meadow a short time, and is now engaged in farming in section 31 in Taopi. He was one of the grand jurors at the November term of Minnehaha county circuit court in 1894, and during his short residence in the county has established a good reputation as a citizen.

WILLARD, LEVI LAROE, is a native of Vermont, and was born in 1846. He lived a few years in Iowa and Wisconsin, and removed to this county in 1879. He took up a homestead and tree claim in sections 27 and 31, and engages in general farming, raising grain, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1896 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to the house of representatives of the South Dakota legislature, but his party was in the minority that year, and consequently he was not elected. Mr. Willard is a good neighbor and citizen, and is one of those men whom everybody likes.



J. B. GODDARD.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

(104-52)

Buffalo is the northwest township in the county and contains, according to the government survey, 19,355.53 acres of land. In August, 1859, the township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley, and the subdivision was made by H. T. Austin in June, 1867. This survey shows that Buffalo lake in sections 2 and 10 covered 440 acres of land at that time, Diamond Lake 282 acres, a portion of Clear Lake 126 acres in section 36, and another lake, part of which is in McCook county, covered 191 acres in sections 19 and 30. There were some small streams tributary to these lakes, and one of the branches of Skunk creek had its source at the northeast corner of section 30. If a survey should be made of these lakes and water courses at the present time they would not make so good a showing upon a map of the township.

Alexander Irvine settled on the northeast quarter of section 27 in May, 1877. H. J. Dallen, Sever O. Henjum, B. E. Nelson, and Freeman O. Nichols came in 1878, and several prominent, well-to-do farmers residing in this township at the present time settled there in 1879.

The first school house in Burk was located on the northeast corner of section 9. It was covered with one thickness of boards, and warmed by a sheet-iron stove. The fuel used was hay, and the scholars twisted it ready for use during the recesses and at noon. The teacher was Mary E. Brenner, who taught the school for three months, at \$18 per month.

During the last ten years some fine farm buildings have been erected, and taking the township as a whole the evidence of prosperity is not wanting. There is not a post office in the township, and the residents receive their mail at Taopi and Montrose. The nearest railroad station is Montrose on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENT CHURCH.—The church of the Seventh Day Advent was erected in 1889, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26 in Buffalo, and was paid for by subscription. It is principally open for the Seventh Day Adventists, who keep their Sabbath on Saturday, but Protestants of all denominations are welcome to worship in the church.

ST. JACOB'S NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.—This church organization was perfected in 1884 by the Rev. O. O. Sando, who remained its pastor until he was succeeded by the

Rev. M. Shirley. The present pastor is the Rev. M. Swaren, and the congregation consists of ninety members of which forty-seven are communicants. It is connected with the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America. In 1887, this society built a church on the southeast corner of section 15. It is a fine church building, twenty-eight by forty feet and has a steeple eighty-one feet in height which can be seen for several miles in all directions.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The first meeting of the township board was held at the residence of S. O. Henjum January 14, 1881. At this meeting S. O. Henjum was chosen chairman; the other members of the board were Jacob Stevens and J. Nebbergall; H. J. Dallen was assessor, B. C. Baarson clerk, C. Bode treasurer, William Eggert, L. W. Granger justices, H. Stevens constable. The first warrant issued was in favor of H. J. Dallen for services as assessor in the sum of \$18.

1882. Supervisors, S. O. Henjum chairman, Edgar Kilburn, James Nebbergall; clerk, John Archer; treasurer, Carl Bode; assessor, Matthew Owens; constable, A. Gregory; pound master, A. J. Anderson. June 28, Carl Bode tendered his resignation as treasurer, which was accepted, and H. J. Dallen was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1883. Supervisors, S. O. Henjum chairman, Edgar Kilburn, B. E. Nelson; clerk, John Archer; treasurer, H. J. Dallen; justices, L. W. Granger, W. Rodway; constables, E. A. Packard, Jacob Stevens.

1884. Supervisors, F. J. Burnett chairman, H. J. Dallen, B. E. Nelson; clerk, John Archer; treasurer, John Arneson; assessor, S. O. Henjum; justices, Henry Guth, L. W. Granger; constables, S. J. Holland, John Hand.

1885. Supervisors, S. O. Henjum chairman, Edgar Kilburn, James Nebbergall; clerk, F. J. Burnett; assessor and justice, L. W. Granger; constable, John Hand. May 12, the board appointed Wm. Eggert constable, John Hand having removed from the township.

1886. Supervisors, S. O. Henjum chairman, Edgar Kilburn, E. A. Packard; clerk, John Archer; treasurer, D. W. Kennison; assessor, F. J. Burnett; justices, L. W. Granger, Henry Guth; constables, William Eggert, S. J. Holland.

1887. Supervisors, L. W. Granger chairman, E. A. Packard, H. J. Dallen; clerk, John Archer; treasurer, D. W. Kennison; assessor, Matthew Owens; justice, James Nebbergall; constable, J. N. Hartrauft.

1888. Supervisors, F. J. Burnett chairman, B. E. Nelson, John Hart; clerk, Matthew Owens; treasurer, H. J. Dallen; assessor, John Arneson. February 26, 1889, a petition for the resurvey of the township was received, asking that the question be submitted to a vote at the next annual election.

1889. Supervisors, F. J. Burnett chairman, John Hart, B. E. Nelson; clerk, M. Owens; assessor, John Arneson; treasurer, H. J. Dallen. In May, after having canvassed the votes for delegates to the constitutional convention, the question arose who should deliver

the election returns at Sioux Falls, and no member of the board was willing to do so. It was then voted that \$2.50 should be paid in addition to the fees to the person performing the service, still no one being willing the supervisors and the clerk drew lots in order to decide the question. The lot fell on the clerk, who remarks in the record "that he being out of money as usual" made a bill in advance, which was allowed. October 1, Sivert Olson was appointed constable.

1890. Supervisors, S. O. Henjum chairman, F. J. Burnett, L. W. Granger; clerk and justice, Matthew Owens; assessor, John Arneson; treasurer, H. J. Dallen; constables, B. E. Nelson, S. S. Olson. April 21, F. J. Burnett resigned as supervisor and G. V. Huntmer was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1891. Supervisors, L. W. Granger chairman, G. V. Huntmer, D. W. Kennison; clerk, John Archer; assessor, John Arneson; treasurer, H. J. Dallen; justice, A. J. Erikson. It was voted to hold all town meetings in the school house in district No. 98. Twenty-five votes were cast.

1892. Supervisors, B. E. Nelson chairman, G. V. Huntmer, John B. Johnson; clerk, S. O. Henjum; treasurer, H. J. Dallen; assessor, John Archer; justice, C. H. Radspinner; constables, Peter A. Nerdahl, E. J. Archer.

1893. Supervisors, B. E. Nelson chairman, John B. Johnson, Jacob Stevens; clerk, S. O. Henjum; treasurer, H. J. Dallen; constable, Albert Arneson; assessor, John Archer.

1894. Supervisors, Hans Johnson chairman, J. B. Johnson, George Ingalls; clerk, T. J. Burnett; treasurer, John Arneson; Geo. Hill was elected but did not qualify; assessor, F. O. Nichols.

1895. Supervisors, John B. Johnson, Geo. W. Ingalls, H. J. Dallen; clerk, F. J. Burnett; treasurer, John Arneson.

1896. Supervisors, John Arneson chairman, S. M. Riveness, Alex. Irvine; clerk, F. J. Burnett; treasurer, J. B. Johnson; assessor, F. O. Nichols.

1897. Supervisors, John Arneson chairman, W. C. Archer, H. J. Dallen; clerk, F. J. Burnett; treasurer, John B. Johnson; assessor, J. J. Ordal.

1898. Supervisors, B. E. Nelson chairman, H. J. Dallen, W. C. Archer; clerk, F. J. Burnett; treasurer, John B. Johnson; assessor, Joseph J. Ordal.

1899. Supervisors, B. E. Nelson, A. E. Packard, John Arneson; clerk, F. J. Burnett; treasurer, John B. Johnson; assessor, Joseph J. Ordal.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARCHER, JOHN, is a native of Ohio, and was born February 6, 1831. He removed to Illinois, then to Iowa, and came from there to Dakota, May 1, 1881. He secured a homestead on the southwest quarter of section 13 in Buffalo, where he still resides. He has been clerk of the town board for about seven years, and school district clerk eight years. He has a well improved farm, with substantial buildings and a large number of horses and cattle.

ARCHER, ERNEST J., was born in Kane county, Illinois, February 16, 1859. He removed with his father to Iowa, and came to Dakota, May 1, 1881, taking up a homestead adjoining his father's, on the northeast quarter of section 24. He also owns the east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section, and has a good farm.

ARNESON, JOHN, has resided in Buffalo since April, 1881. He made a pre-emption filing upon the northwest quarter of section 15, but changed it to a homestead and now resides there. He also has a tree claim upon the southwest quarter of section 15. He has been assessor, treasurer, and chairman of the town board, and has held school district offices several years. He was born in Norway, March 11, 1849; emigrated to the United States and resided for awhile in Iowa and three years in Minnesota before coming to this county in 1881.

BURNETT, F. J., was born at Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, March 1, 1841. Before coming to Dakota he lived in Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. On the 23d day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, Second Regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and served until August 16 of that year. On the 24th day of January, 1864, he enlisted in Battery D, First Michigan Light Artillery, and served until August 3, 1865. On the 2d day of May, 1878, he arrived in this county and took up 320 acres of land in Taopi township, also the southwest quarter of section 3 in Buffalo township, which he now owns, and upon which he resides. He was chairman of the town board in 1884-8-9, town clerk and enumerator of census in 1885, assessor in 1886, supervisor in 1890, and guard at the penitentiary from April 9, 1890, to March 21, 1893, since which time he has resided on his farm. He was elected town clerk in 1894, and by re-elections has held the office since then. Mr. Burnett is a good neighbor, and an upright, respected citizen.

DALLEN, H. J., was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, November 16, 1856, resided for awhile in Iowa and removed to this county in May, 1878. He made a homestead entry on the southwest quarter of section 21, in Buffalo, where he now resides. He has held the office of town treasurer six years, and has also been town assessor and supervisor of the town board.

GUTH, HENRY, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in March, 1854, and was educated in the common schools. He resided in Wisconsin until he removed to Dakota in May, 1879, at which time he located in Buffalo, taking up as a homestead the southwest quarter of section 4, where he has since resided. He also pre-empted 160 acres and secured a tree claim in the adjoining county. He is a good farmer and a good citizen. In relating his early experiences as a pioneer he said: "I did not have any vegetables for a year and a half, and I had such a yearning for anything in that line that I ate green oats and other grain with the greatest relish. Pioneers are slaves for those who come after them."

HOLDEN, OSCAR L., was born in Vermont May 21, 1853. He resided in Iowa six years, and removed to Dakota in August, 1882, and

settled in Minnehaha county. He bought the northwest quarter of section 13, in Buffalo, where he engaged in farming, besides working at his trade of carpenter. He resided on his farm until his death, which occurred June 4, 1897. He was a good citizen.

HILL, GEORGE H., was born in Essex county, New York, in 1857. He removed with his parents to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1860, and remained there until January, 1876, when they located in this county, his father, Hiram N. Hill, securing about 200 acres in section 20, in Benton township. The subject of this sketch moved on to his present farm, comprising the north half of the northeast quarter of section 22, and the southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 15, in Buffalo township, in 1879, and has resided there ever since. He was elected justice of the peace in 1894.

HOLLAND, SEVERT J., is a native of Norway, and was born May 21, 1858. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, and lived in Iowa until he came to Dakota in 1880. He took up as a homestead the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29, and as a tree claim the northwest quarter of section 31, and has purchased the north half of the northeast quarter of section 29, in Buffalo, and resides on his homestead. He has been road supervisor five years and constable four years.

HENJUM, SEVER O., is a native of Norway, and was born May 21, 1851. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Iowa and Minnesota until 1878, when he came to Dakota, arriving in this county on the 27th day of May of that year. He took up a homestead on the northwest quarter of section 21, in Buffalo, where he still resides, and a tree claim on the northeast quarter of section 20, in the same town, which half section of land he still retains and has a fine farm. He has been prominent in town affairs, having held both town and school district offices.

IRVINE, ALEXANDER, the first permanent settler of Buffalo, was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, February 4, 1856. He lived in Iowa for some time, and removed from there to Dakota in May, 1877, when he located a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 27 in Buffalo, where he still resides, and has a good farm. He also owns the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section.

JAASTAD, LEWIS HENDERSON, was born in Norway, February 22, 1855, and emigrated to the United States in 1873 and settled in Iowa. In 1881 he came to Burk, this county, but soon after took up the southeast quarter of section 8 in Buffalo. He has been school clerk for several years and has also held the office of justice of the peace. He has a good farm, and raises both grain and stock; is a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

JOHNSON, JOHN B., was born in Norway, January 14, 1862, and emigrated to this country with his father, Johannes J. Ordal, in 1880. Since May of that year he has resided in Buffalo township, and is the owner of a good farm in section 11; has been on the town board four years, one year of which he was chairman, and has held the office of town treasurer. He is a good citizen.

KENNISON, DANIEL W., is a Vermonter by birth, and was born August 11, 1829. He lived in New York and Illinois for several years and came to this county on the 22d day of August, 1882, from Grundy county, Iowa. He took up a homestead on the northeast quarter of section 35 in Buffalo, to which he added the northwest quarter of section 12, and eighty acres in section 36, and in a few years had a fine farm, with good buildings and improvements. But on account of feeble health he was obliged to give up farming, and in 1893 removed to Madison, in Lake county, where he resided until in 1898, when he went to Arkansas, in hopes of regaining his health, but failing in this, came to Sioux Falls, and after a long siege in the hospital, recovered his health to quite an extent. He disposed of his farm in Buffalo, except the eighty acres in section 36, and bought some property in Sioux Falls, where he now resides. He was treasurer of Buffalo township in 1886 and 1887. His two sons, C. A. and C. C., are still residents of Buffalo, where they are engaged in farming, and they are all enterprising men and good citizens. In 1856 he married Miss Jane R. Gage of Chateaugay, New York.

NELSON, BENEDICT E., is a native of Bergen, Norway, and was born March 20, 1854. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and resided in Dane county, Wisconsin, seven years. In 1878 he came to this county and settled in Buffalo township, taking up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 23, and the west half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section 24 as a tree claim, and has since purchased the southeast quarter of section 14. He has a good farm and is a good farmer. He has been supervisor of the town board for several years, and two years its chairman, and has been a member of the school board since 1887. He is frequently elected a delegate to the county conventions, and is one of the most reliable and highly respected citizens in the county.

NICHOLS, FREEMAN O., of Buffalo, was born in Illinois, September 19, 1852. When two years old he removed with his parents to Iowa, and lived there until 1878, when he located in this county. He secured a pre-emption in Buffalo, but sold it and went to Lincoln county, where he remained three years. He then returned to Minnehaha county and took up as a homestead the south half of the northeast quarter of section 32 in Buffalo, where he still resides. He is also the owner of the southeast quarter of the same section, and has a good farm. He has been director and clerk of the school board, and town assessor, and is a pleasant neighbor and a good citizen.

OWENS, MATTHEW, was born in Maine June 5, 1852, and was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He removed to Wisconsin and then to Minnesota and came from there to Dakota in July, 1879. He settled in Buffalo township, taking up as a homestead the northeast quarter of section 3, and also secured a timber claim in section 10. He has been a successful farmer, and is an active, respected citizen. He has held school and town offices, and is well liked by his neighbors.

ORDAL, JOHANNES J., was born in Norway, January 19, 1841, and emigrated to this country in 1880, and located in this county on



D. W. KENNISON AND WIFE.

May 16, of that year, on section 10 in Buffalo township, where he has since resided. He is a good citizen.

ORDAL, JOSEPH, son of Johannes, was born in Norway March 4, 1866, and came to this county with his parents in 1880. He lives on the home farm, and owns 80 acres of land adjoining; has been township assessor two years, and is a good citizen.

PACKARD, EDWARD A., was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, June 18, 1856, and was educated in the common schools. He removed to Iowa and came from there to Dakota May 10, 1879. He settled in Buffalo, taking up as a tree claim the southwest quarter of section 25, where he still resides. To this he has added 240 acres in sections 26 and 36, in the same town. He has a well improved farm and a thrifty apple orchard of about 150 trees. He has held town offices and has been an active citizen. He is well liked by his neighbors, and is highly respected by all who know him.

STEVENS, JACOB, an old resident of the town of Buffalo, was born in Ohio, in 1847. He resided for some time in Minnesota but came to Minnehaha county in 1879 and took up the north half of section 9 in Buffalo, where he now resides. He is a good citizen.

* BALTIC.

Soon after the Milwaukee railroad was built between Dell Rapids and Sioux Falls, a way station was established on the southeast quarter of section 32 in Dell Rapids township, and was called St. Olaf. A post office was also established, with a Mr. Ebert as postmaster. Two or three years after this, J. A. Pettigrew built the St. Olaf's flour mill at this point. The name of the station and post office was changed to Keyes. In October, 1889, John O. Langness platted four blocks in section 5 in Sverdrup township. At this point several business buildings were erected, and at the present writing most of the business is done in the Sverdrup portion of the village. The station, mill, one elevator, and a drug store, are north of the line dividing the townships. On the Sverdrup side there are two elevators, three general stores, two blacksmith shops, harness shop, and lumber yard. There is also a good school house, a creamery, and hotel at this point. Baltic is a good wheat market, and has some very energetic, good business men engaged in business there. Among them are John O. Langness, T. J. and Knut Questad, T. T. Vrenne, and C. H. McFarlin. The location of Baltic, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, with its water power, surrounded by a rich farming country, makes it a good business point, and now that it has got its name permanently established, it will undoubtedly increase rapidly in population and commercial importance.

*At the time Baltic was reached in this paper order, a question arose in regard to the correctness of a statement which the manuscript contained, and it was taken out for the purpose of verification. At this point the writer was compelled to be absent from the city several days, and upon his return found that it could only appear, as it does, at the end of this work.

INDEX.

PAGE,		PAGE
Preface.....	5	Soldiers and Settlers leaving the
Introductory.....	6	Sioux Valley—Sioux Falls City
		burned by the Indians—Second
Chapter I. Early History.		Territorial Legislature..... 26
Legislative Act Establishing Minne-		Memorials to Congress praying for
haha, Lincoln, Brookings and Deuel		the establishment of a Military
Counties—Boundaries of Minne-		Post at Sioux Falls..... 27
haha County—Series of evolution		Military Post established—Bounda-
that made this possible, beginning		ries of the Military Reservation. .
with 1762.....		“The Barracks”..... 28, 31
First information in regard to the	7	Sioux Falls settled for the third time
Falls of the Big Sioux—Western		—First sutler..... 28
Town Company.....	10	Memorial to Congress praying for
First land taken up under the U. S.		bloodhounds—Names of early set-
laws in Dakota—First Log House		tlers—Melvin's Log House..... 31
—Dakota Land Company—Sioux		Memorials to Congress praying for a
Falls City—First Settlers.....	11	government road—Names of a
Indian hostilities—Sioux Valley de-		large number of new settlers..... 32
serted—Sioux Falls City again set-		The Military Post at Sioux Falls vac-
tled.....	12	cated—The Military Reservation
First white woman—Indians again		opened—Immigration increasing—
threatening the settlements in the		First Sunday School—Cataract
Sioux Valley—“Fort Sod”—Let-		House built—Other Improvements
ter written by an occupant of same		First Residence at Dell Rapids—Dell
in 1858.....	14	City Journal—First church build-
First printing press, newspaper,		ing erected in Sioux Falls—Sioux
editor, etc.....	16	Falls Pantagraph—Land Office
Interesting report of Dakota Land		opened—School house and Metho-
Company.....	17	dist church erected—Brick manu-
Emanija, County Seat—First polit-		facturing—Improvements during
ical convention and election.....	18	1873..... 34
“Squatter Legislature”.....	19	Grasshoppers destroy the crops..... 35
Death of the first Governor.....	21	Valley Springs first school and mar-
Second Session of the “Squatter Leg-		riage..... 36, 37
islature”.....	22	Explanatory remarks by the author. .
Dakota Territory organized, and di-		
vided into judicial districts.....	24	Chapter II. Board of County Commissioners
First Territorial Election, Legisla-		Big Sioux County, First Officers, Pro-
ture, Members—Soldiers arrive—		ceedings..... 38, 39
Indian massacre—The murder of		First county warrant..... 37
Judge Amidon and Son.....	25	Minnehaha County established—
		First officers..... 39, 37

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Minnehaha County reorganized—		Appropriation for 1st South Dakota	
Present boundaries established.....	32, 38	Regiment and Company B.....	66
Record of the first meeting of		List of County Commissioners, 1871-	
County Board.....	38	1899.....	66
County divided into districts—Offi-			
cers appointed.....	38, 39	Chapter III. Courts.	
County divided into Commissioner		United States District Court.....	68
Districts.....	53	District Court of Minnehaha County:	
County Redistricted.....	59	First Term, May, 1871; Second,	
Sheriff.....	36-8, 44-6-55	May, 1872; Third, May, 1873---	73
District Attorney.....	36-9, 45-7, 52-9	Fourth, June, 1874; Fifth, May,	
Register of Deeds and County Clerk		1875.....	74
-----	36-8-9, 41-5-6, 56	Sixth, May, 1876; Seventh, May,	
Clerk of Courts.....	60-3-4	1877; Eighth, May, 1878; Ninth,	
County Treasurer.....	38, 41-5-6-8, 54-5, 64	June, 1879; Tenth, December,	
County Superintendent of Schools --	39, 41-9, 53-4	1879.....	76
Coroner.....	40, 56	Eleventh, June, 1880; Twelfth,	
Surveyor.....	41, 53-54, 60-1-5	April, 1881; Thirteenth, Novem-	
Roads.....	39-40-1-4, 65	ber, 1881.....	77
Bridges.....	41-2-6-7-8, 51-2-3, 60-1-2-3-4-5-6	Fourteenth, April, 1882; Fifteenth,	
Liquor License.....	41-5-6-7-8, 53-5	November, 1882; Sixteenth,	
Places designated for holding elec-		April, 1883.....	81
tions.....	42-3	Seventeenth, April, 1884.....	82
Ballot boxes.....	42, 60	Eighteenth, November, 1884; Nine-	
Financial Statement of County June		teenth, April, 1885.....	85
30, 1872,.....	41	Twentieth, November, 1885; Twen-	
Election Returns.....	44, 62	ty-first, April, 1886; Twenty-sec-	
Assessments.....	44-7, 62-3-4-6	ond, November, 1886.....	86
Official Newspapers 45-6-8, 50-2-4-6-8-9, 60-4-5-6		Twenty-third, April, 1887; Twenty-	
Ferry across Big Sioux River.....	45, 51-2	fourth, November, 1887; Twen-	
Treasurer's Report.....	47-8, 61-5	ty-fifth, April, 1888.....	87
Board of Insanity.....	48, 61-2-5	Twenty-sixth, November, 1888;	
County Jail.....	48-49, 50-1-2, 60-1	Twenty-seventh, April, 1889.....	88
County Poorhouse and Poor-farm --		Circuit Court of Minnehaha County:	
-----	48-9, 52-6-7-8, 60-5	First Term, May, 1890; Second,	
County Bonds.....	48-9, 55-6-7	December, 1890.....	91
Township Organization, Numbers		Third, April, 1881.....	92
and Names.....	49-50	Fourth, November, 1891.....	95
County Offices, Court Room.....	52	Fifth, April, 1892.....	97
County Physicians.....	52-6, 65	Sixth, November, 1892.....	98
Prohibition.....	54-5, 62	Seventh, April, 1893; Eighth, No-	
Office of County Auditor created....	55	vember, 1893.....	101
Court House.....	55-6-7-9	Ninth, April, 1894; Tenth, Novem-	
Court House Tower-clock.....	60	ber, 1894; Eleventh, April, 1895.	
Hospital.....	55	Twelfth, November, 1895; Thir-	
Seed Grain Applications.....	58, 64-5	teenth, April, 1896; Fourteenth,	
Appropriation for Exhibit at World's		November, 1896.....	103
Fair.....	60	Fifteenth, April, 1897; Special,	
Vote of Thanks to Commissioner		July, 1897; Sixteenth, December,	
McKee—Lease of School Lands..	61	1897.....	104
Reward for capturing Dr. Fisher....	61-3	Seventeenth, May, 1898; Eight-	
Rainmaking.....	63	teenth, December, 1898; Nine-	
Boarding Prisoners—Places design-		teenth, April, 1899.....	107
ated for selling mortgaged prop-		Probate Court.....	107
erty—Appropriation for County		County Court.....	108
Exhibit.....	65		

Chapter IV. Constitutional Conventions.		PAGE.
Constitutional Convention, 1883----	119	
Constitutional Convention, 1885----	121	
Constitutional Convention, 1889----	125	
Territorial and State Officers, 1861-1889-----	126	
Federal and State Officers, 1889-1899-----	127	
Chapter V.		
Plats, Alphabetically Arranged-----	129	
Statistics:		
Population in Dakota Territory, 1860-70-80—North and South Dakota, 1890—Minnehaha County, 1870-80-90-----	141	
Population of Subdivisions of Minnehaha County, 1890—Native and Foreign Born—Male and Female—Nationality, State and County—Nativity, Age, Color, in County, and City of Sioux Falls in 1890-----	142	
Number of Dwellings, Families, Average number of Persons in each Dwelling in Dakota, 1850 to 1890—Same in Minnehaha County—School enrollment, State, 1890—Church Organizations in State, 1890—Mortality in State, County and City of Sioux Falls, 1890—Causes of Death—Infirm Persons in State and County, 1890-----	143	
Prisoners, Native and Foreign born in State, 1890—Indebtedness of County—Census of County, 1895-----	144	
Chapter VI. Railroads and Motor Lines.		
Railroad meetings-----	145	
Worthington & Sioux Falls railroad—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad-----	147	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad-----	149	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad-----	151	
Illinois Central railroad-----	153	
Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad-----	157	
South Sioux Falls Railroad and Rapid Transit-----	161	
South Dakota Rapid Transit and Railroad Company-----	162	
Sioux Falls, Yankton and Southwestern Railway-----	165	
Schedule of Distances from Sioux Falls to Railroad Stations in this County and other important points-----	168	
Elevation of Stations—Elevation of Big Sioux River-----	168	
Chapter VII.		
South Dakota Penitentiary-----	169	
Minnehaha County Poor-farm-----	173	
Children's Home-----	175	
Chapter VIII. Schools.		
Organization of School Districts----	177	
South Dakota School for Deaf-mutes-----	178	
Sioux Falls College-----	183	
All Saints School-----	186	
Lutheran Normal School-----	190	
Chapter IX. Fairs, Races.		
County Fairs-----	193	
State Fairs-----	195	
Tri-State Fair-----	197	
Sioux Falls Carnival—Racing and Race Horses-----	198	
Chapter X.		
Minnehaha County Aid Society—Farmers Grange—Farmers Alliance-----	200	
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association—Early Settlers Association-----	201	
Chapter XI.		
Water Supply-----	203	
Snow and Rain Fall-----	206	
Flood of April, 1881-----	207	
Cloud-burst in Highland, 1876,—Extremes of Heat and Cold-----	209	
Blizzards-----	211	
Cyclones-----	213	
Electric Storms-----	215	
Chapter XII.		
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors-----	219	
Santa Fee Scrip and its Bogus Issue by J. D. Cameron-----	220	
Impeachment of Alderman Joseph Sampson-----	221	
Poetics-----	223	
Chapter XIII.		
The Murder of Mary Egan-----	225	
Burning of the Egan Homestead [Poem]-----	227	

	PAGE.		PAGE.
The Lacey-Bunker Tragedy	232	Town of Valley Springs—Incor-	
The Murder of Alfred Erikson	233	poration — Schools—Mills—Ele-	
The John McDonald Homicide	234	vators — Creamery Company—	
The Messiah Craze and Trial of		Building Associations	271
Plenty Horses for the Murder of		Newspapers:	
Lieutenant Casey	235	Valley Springs Enterprise—Valley	
Chapter XIV. Reminiscences.		Springs Vidette	272
Sioux Falls in 1862-1866	238	Churches:	
Sioux Falls in 1870	241	Congregational—Free Will Bap-	
Reminiscences of Mrs. Hattie C.		tist—Methodist—Episcopal	272
Phillips	243	Fraternal Societies:	
John Nelson's "Indian Scare"	244	Knights of Pythias	272
Experience of two early settlers, dur-		Modern Woodmen—Royal Neigh-	
ing their walk from Redwood, Min-		bors of America — Fraternal	
nesota, to the Sioux Valley, in 1866	245	Brotherhood of the World	273
Chapter XV. Anecdotes and Jokes.		Officers of the Village and Town of	
Anecdotes of Cephas Talcott	248	Valley Springs	273
Raising a Church Debt	249	Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
Charles Norton's Bird Dogs	249	ally Arranged	274
An Incident at Lone Rock	251	Split Rock Township (101-48).	
They saw the Goat—Charles Bar-		Boundaries — Survey — Acreage --	
rett's narrow escape	252	Water Supply — Emenija — Ban-	
Buchanan Brother's Great Show—		ning's Mill — Rowena — Sioux	
Rainmaking	254	Quartzite—Railroad—Post Office ..	285
Statement in reference to the Ar-		Postmasters—First settlers	286
rangement and Contents of the	258	Split Rock Township Board	286
Remainder of this work	259	City of East Sioux Falls.	
Organization of Civil Townships ..		Location — Railroad—Incorporation	
Valley Springs Township (101-47).		—Stone Quarries	289
Boundaries—Water supply—Survey		List of Officers of City of East Sioux	
—Acreage—First Settlers—Post		Falls	289
Office and Postmasters—First In-		Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
dustries and Improvements—Rail-		ally Arranged	291
road	263	Sioux Falls Township (101-49).	
First Marriage and Birth—First		First Settlement—Topography—Sur-	
School and Teacher—Central		vey and Acreage—Interesting De-	
House—Cemetery Association—		scription of First Map	302
Ben Clare	264	Sioux Falls Township Board	303
Churches:		Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
Methodist—Episcopal—Beaver Val-		ally Arranged	307
ley Swedish Lutheran	264	City of Sioux Falls.	
Valley Springs Township Board ..	265	Incorporation of Village of Sioux	
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-		Falls	313
ally Arranged	266	Incorporation of City of Sioux Falls	
Village of Valley Springs.		—First Election	314
Incorporation — Territory — Gov-		Financial Condition of City at time	
ernment—First Election—Liquor		of incorporation	315
License — Townhall — Fire De-		"Telephone War"	315
partment	270	Village Officers—City Officers ..	317
		Schools	321

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Churches:		Easton, McKinney & Scougal	
Calvary (Episcopal).....	333	Bank — Sioux Falls National—	
Saint Augusta Cathedral, Memorial		Dakota National — Minnehaha	
Church of Mrs. Astor.....	337	National.....	369
First Methodist Episcopal.....	337	Sioux Falls Savings Bank.....	
Free Methodist—Jordan Methodist	339	Union Trust Company Ger-	
Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal		man Bank.....	370
— Congregational.....	340	Union Savings Association—Co-	
German Congregational Emanuel		operative Savings and Loan As-	
—First Baptist.....	343	sociation.....	371
Swedish Baptist—Free Will Bap-		Hotels:	
tist.....	345	Dubuque House—Cataract House	371
St. Michael's Pro-Cathedral.....	346	Sherman House—Central House—	
German Evangelical Lutheran		Commercial House.....	272
Zion.....	348	Merchants Hotel—Phillips House	
St. Olaf's Norwegian Lutheran...	349	Parker House—Christiania House	
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—		—Rockingham House.....	373
United Evangelical Lutheran		Columbia Hotel—Forde House—	
Trinity Church.....	350	Williams House—The Ameri-	
Seventh Day Adventist — All		can Hotel.....	374
Souls.....	351	Public Improvements:	
First Presbyterian.....	353	United States Court House and	
Delaware Avenue Presbyterian—		Post Office.....	374
First Reformed.....	354	Sioux Falls Post Office and Post-	
First Christian.....	355	masters.....	375
The Pioneer Union Sabbath School		Paving—Street Railways.....	377
—Salvation Army.....	357	Numbering Buildings and Streets.	378
Newspapers:		The Auditorium.....	379
The Democrat—Sioux Falls Pant-		Fire Department.....	380
agraph.....	359	Local Industries:	
The Sioux Falls Independent—Da-		Webber & Harthorn Grist Mill	381
kota Pantagraph.....	360	Cascade Mill—Queen Bee Mill...	382
Sioux Falls Weekly Press—Sioux		Polishing Works—Pork Packing	
Falls Daily Press—Sioux Falls		Houses—Sioux Falls Stock Yard	
Times.....	361	Company.....	383
The Dakota—The Argus-Leader...	362	Northwestern Packing Company—	
Sioux Falls Review—Sioux Falls		A. Lester Hoyer Packing Com-	
Leader.....	363	pany—Sioux Falls Brewery....	384
Minnehaha County Mail—Church		Sioux Falls Water Works.....	388
News—Dakota Deutsche Zeitung		Sioux Falls Gas Works.....	391
—Dakota Staats Zietung—Sued		Electric Lights—Telegraph.....	393
Dakota Nachrichten—The Da-		Telephone.....	394
kota Bell.....	364	Cigar Manufacturing—Stone In-	
The Sioux Falls Journal—Minne-		dustry.....	395
haha Teacher—Sioux Falls Daily		Wholesale Trade.....	396
Call — South Dakota State		Commercial Associations:	
Forum.....	365	Board of Trade—Commercial Club	
South Dakota Record—Fremad—		—Business Men's League.....	397
The Successful Farmer.....	366	Sioux Falls Jobbers' and Manu-	
Dakota Field and Farm—The Gat-		facturers' Association.....	398
lin Gun—Syd Dakota Ekko—		Insurance Companies:	
The Commercial News.....	367	Insurance Company of Dakota....	398
Banks:		Dakota Mutual Life Association..	399
First Bank—Bank for Savings—		Western Fire & Marine Insurance	
Sioux Falls Bank—Citizens Bank		Co.—Fargo Insurance Co.....	400
—First National Bank.....	368	Race for Register of Deeds' Office	400

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Literary and Benevolent Organizations:		Cigar Makers' Union No. 153—	
First Public Reading Room.....	402	Retail Clerks' Union No. 201—	
Ladies' History Club.....	403	Barbers' International Union No.	
Sioux Falls Public Library.....	404	123—United Commercial Trav-	
Ladies' Musical Society—Minne-		elers, Sioux Falls Council No. 100	430
haha Mandskor.....	405	Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
Woman's Benevolent Association	406	ally Arranged.....	433
Hospitals.....	407	Town of South Sioux Falls.	
Temperance Societies:		Location—Incorporation—First Offi-	
First Temperance Organization—		cers—Industries.....	752
Good Templars—Woman's		Buffalo Park.....	753
Christian Temperance Union...	408	List of Officers 1891-1899.....	754
Scandia Total Abstinence Society		Biographical Sketches.....	755
—Good Templars Lodge No. 255	409	Wayne Township. (101-50).	
Young Men's Christian Association.	410	Survey—Acreage—Settlement—	
Military Organizations:		First School and Teacher—School	
Company B, Second Regiment		House blown away—Railroad—	
D. N. G.....	412	Post Office—Elevators at Ellis....	757
Third Regiment, U. S. V. Cavalry		Wayne Township Board.....	758
(Grigsby's Cowboys).....	414	Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
Joe Hooker Post No. 10, G. A. R.	415	ally Arranged.....	759
Minnehaha Medical Society.....	415	Wall Lake Township (101-51).	
Cemetery Association—Catholic		Survey—Acreage—Wall Lake—	
Cemetery.....	416	Town laid out—Post Office—Near-	
Fraternal Organizations:		est railroad—German Settlement..	771
Masonic: Minnehaha Lodge No.		Churches:	
5, A. F. & A. M.....	416	Zion German Lutheran.....	771
Royal Arch Masons, Sioux Falls		German Lutheran—Free Metho-	
Chapter No. 2—Cyrene Com-	419	dist.....	772
mandery No. 2.....		Wall Lake Township Board.....	772
Alpha Council No. 1, K. and S. M.		Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
—El Riad Temple A. A. O. N.	420	ally arranged.....	774
Mystic Shrine.....	421	Wellington Township (101-52).	
Eastern Star, Jasper Chapter No. 8	421	Survey—Acreage—Settlement—Post	
Independent Order of Odd Fel-	422	Offices—Nationalities—Water Sup-	
lows: Royal Purple Encamp-		ply—Nearest Railroad stations...	783
ment—Sioux Falls Lodge No. 9	423	Churches:	
Harmonia Lodge No. 56 (German)		German Methodist Episcopal—	
Canton Veritas No. 2, Patriarchs	424	Presbyterian—Roman Catholic.	783
Militant—Evelyn Lodge No. 7,		Wellington Township Board.....	784
Daughters of Rebekah.....	425	Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
Knights of Pythias: Granite Lodge		ally arranged.....	785
No. 18—Damon Division No. 1.	426	Red Rock Township (102-47).	
Benevolent Protective Order of	426	Survey—Acreage—Water Supply—	
Elks No. 262.....	427	First Settlers—Railroad and Sta-	
Knights of the Maccabees—Anc-		tion—Booge Post Office—First	
ient Order of United Workmen	428	School and Teacher—Shipping Fa-	
Germania Verein.....		cilities—Resurvey.....	790
Turn Verein.....	429	Red Rock Township Board.....	790
Valhalla Club—Marquette Club—		Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
Sunset Club.....		ally arranged.....	792
Labor Unions:			
Sioux Falls Typographical Union			
—Knights of Labor, Jasper As-			
sembly No. 497—Federation of			
Labor.....			

Brandon Township (102-48).

	PAGE.
Water Supply—Survey—Acreage—	
Brandon Village—Post Offices and	
Postmasters—Railroads—Eleva-	
tors—First School and Teacher ..	800
Corson—Distances from Sioux Falls	
to Brandon and Corson—Plat of	
Corson—First settlers	801
Churches:	
Split Rock Norwegian Evangeli-	
cal Lutheran	801
Norde Split Rock Norwegian	
Evangelical Lutheran	802
Brandon Co-operative Creamery	
Company	802
Brandon Township Board	802
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	804

Mapleton Township (102-49).

Survey—Acreage—Water Supply	
First settler—Post Office and Post-	
masters—Railroad and station	822
Mapleton Township Board	822
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	824

Benton Township (102-50.)

Settlement—Principal Nationalities	
—Survey—Acreage—Water sup-	
ply	837
Churches:	
Bethel Methodist Episcopal	837
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran...	838
Good Templars—New Hope Cream-	
ery	838
New Hope Co-operative Creamery	
Company	839
Benton Township Board	839
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	841

Hartford Township (102-51.)

Survey—Acreage—Water Supply	
Early settlers—Railroad—Hartford	
village—Post Office and Post-	
masters—Elevators—Separator and	
Creamery Company—School	
house	853
Hartford Township Board	853
Town of Hartford:	
Incorporation—Territory—Officers	
Churches:	
Hartford Methodist Episcopal—St.	
George Roman Catholic	856

	PAGE.
Newspapers:	
The Plain Talker—Hartford Her-	
ald	856
Fraternal Societies	857
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	857

Humboldt Township (102-52.)

Survey—Acreage—Water Supply	
First settlers—First School and	
Teacher—Railroad and station-	
Improvements—Post Office	871
Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning	
Insurance Company	871
Humboldt Township Board	872
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	873

Palisade Township (103-47).

Survey—Acreage—Why named	
Palisade—First School and	
Teacher—Post Offices	883
Hotel—Postmasters—Mill—Tim-	
ber from the "Old Barracks"—	
Palisade Village—Railroad—	
Garretson—Sherman—Elevators.	
Palisade Township Board	884
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	884
Devil's Gulch—Romantic Story	885

City of Garretson.

Incorporation—First Officers—Syn-	
opsis of Council Records, and list	
of Officials	892
Churches:	
First Congregational	893
First Methodist Episcopal—St.	
Rose Roman Catholic	894
Newspapers:	
The Garretson Progress—South	
Dakota Weekly Vindicator	895
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic-	
ally arranged	895

Edison Township (103-48).

Survey—Acreage—First Settlement	
First marriage and birth—First	
School and Teacher—Debating So-	
ciety—Nearest Shipping points...	896
Churches:	
Norway Lutheran	897
St. Paulus Evangelical Lutheran.	
An Ancient Bible and Family Rec-	
ord (Translated)	898

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Edison Township Board.....	904	Churches:	
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally arranged.....	906	Rosendal Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation—High- land Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	974
Sverdrup Township (103=49).		Church Blown Down—Stordal Evangelical Lutheran Church..	975
Survey—Acreage—Water supply— First Settlement—First Church organization in the County—First school house, school board and teacher—Railroad—Baltic—Scan- dinavian settlement—Assessed val- uation.....	919	Highland Township Board.....	975
Churches:		Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally arranged.....	977
Nidarors Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran.....	919	Logan Township (104=48).	
St. Olaf's Norwegian Lutheran...	920	Boundaries—Survey—Acreage— Water Supply—Actual Settlement —Log House.....	984
Sverdrup Township Board.....	920	First Frame House—First Births— First School Board, School House and Teacher—Stage Road—Post Office and Postmasters—Logan Township Board.....	985
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally arranged.....	923	Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally arranged.....	987
Lyons Township (103=50).		Dell Rapids Township (104=49).	
Survey—Acreage—First settlers— Lyons and West Point Post Offices —Lyons Township Board.....	939	Boundaries—Survey—Acreage— Water Supply—First Settlement..	998
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally Arranged.....	941	Stordal Evangelical Lutheran Church —Dell Rapids Township Board...	998
Grand Meadow Township (103=51).		Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally Arranged.....	1000
Survey—Acreage—Early settlers— Oran Post Office—First Post- master—Grand Meadow Post Office and Postmasters—Grand Meadow Township Board.....	951	Baltic.....	1001
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally arranged.....	953	City of Dell Rapids.	
Clear Lake Township (103=52).		Location—Natural advantages—First settlers and industry.....	1007
Boundaries—Survey—Acreage— Water Supply—Fish Plentiful— Early settlers—First School and Teacher—Nearest Shipping Points	965	Post Office and First Postmaster— Ferry—Dell City Journal—First marriage and birth—Union Sab- bath school—Railroad—Albion Thorn's recollections of early days at the Dells.....	1008
Zion Baptist Church.....	965	Dell Rapids Village—Organization— Officers.....	1013
Clear Lake Township Board.....	966	City of Dell Rapids—Organization— Financial standing—Officers.....	1015
Biographical Sketches, Alphanetic- ally arranged.....	967	Schools.....	1017
Highland Township (104=47).		Churches:	
Survey—Acreage—Water Supply— First settlers—Post Offices and Postmasters—Hotel—First School and Teacher—Nearest Shipping Points—Creamery Company— Gust. Olson's Recollections of Pio- neer Days.....	973	First Baptist—Episcopal.....	1020
		Methodist Episcopal.....	1023
		Roman Catholic Mission—Pres- byterian.....	1024
		Scandinavian Baptist.....	1025
		Lutheran.....	1026

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Newspapers:		Scandinavian Ev. Luth. Congrega-	
Dell City Journal—Dell Rapids		tion of Willow Creek	1052
Exponent	1026	Burk Township Board	1052
Dell Rapids Times—Dell Rapids		Biographical Sketches, alphabetic-	
Tribune	1027	ally arranged	1057
Banks:			
Dell Rapids Bank	1027	Taopi Township (104-51).	
First National Bank—Granite City		Boundaries -- Survey -- Acreage --	
Bank	1028	Water supply -- Early settlers --	
Dell Rapids Creameries	1028	First post office and postmaster--	
Waterworks	1029	Store—Taopi Creamery Co.—Col-	
Dell Rapids Fire Department	1030	ton—Post office and postmaster—	
Societies:		Other improvements—First school	
I. O. O. F.—Dell Rapids Lodge		and teacher	1005
No. 8	1030	Churches:	
Occidental Encamp-		Minnehaha Norwegian Ev. Luth. —	
ment No. 20—Cora-	1031	St. Ansgar Norwegian Ev. Luth.	
lynn Lodge No. 21 ..	1031	St. Joseph's Catholic	1006
Masonic—Dell Rapids Lodge No.		Taopi Township Board	1006
40, A. F. and A. M.	1032	Biographical Sketches, alphabetic-	
Miriam Chapter No. 31,		ally arranged	1006
Order of Eastern Star ..	1032	Buffalo Township (104-52).	
Knights of Pythias -- Ivanhoe		Acreage -- Survey -- Water supply --	
Lodge No. 41	1032	Settlers -- First school and teacher --	
Modern Woodmen -- Minnehaha		No post office—Nearest shipping	
Camp No. 1104	1033	points	1083
G. A. R.—Dahlgren Post No. 20—		Churches:	
Woman's Relief Corps	1033	Seventh Day Advent—St. Jacob's	
Independent Order of Good Tem-		Norwegian Ev. Luth. Congre-	
plars	1034	gation	1007
Woman's Christian Temperance		Buffalo Township Board	1007
Union	1034	Biographical Sketches, alphabetic-	
Biographical Sketches, Alphabetic-		ally arranged	1007
ally arranged	1034		
Burk Township (104-50).			
Boundaries -- Survey -- Acreage --			
Water Supply -- First Settlers--			
First school board, school and			
teacher -- Resurvey -- First post			
office and postmaster	1051		

INDEX TO PORTRAITS OF PERSONS AND THEIR BIOGRAPHIES.

PORTR. BIOG.			PORTR. BIOG.		
RESIDENTS OF SIOUX FALLS:		PAGE PAGE	RESIDENTS OF SIOUX FALLS:		PAGE PAGE
Abbott, Geo. W.	432	433	Keith, H. H.	589	587
Aikens, Frank R.	89	433	Kidder, J. P.	79	591
Albright, S. J.	359		Kirby, Joseph	593	591
Bailey, D. R.	2	437	Kittredge, A. B.	597	595
Bates, C. P.	440	441	Lien, Jonas H.	603	602
Becker, Peter	443	442	Marty, Rt. Rev. Martin	609	607
Binks, Prof. G. M.	445	447	McKinney, C. E.	613	611
Black, J. H. J.	448	448	McKinney, D. L.	615	611
Blauvelt, S. E.	449	448	McMartin, T. B.	617	612
Boe, Rev. N. N.	453	452	McNulty, O. T.	621	619
Booth, C. V.	455	452	Meredith, Rev. E. B.	624	619
Booth, R. H.	457	461	Mikkelsen, Rev. A. and Wife	625	620
Booth, Mrs. R. H. Booth	459	461	Mills, T. J.	627	620
Boyce, F. L.	463	462	Morgan, Dr. J. C.	631	630
Brookings, W. W.	75	468	Norton, C. L.	635	639
Brown, T. H.	472	473	Norton, J. F.	637	640
Brown, Mrs. T. H.	475	474	O'Gorman, Rt. Rev. Thomas	641	640
Buchanan, Robert	477	474	Palmer, C. S.	83	644
Caldwell, E. W.	483	481	Parliman, E.	113	646
Carland, John E.	71	485	Patterson, Hibbard	647	645
Cherry, U. S. G.	489	488	Peabody, Miss Helen S.	651	650
Coats, C. G.	493	492	Peck, Porter P.	655	650
Coats, Mrs. C. G.	495	497	Pettigrew, R. F.	661	660
Corson, W. H.	499	498	Phillips, N. E.	665	664
Daniels, E. J.	503	505	Ravndal, G. Bie	673	671
Davis, Park	507	505	Ross, H. W.	677	679
Day, C. M.	509	511	Schaetzel, Jr., Jacob	681	683
Donahoe, Den	513	512	Scott, Daniel	685	684
Do olittle, W. T.	517	515	Scott, Rev. D. B.	689	687
Edgerton, A. J.	69	519	Scott, Mark D.	691	688
Emerson, F. S.	521	520	Sherman, E. A.	695	693
Estabrook, L. M.	525	524	Sheppard, W. J.	697	693
Fowler, O. A.	529	531	Sherman, P. F.	701	699
Fox, J. B.	533	531	Stanfield, J. A.	705	704
Frizzell, A.	535	532	Stites, A. H.	709	708
Gale, Artemas	539	537	Stoddard, W. H.	713	711
Gates, J. H.	541	538	Sundback, John	715	719
Greene, H. L.	549	547	Swenson, O. S.	717	719
Grigsby, Col. Melvin	557	518	VanEps, William	725	724
Hare, Rt. Rev. W. H.	553	552	VanEps, Mrs. William	729	728
Hawkins, R. C.	109	566	Weston, O. P. and Wife	737	736
Howard, C. K.	569	568	Whipple, H. J.	106	739
Jeffers, C. T.	577	575	Wilkes, W. A.	115	739
Johnson, N. S.	581	579	Wilkes, Rev. Eliza T.	741	740
Jones, J. W.	100	583	Williams, Ora	745	743
Jordan, Rev. W. H.	585	583	Williams, Roy	747	743
Keller, Dr. A. H.	588	588			

RESIDENTS OF THE TOWNSHIPS:		PORTR.	BIOG.	RESIDENTS OF THE TOWNSHIPS:		PORTR.	BIOG.
		PAGE	PAGE			PAGE	PAGE
Valley Springs:				Sverdrup:			
Hill, Charles E.	278	279		Langness, John O.	927	929	
Hunt, W. J.	281	279		Peterson, Nels B.	931	930	
Split Rock:				Sando, Rev. O. O.	933	930	
Bergerson, Ole	293	292		Thompson, John	937	933	
Simons, Nels	299	298		Lyons:			
Sioux Falls Twp.:				Stordal, Ole J.	945	947	
Forde, Frank	306	307		Grand Meadow:			
Wayne:				Foster, John J.	955	957	
Jones, W. S.	763	761		Meyer, Lewis	959	961	
Moulton, G. B.	765	762		Clear Lake:			
Oaks, D. W.	767	762		Gage, Luther S.	969	968	
Wall Lake:				Highland:			
Knott, George A.	777	776		Olson, Gust	981	980	
Red Rock:				Logan:			
Manning, J. R.	797	795		Crisp, Walter	989	988	
Brandon:				Hart, James	993	991	
Egge, John A.	805	808		Wood, George L.	995	997	
Graff, Nels N.	809	811		Dell Rapids Twp.:			
Hokenstad, T. O. and wife	813	815		Eistin, Eistinson and wife	1001	1001	
Lee, John T.	817	816		Dell Rapids City:			
Mapleton:				Thorne, Albion	1003	1004	
Gunderson, Ole	825	827		Norton, Rev. H. E.	1021	1009	
Nelson, John	829	831		Kenefick, M. R.	1037	1036	
Peterson, Robert	833	832		Nisbet, W. C.	1041	1039	
Benton:				Smith, O. H.	1043	1044	
Crooks, W. A.	843	845		Uline, G. A.	1047	1049	
Eldridge, J. C.	847	845		Ward, D. E.	1059	1059	
Hartford:				Burk:			
Kibbe, E. C.	861	859		Bemis, A. H.	1063	1057	
Tyler, J. G.	865	867		Aga, Lars J.	1069	1059	
Van De Mark, F. E.	869	868		Berdahl, Ole J.	1073	1057	
Humboldt:				Taopi:			
Mundt, Henry	875	877		Austin, Charles T.	1080	1068	
Palisade:				Colton, J. E.	1077	1077	
Ward, H. W.	899	898		Colton, W. O.	1077	1072	
Edison:				Goddard, J. B.	1080	1078	
Berdahl, Andrew J.	909	907		Buffalo:			
Wangsness, Chris H.	917	916		Kennison, D. W. and wife	1085	1088	

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS OF FARM RESIDENCES, BUILDINGS AND SCENERY.

	PAGE		PAGE
South Dakota State Seal	4	St. Olaf's Norwegian Lutheran Church	349
Sioux Falls in 1866	29	United Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church	351
Melvin Log House	31	All Souls Church	352
Minnehaha County Court House	93	Cataract House, 1871	372
C., St. P., M. & O. Depot	118	U. S. Court House and Post Office	375
C., M. & St. P. Depot	150	Sioux Falls Fire Department	381
B., C. R. & N. Depot	152	A Peep at the Falls	430
Illinois Central Depot	156	The Last Buffalo	753
Minnehaha County Poor-farm	174	W. S. Jones' Farm Residence	763
Deaf Mute School Buildings	178	Zion German Lutheran Church in Wall Lake	771
Sioux Falls College	184	Harvesting in Minnehaha County	782
All Saints School	187	Harvest Scene	799
Lutheran Normal School	191	N. N. Graff's Farm Residence	809
High Water Sioux Falls 1881	207	Robert Peterson's Log House	833
Officers' Quarters, 1866	240	Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Benton	838
Cascades at Sioux Falls	257	Chris Christianson's Farm Residence	842
View below the Falls	260	Grain Field Scene	879
Panoramic View	262	Palisades on the Split Rock River	880
Lone Rock	312	Devil's Gulch	889
View of the Falls	313	St. Paulus Evangelical Lutheran Church in Edison	902
Irving School Building	325	Nidaros Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Sverdrup	920
Lowell School Building	330	Grain Field in Grand Meadow	950
First Episcopal Church	333	Sod House in Logan	984
St. Augusta Cathedral	336	Railroad Bridge at Dell Rapids	1006
First M. E. Church	338	Dells on the Sioux River	1007
Interior Congregational Church	341	Thomas Thompson's Farm Residence	1064
German Congregational Emanuel Church	343		
First Baptist Church	344		
St. Michael's Pro-Cathedral	347		

